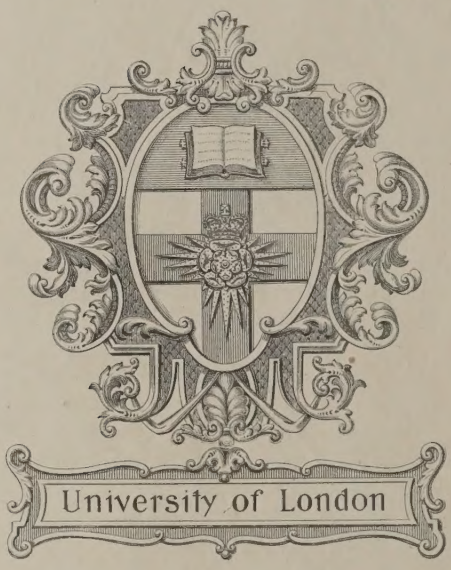
University of London

605857

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

THIRTY-SIX VOLUMES.

—(30.)—

COMMERCIAL REPORTS;
MANUFACTURES AND COMMERCE.

Session

4 *February* —— 29 *July* 1864.

VOL. LXI.

PART II

1864.

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

1864.

THIRTY-SIX VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

THIRTIETH VOLUME.

N. B.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at the foot of each* Paper; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* MS. Paging *of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

Commercial Reports:

[3393.] Commercial Reports received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls between 1st July 1863 and 30th June 1864 - - - - - - - - - - - p. 1

Manufactures, Commerce, &c.:

[3392.] Reports of Her Majesty's Secretaries of Embassy and Legation on the Manufactures, Commerce, &c., of the Countries in which they reside (No. 7) - - - - - - - - 547

REPORTS

BY

HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARIES OF EMBASSY AND LEGATION,

ON THE

MANUFACTURES, COMMERCE, &c.,

OF THE

COUNTRIES IN WHICH THEY RESIDE.

No. 7.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1864.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

[3302] K 6 (1

LIST OF REPORTS.

		Page
AUSTRIA :—		
Report by Mr. Fane on the Import and Export Trade in 1862 and 1863 ..	December 31, 1863	145
Report by Mr. Fane on Commerce, Customs Tariff, Agriculture, &c.	May 10, 1864	195
BADEN :—		
Report by Mr. Baillie on Commerce, Manufactures, Agriculture, Population, &c .	February 1864	309
BAVARIA :—		
Report by Mr. Bonar on Trade, Railways, Crime, &c.	July 15, 1863	68
Report by Mr. Bonar on Commerce, Finance, Agriculture, Mines, &c. ..	January 15, 1864	220
BELGIUM :—		
Report by Mr. Barron on Finance and Public Credit	March 26, 1864	261
BRAZIL :—		
Report by Mr. Eliot on Commerce, Finance, Navigation, &c.	June 24, 1863	63
DENMARK :—		
Report by Mr. Lytton on the Election of Representatives for the Rigsraad ..	July 1, 1863	28
Report by Mr. Lytton on Finance, &c.	January 1, 1864	206
FRANCE :—		
Report by Mr. Grey on Commerce, Finance, Railroads, &c.	July 1863	50
Report by Mr. Grey on Commerce, Navigation, Finance, &c.	February 15, 1864	150
FRANKFORT :—		
Report by Mr. Corbett on Statistics of Population, &c.	June 29, 1864	334
HANOVER :—		
Report by Mr. Petre on the Foreign Trade of Harburg in 1862	August 5, 1863	99
Report by Mr. Petre on Navigation, Mines, Emigration, &c.	January 1864	214
HESSE CASSEL :—		
Report by Mr. Corbett on Finance, Commerce, Manufactures, &c.	February 15, 1864	321
ITALY :—		
Report by Mr. West on Commerce, Finance, Railways, Legislation, &c. ..	January 1, 1864	165
NASSAU :—		
Report by Mr. Corbett on Mining, Minerals, &c.	January 15, 1864	318
NETHERLANDS :—		
Report by Mr. Ward on Taxation, &c.	July 2, 1863	103
Report by Mr. Ward on the Commercial Intercourse between Great Britain and the Netherlands in 1862	January 23, 1864	286
Report by Mr. Ward on Finance, Public Credit, &c.	January 31, ——	289
Report by Mr. Ward on Railway Communication in Holland :	June 20, ——	294
NORWAY :—		
Report by Mr. Hamilton on Commerce, Finance, Shipping, &c.	August 31, 1863	112
PERSIA :—		
Report by Mr. Thomson on Import and Export Trade	February 3, 1864	191
PORTUGAL :—		
Report by Mr. Herries on Commerce, &c.	July 1863	17
Report by Mr. Herries on Commerce, Finance, &c.	January 27, 1864	181
PRUSSIA :—		
Report by Mr. Lowther on Commerce, Finance, Navigation, &c.	July 15, 1863	79
Report by Mr. Lowther on Commerce, Finance, Navigation, Emigration, Mines, &c.	January 27, 1864	228
SAXONY :—		
Report by Mr. Barnard on Fires and Fire Insurances	July 1, 1863	147
Report by Mr. Barnard on Primary Schools	January 1, 1864	256
Report by Mr. Barnard on Branches of Industry in which Steam and Machinery are employed	July 1, ——	338

		Page
SWITZERLAND :—		
Report by Mr. Burnley on Commerce, &c.	June 29, 1863	1
Report by Mr. Burnley on the Silk Industry of Bâle, Education, Agriculture, &c.	December 28, ——	130
Report by Mr. Burnley on Commerce, Finance, &c.	June 20, 1864	328
UNITED STATES :—		
Report by Mr. Stuart on Finance, Public Debt, &c.	February 22, 1864	187
WURTEMBERG :—		
Report by Mr. Baillie on Commerce, &c.	July 1863	66

Reports by Her Majesty's Secretaries of Embassy and Legation, on the Manufactures, Commerce, &c., of the Countries in which they reside.

Switzerland.

Report by Mr. Burnley, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Berne, June 29, 1863.

Swiss Excise Duties.

IN 1850, when the Confederation centralized in its own hands the totality of the Customs duties raised previously by each Canton, it was stipulated by Article 29 of the Constitution that "le libre achat et le libre vente des denrées du bétail et des marchandises proprement dites, ainsi que des autres produits du sol et de l'industrie, leur libre entrée, leur libre sortie, et leur libre passage d'un Canton à l'autre, sont garantis dans toute l'étendue de la Confédération. Sont réservés :—

"*a.* Quand à l'achat et à la vente, la régale du sel et de la poudre à canon.

"*e.* Les droits accordés ou reconnus par la Diète et que la Confédération n'a pas supprimés.

"*f.* Les droits de consommation sur les vins et les autres boissons spiritueuses, conformément aux prescriptions de l'Article 32."

Article 32 proceeds to place certain restrictions upon this right of excising liquors, as follows :—

"*a.* La perception de ces droits de consommation ne doit nullement grever le transit : elle doit gêner le moins possible le commerce, qui ne peut être frappé d'aucune taxe.

"*b.* Si les objets pour la consommation sont ré-exportés du Canton, les droits payés pour l'entrée sont restitués sans qu'il en résulte d'autres charges.

"*c.* Les produits d'origine Suisse seront moins imposés que ceux de l'étranger.

"*d.* Les droits actuels de consommation sur les vins et autres boissons spiritueuses d'origine Suisse ne pourront être haussés par les Cantons où il en existe. Il n'en pourra point être établi sur ces produits par les Cantons qui n'en perçoivent pas actuellement."

Such are the principal points of the Federal Constitution bearing upon the Cantonal rights to levy excise duties, and such duties are levied, with but few exceptions, solely upon liquids.

The Tessin forms one exception, the octrois of the towns of Geneva and Carouge the other, and Basle Town the third. The annexed list, procured for me by the Secretary-General of the Customs Department, shows exactly what the rates of duty for each Canton amount to, whether on wine, beer, or brandy. On looking down the list of the twenty-five Cantons, it will be observed that seven Cantons raise no excise duties at all : Zurich, Schaffhausen, Appenzell Rhodes Exterior, Appenzell Rhodes Interior, St. Gall, Thurgovie, Neufchatel ;—six raise them on foreign liquids alone : Basle Town, Vaud, Tessin, Grisons, Valais, Basle

Campagne;—and twelve raise them on foreign and Swiss liquids: Berne, Lucerne, Uri, Schwytz (Commune of Schwytz), Unterwalden Lower, Unterwalden Upper, Glarus, Zug, Fribourg, Soleure, Argovie, Geneva (towns Geneva and Carouge).

Berne (1860).—Total revenue, 5,295,069 francs; receipts from Excise duties on liquids, 926,253 francs; population, 468,516.

The regulations with regard to the payment of the duties are as follows:—

Wines in bottles are computed at the rate of 15 Swiss pots (about 2 bottles to the pot) for every 100 lbs.

For wine in casks a deduction is made of 10 per cent. for tare, if the cask is made of deal, and 16 per cent. if of oak, ash, chestnut, or other wood.

On the neat weight for wine, beer, and cider, 3 lbs. is taken to be equal to 1 Swiss pot; on brandy, 100 lbs. to be equal to 36 pots; on alcohol, 100 lbs. to be equal to 39 pots.

Where wines merely transit through the Canton a certificate is given by the proper officer, which must be exhibited at the bureau of exit; and such wines must leave the Canton within fourteen days of their entering it. When the Excise officer has reasons to suspect the carrier, he is empowered to claim the dues on entering, to be repaid on leaving the Canton.

Dr. Hofmann-Merian, in a work published in 1858, gives the annual average of receipts from this source, for 1854, 1855, and 1856, at 664,443 francs.

Lucerne (1860).—Revenue, 979,566 francs; receipts from Excise duties, on liquids, 135,087 francs; population, 130,965.

The indigenous wines are further subjected to a so-called "taxe de consommation," at the rate of 1 per 1,000 on the value of the vineyard, according to cadastral measurement.

Beer, wines from fruit, and brandy, pay a tax of 12 francs annually.

Annual average duties raised in the years 1854, 1855, and 1856, 240,893 francs.

Uri (1861).—Total revenue, 214,439 francs; receipts from Excise duties on liquids, 21,325 francs; population, 14,761.

Average of the three years 1854, 1855, and 1856, 6,661 francs.

Schwytz (1861).—Revenue, 207,204 francs; receipts from Excise duties, 10,000 francs; population, 46,193.

The peculiarity of this Canton is, that it does not, strictly speaking, raise any Cantonal Excise duty; but each district is empowered, for the purpose of defraying current expenses, to levy such.

In 1848 the district of Höfe, in 1851 the district of Gersau, and in 1855 the district of Küssnacht, ceased to raise these duties. At present, Schwytz is the only commune which levies them to the amount stated in the heading.

Receipts from the following districts for the years—

	1854.	1855.	1856.	
	Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Frs. c.	
Schwytz	4,220 0	4,184 0	4,166 0	Average of the three years, 10,963 frs. 13 cts.
March	4,067 20	3,037 13	3,951 26	
Einsiedeln	2,465 38	2,745 82	3,219 60	
Küssnacht	276 11	—	—	
	11,028 69	9,966 95	11,336 86	

Lower Unterwalden.—Revenue, 84,128 francs; receipts from Excise duties on liquids, 3,808 francs; population, 11,561.

Average for the three years 1854, 1855, and 1856, 3,107 francs.

Upper Unterwalden.—Revenue, 40,532 francs; receipts from Excise duties on liquids, 5,000 francs; population, 13,339.

Average of the three years 1854, 1855, and 1856, 4,504 francs.

Glarus (1861).—Revenue, 254,995 francs; receipts from Excise duties on liquids, 21,145 francs; population, 33,459.

Average of the three years 1854, 1855, and 1856, 11,733 francs.

Zug (1861).—Revenue, 113,510 francs; receipts from Excise duties on liquids, 7,397 francs; population, 19,667.

Average for the three years 1844, 1855, and 1856, 7,205 francs.

Fribourg (1860).—Revenue, 2,014,690 francs; receipts from Excise duties on liquids, 157,706 francs; population, 105,970.

Average for the three years 1854, 1855, and 1856, 156,800 francs.

Soleure (1860).—Revenue, 1,233,605 francs; receipts from Excise duties on liquids, 197,756 francs; population, 69,527.

Average for the three years 1854, 1855, and 1856, 174,948 francs.

Basle Town (1861).—Revenue, 1,239,465 francs; receipts from Excise duties, including tax for sale of beasts, 135,885 francs; population, 41,251.

This Canton taxes only foreign wines. Besides the regular "Ohmgeld" (Excise) duties, wine when retailed is likewise taxed, and the amount raised in this way during 1861, amounting to 86,319 francs, is included in the figures given above.

The tariff regulations in this particular seem to be as follows:—

For the sale of all wine in retail under 30 Swiss pots, a fixed sum of 5 francs 70 centimes is levied for every 100 pots. Those wines are excepted which have already paid duty as vins de luxe.

Beer consumed in the Canton pays 2 francs for every 100 pots.

Brandy can be retailed only by publicans, and for this they must procure a license and pay a quarterly sum of 5 francs.

Average for the three years 1854, 1855, and 1856, 99,325 francs 90 centimes.

The town itself of Basle raises, like those of Geneva and Carouge, certain duties on horses, cattle, calves, sheep, and goats.

With regard to horses and cattle, sheep and goats, the arrangement seems to be that buyer and seller each pay a half-centime for every franc of the purchase-money, and with regard to pigs the buyer alone has to pay $1\frac{2}{3}$ centimes for every franc.

The average amount received for the three years 1854, 1855, and 1856 amounted to 9,576 francs.

Basle Country (1860).—Revenue, 599,195 francs; receipts from Excise duties on liquids, 23,904 francs; population, 51,773.

Average of the years 1854, 1855, and 1856, 35,228 francs.

Grisons.—Revenue, 731,886 francs; receipts from Excise duties on liquids, 70,294 francs; population, 91,177.

Average of the three years 1854, 1855, and 1856, 31,463 francs.

Argovie.—Revenue, 2,136,883 francs; receipts from Excise duties on liquids, 62,678 francs; population, 194,000.

Average of the three years 1854, 1855, and 1856, 62,727 francs.

The Cantonal Account, under the heading "Ohmgeld der Eigengewächswirthe" (duties paid by the home-growers), states the sum received in this way at 7,607 francs.

This is distinct from the so-called "Getränkconsumosteuer," or Cantonal Excise duty, and from this duty it appears that wines the growth of the Canton, or fabricated in the Canton, are exempted, and in this way the home-growers would be exempted from payment of this duty. Wine also the growth of vineyards on the immediate frontier of Argovie, and belonging to Argovian owners, is free from this duty.

Tessin (1860).—Revenue, 2,328,930 francs; Excise on liquids and provisions of all kinds, 161,225 francs; population, 131,396.

This Canton raises duties on liquids and provisions of all kinds. It was permitted to do so by the Confederation according to a regular tariff sanctioned by the Federal Law of 1853, with the restriction that they were to be raised on articles coming direct into the Canton from Italy, but not to be raised on what was imported from the interior of Switzerland.

By particular agreement in 1849, certain articles were exempted from payment of Excise duty, such as colonial goods (sugar, coffee, pepper), drugs and apothecaries' wares; all manufactures of silk, linen, wool and cotton, tobacco in the leaf and made up, iron and iron goods of all kinds, skins raw and prepared, hemp and flax.

Merian gives the average of the three years already quoted at 129,250 francs. His work, already in the hands of the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade, gives *in extenso* the list of articles excised and the tariff of duties.

Vaud (1860).—Revenue, 2,979,165 francs; Excise on liquids, 104,796 francs; population, 213,606. Merian's average of 1854, 1855, and 1856, 48,633 francs.

Valais (1861).—Revenue, 716,251 francs; Excise on liquids, 16,020 francs; population, 90,880. Merian's average of three years, 1854, 1855, and 1856, 6,817 francs.

Geneva.—The Canton itself raises no Excise duties, they are solely confined to the towns of Geneva and Carouge. Her Majesty's Consul at Geneva was good enough to forward to me the official statement of receipts sent to him for both places by the authorities:—

Produit brut de l'Octroi Municipal de la Ville de Genève pour 1862.

Boissons et liquides—	Frs.	c.	Comestibles—	Frs.	c.
Vin Suisse			Viandes de bœuf, vache, veau, mouton, chèvre, viandes dessécées et salpées ..	101,400	10
„ étranger			Fourrages—		
„ de liqueur	280,817	8	Foin, paille, avoine . ..	8,922	82
Bière			Bois de chauffage	15,523	57
Cidre				406,663	57
Spiritueux					

Average of Merian's three years, 292,488 francs.

Produit brut de l'Octroi Municipal de Carouge pour 1862.

	Francs.
Boissons et liquides de toutes sortes	23,960
Comestibles, comme veau, vache, porc, bœuf, et viandes dessécpées	6,495
	30,455

Average of the years 1854, 1855, and 1856, 13,114 francs.

List of Cantons, showing the Amount actually received in Excise Duties on Liquids, as compared with the Annual Average of the three Years 1854, 1855, and 1856, according to Hoffmann-Merian's Work, and the Average Proportion for each Inhabitant, calculated according to present Receipts.

Cantons.	Hofmann-Merian's Average.	Present Receipts.	Population.	Average per Inhabitant.	Observations.
	Frs. c.	Frs c.			
1. Berne	664,443 36	926,253 0	468,516	1·97	
2. Lucerne	240,893 93	135,087 0	130,965	1·03	
3. Glarus	11,766 33	21,145 0	33,459	·63	
4. Zug	7,205 55	7,397 0	19,667	·37	
5. Fribourg	156,800 30	157,706 0	105,970	1·48	
6. Soleure	174,948 12	197,756 0	69,527	2·84	
7. Bâle (Town) ..	108,902 30	135,885 0	41,251	3·29	Besides liquids raises an excise duty on the sale of beasts.
8. Bâle (Country) ..	35,228 84	23,904 0	51,773	·46	
9. Grisons	31,463 19	70,294 0	91,177	·77	
10. Argovie	62,727 31	62,678 0	194,000	·32	
11. Tessin	129,250 64	161,225 0	131,396	1·22	Besides liquids, provisions of all kinds and building materials.
12. Vaud	48,633 33	104,796 0	213,606	·49	
13. Valais	6,817 5	16,020 0	90,880	·17	
14. Geneva (Town) ..	292,488 80	406,663 57	41,415	9·81	Octroi de ville.
And Carouge ..	13,114 4	30,445 0	5,817	5·06	
15. Uri	6,661 27	21,325 0	14,761	1·44	
16. Schwytz	10,963 13	10,000 0	46,193	·21	Commune Schwytz alone.
17. Unterwalden (Lower)	3,107 57	3,808 0	11,561	·32	
18. „ (Upper)	4,727 93	10,000 0	13,399	·74	
	2,010,142 99	2,502,387 57	1,775,333		

Cantons where, besides the Excise Duties, the Sale of Liquids and Provisions by Publicans is taxed.

Canton.	Denomination of Tax.	Amount raised.
		Francs.
1. Lucerne	Rebegelände-Abgaben	208
	Bierbrauer-Patente	3,030
	Wirthspatente fur inländisches Getränk ..	12,331
2. Schwytz (communes of Schwytz, Gersau, March and Küssnacht)	.. ..	7,800
3. Zug	Wirthspatente	4,241
4. Fribourg	Patentes d'auberges, pintes et cafés ..	7,111
5. Soleure	Wirthschaftspatente	18,373
6. Bâle (Town)	Patente	5,715
7. Bâle (Country)	Wirthschaftspatent-Abgaben	40,096
8. Argovie	Getränk-Abgabe	68,870
	Total	167,775

CANTONS where no Excise Duties are levied, but where the Sale of Liquids and Provisions by Publicans is taxed.

Canton.	Denomination of Tax.	Population.	Amount raised.
			Francs.
1. Zurich	Wirthschafts-Abgabe	267,641	172,155
2. Schaffhausen ..	Wirthschaftspatente; Bierbrauerpatente ..	35 646	22,416
3. St. Gall	Getränkabgabe; Wirthschaftspatente ..	181,091	97,693
4. Thurgovie ..	Weinwirthschaftsabgabe .. .	90,347	34,400
	Bierwirthschaftsabgabe .. .		
	Total	574,725	326,664

CANTONS where neither Excise Duties nor Excise Licenses exist.

Canton.	Population.
Neuchâtel	87,844
Appenzell (Outer Rhodes)	48,604
„ (Inner Rhodes)	12,020
	148,468

In this section of my Report I have endeavoured to bring forward in as complete a manner as possible, from the various accounts which I had to consult for information, the amounts levied in each Canton by Excise duties, placing such sums side by side with the revenue and population of each, and showing what is the proportion on each inhabitant. I thought it, at the same time, useful to add a column from Hoffmann-Merian's work, published in 1858, giving the annual average of receipts for 1854, 1855, and 1856.

It will be seen that eighteen Cantons, numbering a population of 1,775,333 souls, raise Excise duties amounting to 2,502,387 francs 57 centimes; that among these eighteen Cantons, eight raise in addition, by the sale of Excise licences, 167,775 francs; that four Cantons, numbering a population of 574,725 souls, raise by the sale of Excise licenses (no Excise dues being levied) the sum of 326,664 francs; and that, finally, one Canton and two half-Cantons, with a population of 148,468 souls, enjoy the privilege of not knowing what an Excise officer or an Excise license is like.

These amounts form in some Cantons a very important part of Cantonal revenue: in Berne they form, in round numbers, one-fifth of the total revenue; in Lucerne, one-seventh; in Uri, one-tenth; in Upper Unterwalden, one-eighth; in Soleure, one-sixth; whilst in the Tessin, which taxes everything, it is only one-fourteenth of the revenue, so that the Tessinese must either eat and drink less than their neighbours, or the rates of duty paid must be very moderate.

What the revenue of the towns of Geneva and Carouge are, I am unable to state; but the first, with a population of 41,415 souls, raises, after the Canton of Bâle Town, with a population of 41,251, the largest amount by its *octroi de ville*, the proportion per inhabitant being 9 francs 81 centimes, the highest average along the whole list. M. Meyer, the Secretary-General of the Customs Department, informs me that he is engaged on a proposition for the redemption of all these Excise duties by the Federal Government, in the same way that the Customs duties were arranged by the Federal Constitution in 1850.

DROITS CANTONAUX établis actuellement dans chaque Canton sur les Vins, Alcohols, et Eaux-de-Vie, soit d'Origine d'un autre Canton, soit d'Origine Etrangère à la Confédération.

Zurich ne perçoit aucune taxe de ce genre.

Berne prélève les droits suivants :—

I. Pour les boissons d'origine Suisse :

a. Vin, moût, et cydre .. 7 centimes par pot
b. Bière .. .. .. 3 „ „
c. Vin et bière en bouteilles .. 7 „ par bouteille
d. Vin en double futaille .. 7 „ par pot
e. Esprit de vin et autres spiritueux—
1. S'ils peuvent être pesés à l'aréomètre de Cartier, il sera payé—
Pour 15 degrés de Cartier et au-dessus .. .. 22 c. par pot
„ 16 „ „ .. 23 „
„ 17 „ „ .. 25 „
Pour 18 degrés de Cartier et au-dessus.. 26 c. par pot
„ 19 „ „ .. 28 „
„ 20 „ „ .. 29 „
„ 21 „ „ .. 30 „
„ 22 „ „ .. 32 „
„ 23 „ „ .. 33 „
„ 24 „ „ .. 35 „
„ 25 „ „ .. 36 „
„ 26 „ „ .. 38 „
„ 27 „ „ .. 39 „
„ 28 „ „ .. 40 „
„ 29 „ „ .. 42 „
„ 30 „ „ .. 43 „
„ 31 „ „ .. 45 „
„ 32 „ „ .. 46 „

Pour 33 degrés de Cartier et au-dessus.. 48 c. par pot
„ 34 „ „ .. 49 „
„ 35 „ „ .. 50 „
„ 36 „ „ .. 52 „
„ 37 „ „ .. 54 „
„ 38 „ „ .. 55 „
„ 39 „ „ .. 56 „
„ 40 „ „ .. 58 „

2. S'ils ne peuvent pas être pesés de la manière indiquée, il sera perçu—

f. Sur les liquides et autres boissons spiritueuses en bouteilles de grandeur ordinaire, contenant environ un demi-pot Suisse, 15 centimes par bouteille.

g. Sur les liqueurs douces ou mélangées renfermées dans des vases plus grands, 29 centimes par pot.

II. Pour les boissons non d'origine Suisse :—

a. Vin, moût et cydre, 8 centimes par pot.

b. Bière, à 4 centimes par pot.

c. Vin et bière en bouteilles, 30 centimes par bouteille.

d. Vin en double futaille ou tout autre emballage, 30 centimes par pot.

e. Esprit-de-vin et autres spiritueux :—

1. S'ils peuvent être pesés à l'aréomètre de Cartier, 10 pour cent en sus du droit fixée pour l'esprit de vin Suisse.

2. S'ils ne peuvent être pesés à l'aréomètre de Cartier, il sera perçu—

f. Sur les liqueurs et autres spiritueux en bouteilles, 29 centimes par bouteille de grandeur ordinaire, contenant un demi-pot Suisse.

g. Sur les liqueurs douces ou mélangées renfermés dans des vases plus grands, 58 centimes par pot.

Lucerne perçoit les droits suivants :—

I. Des boissons spiritueuses d'origine étrangère—

a. Vin ordinaire, 16 centimes par pot.

b. Bière, 10 centimes par pot.

c. Vin de luxe et eau de vie, 30 centimes per pot.

d. Esprit de vin, 50 centimes par pot.

e. Vin et autres boissons spiritueuses en bouteilles, 30 centimes par bouteille.

II. Des boissons de provenance Suisse :—

a. Vin, 14 centimes par pot.

b. Bière, 7 centimes par pot.

c. Boissons spiritueuses et eau de vie, 21 centimes par pot.

d. Esprit de vin, 42 centimes par pot.

e. Vin et autres boissons spiritueuses en bouteilles, 21 centimes par bouteille.

f. Vin de fruit, 4 centimes par pot.

III. Le vin du Canton est frappé d'une taxe de consommation, paie le 1 pour mille de la valeur en capital attribuée à la vigne par l'estimation cadastrale. Pour la bière, le vin de fruit, et l'eau de vie indigènes, le droit de consommation s'enlève à 12 francs par an au minimum.

Uri.

Esprit de vin d'origine Suisse, 25 centimes par pot.

Esprit de vin de provenance étrangère, 30 centimes par pot.

Vins et eaux de vie Suisses, $7\frac{1}{2}$ centimes par pot.

Vins et eaux de vie étrangères, $8\frac{1}{2}$ centimes par pot.

Schwytz prélève :—

Des vins de provenance Suisse, 4 centimes par pot.

Des eaux de vie de provenance Suisse, 21 centimes par pot.

Des eaux de vie de provenance étrangère, 30 centimes par pot.

Des vins étrangers en tonneaux, 9 centimes par pot.

Des vins étrangers et liqueurs emballés—

a. Par quintal, 15 francs.

b. Par bouteille, 30 centimes.

Obwalden—

Perçoit de chaque quantité de 5 pots de vin Suisse, 21 centimes.

Perçoit de chaque quantité de 5 pots de vin étranger, 28 centimes.

Les vins de luxe et eaux de vie qui d'ordinaire sont emballés dans des caisses et corbeilles paient pour chaque 5 lbs. de poids brut, 23 centimes.

Chaque quantité de 5 pots d'eau vie d'origine Suisse paie 31 centimes.

Chaque quantité de 5 pots d'eau de vie de provenance étrangère, 42 centimes.

Chaque quantité de 5 pots d'esprit de vin, de provenance Suisse, 65 centimes.

Chaque quantité de 5 pots d'esprit de vin d'origine non-Suisse, 90 centimes.

Chaque quantité de 5 pots de vin de fruit ou de bière, 7 centimes.

Nidwalden.

Esprit de vin, 15 centimes par pot.

Eau de vie, 8 centimes par pot.

Vin Suisse, 3 centimes par pot.

Vin étranger, 5 centimes par pot.

Bière, 3 centimes par pot.

Vin de fruit, 2 centimes par pot.

Vin étranger en bouteille (à raison de 3 bouteilles pour 1 pot), 36 centimes.

Glaris

Vin Suisse en tonneau, 2 francs 20 centimes par muid.

Vin ordinaire de table, de provenance étrangère, 4 francs 40 centimes par muid.

Vins fins étrangers, soit vins de luxe, et en général boissons spiritueuses, qu'elles soient importées en tonneau ou en bouteilles, sont réduites en bouteilles et taxées à 20 centimes la bouteille.

Vins de fruit, 30 centimes par muid.

Toute eau de vie ou esprit de vin importés ou bien fabriqués dans le Canton et destinées à y être consommés, paie 20 centimes par pot.

Zug.

Vin étranger, en tonneau, 5 centimes par pot.

Vin étranger, en bouteille, 15 centimes par bouteille.

Vin Suisse, 2 centimes par pot.

Sur l'alcohol et eau de vie aucun impôt est prélevé.

Fribourg.

Bière de provenance Suisse, 3 centimes par pot.

Vin et vin de fruit d'origine Suisse, $7\frac{1}{4}$ centimes par pot.

Bière, vin, et vin de fruit de provenance étrangère, 12 centimes par pot.

Eau de vie, eau de cérises, eau de gentiane et toutes les autres liqueurs distillés simples, de provenance Suisse, $14\frac{1}{2}$ centimes par pot.

Les mêmes d'origine étrangère, 20 centimes par pot.

Extrait d'absynthe, esprit de vin et liqueurs composées de provenance Suisse, 29 centimes par pot.

Les mêmes d'origine étrangère et les vins fins, 35 centimes par pot.

Soleure.

Vin et vin de fruit de toute espèce d'origine non-Suisse, 10 centimes par pot.

Les mêmes de provenance Suisse, $8\frac{1}{2}$ centimes par pot.

Eau de vie, esprit de vin, et autres boissons spiritueuses de provenance étrangère, pour chaque degré de force alcoholique mesurée à l'éprouvette de Cartier, 1 centime.

Lorsque les boissons sont de provenance Suisse, il y a un rabais du 10 pour cent, c'est-à-dire, que le droit est de $\frac{9}{10}$ centime.

Boissons en bouteilles fermées, qui ne peuvent pas être examinées avec l'éprouvette, telles que liqueurs, extrait d'absynthe, rhum, eau de cérises et autres liqueurs distillées, de provenance étrangère, paient pour chaque bouteille de grandeur ordinaire mesurant environ $\frac{1}{2}$ pot, 15 centimes.

Les mêmes de provenance Suisse, 10 centimes.

Bière, d'origine étrangère, 4 centimes par pot.

Les boissons spiritueuses qui mesurent plus de 20 à l'éprouvette de Beck, doivent être imposées comme l'esprit de vin.

Bâle-Ville.

Vin, 5 francs 70 centimes par muid.

Bière, 2 francs par muid.

Les vins ordinaires étrangers, qui livrés à la frontière Suisse ne coutent pas plus de 1 franc par pot, paient 1 franc par muid.

Bière étrangère, 1 franc par muid.

Les vins de luxe étrangers dépassant le prix de 1 franc par pot, et les eaux de vie et liqueurs étrangères, paient un droit de consommation de 10 pour cent de la valeur portée sur la facture.

Bâle-Campagne.

Les vins et vins de fruit d'origine Suisse sont affranchis d'impôt.

Les vins d'origine étrangère paient, en tonneau, 1 franc 50 centimes par muid.

Les mêmes, en bouteilles, 15 centimes par bouteille.

Eau de vie de provenance Suisse, 10 centimes par pot.

Eau de vie de provenance étrangère, 15 centimes par pot.

Esprit de vin, 30 centimes par pot.

Extrait d'absynthe et rhum en tonneau, 30 centimes par pot.

Rhum, extrait d'absynthe, et liqueurs en bouteilles, 30 centimes par ½ pot.

Bière Suisse, 75 centimes par muid.

Bière étrangère, 1 franc par muid.

Schaffhausen ne perçoit aucun impôt sur les boissons.

Appenzell Rhodes Intérieures, ne perçoit aucun impôt de consommation des boissons.

Appenzell, Rhodes Extérieures, n'impose pas du tout les boissons spiritueuses.

St. Gall fait de même.

Grisons—

Ne perçoit aucune taxe des boissons produites dans le Canton et de celles de provenance Suisse, qui sont importées sans avoir été mélangées de substances étrangères.

Vin commun de provenance étrangère, 1 franc 20 centimes par quintal brut.

Vin fin de provenance étrangère en tonneau, 4 francs 80 centimes par quintal poids brut.

Vin fin de provenance étrangère, en bouteilles, 7 francs 40 centimes par quintal poids brut.

Les alcohols et tous les spiritueux distillés, mesurant plus de 20° à l'éprouvette de Baume, paient :—

S'ils sont de provenance Suisse, 4 francs 90 centimes par quintal poids brut ;

S'ils sont de provenance étrangère, 6 francs 75 centimes par quintal poids brut.

L'eau de vie ne dépassant pas 20° paie :—

Si elle est de provenance Suisse, 2 francs 15 centimes par quintal poids brut ;

Si elle est de provenance étrangère, 2 francs 50 centimes par quintal poids brut.

Argovie.

Boissons Suisses :—

Vin, vin de fruit et bière, 1½ centime par pot.

Eau de vie de toute espèce, 7 centimes par pot.

Boissons étrangères, c'est-à-dire non-Suisses :—

Vin, 6 centimes par pot.

Vin de fruit et bière, 3 centimes par pot.

Eau de vie de toute espèce, y compris l'alcohol, 14 centimes par pot.

Thurgovie n'impose pas les boissons.

Tessin n'impose pas les boissons de provenance Suisse.

Il perçoit du vin importé de l'étranger, 1 franc 30 centimes par quintal.

Il perçoit de l'eau de vie importée de l'étranger, 2 francs 25 centimes par quintal.

Il perçoit de l'esprit de vin importé de l'étranger, 2 francs 85 centimes par quintal.

Vaud.

Vins en simple futaille, 1 franc 50 centimes le quintal.

Vins en double futaille, 3 francs le quintal.

Vermouth, en futaille, 3 francs le quintal.

Vin et vermouth, en bouteilles, 4 francs 50 centimes le quintal.

Vins et liqueurs, en tonneau ou en bouteilles, 6 francs le quintal.

Esprit de vin, 6 francs le quintal.

Eau de vie et eau de cérises, 4 francs 50 centimes le quintal.

Liqueurs en futaille ou en bouteilles, 6 francs le quintal.

Liqueurs, en futaille ou en bouteilles, 6 francs le quintal.

Rhum, en futaille ou en bouteilles, 6 francs le quintal.

Bière en futaille ou en bouteilles, 3 francs le quintal.

Ces droits ne sont exigibles que des liquides d'origine étrangère.

Valais.

Les vins, bières, liqueurs, esprit de vin, eau de vie, et autres boissons spiritueuses d'origine étrangère sont imposées comme suit :—

Vin en tonneau et bière, 2 dollars 20 centimes par quintal poids brut.

Eau de vie, liqueurs, vins en bouteilles, et autres boissons spiritueuses, 10 francs par quintal poids brut.

Esprit de vin, 20 francs par quintal.

Neuchâtel ne perçoit aucune taxe des boissons.

Genève pareillement, à l'exception des octrois des villes de Genève et de Carouge.

Extrait du Tarif de l'Octroi de Genève.

Vin étranger non spécialement désigné, 1 franc 60 centimes par setier.

Vin de liqueur, 4 francs par setier.

Vins fins en pièces, dites pantalonnées, ou sous double emballage, 4 francs par setier.

Vin et vinaigre en bouteilles, 12 centimes la bouteille.

Vin et vinaigre en bouteilles, 6 centimes la demi-bouteille.

Vin et vinaigre gatés, 1 franc 15 centimes par setier.

Lie de vin depuis le 15 Septembre au 1 Avril, 1 franc 15 centimes par setier.

Lie de vin depuis le 1 Avril au 15 Septembre, 50 centimes par setier.

Eau de vie et esprit de vin en cercle (pour chaque degré d'alcohol pur contenu dans ces liquides) 10 francs par setier.

Liqueurs de toute espèce en cercle, 8 francs par setier.

Eau de vie et liqueurs de toute espèces en bouteilles, 20 centimes par bouteille.

Observation.—La loi du 31 Juillet, 1846, a augmenté du 10 pour cent les taxes d'octroi ci-dessus.

Extrait du Tarif de l'Octroi de Carouge.

Vin étranger	4	centimes par pot.	
Eau de vie	8	„	„
Esprit de vin et liqueurs en tonneaux	15	„	„
Liqueurs en bouteilles	15	„	par bout.

Berne, le 25 *Mai,* 1863.

Pour extrait conforme, le Secrétaire Général des Péages Fédéraux,

(Signed) **MEYER.**

One Swiss pot equal to 1·5 French litres, or 2·64 English pints.
One muid (100 pots) equal to 150 French litres, or 264 English pints (33 gallons).
One setier equal to 25 Swiss pots.

Import, Export, and Transit Trade of Switzerland for 1862.

Imports.

With regard to head of cattle generally, whether sheep, pigs, or oxen, the official Report gives the following figures, comparing four years together, and striking the average of the whole:—

	1859.	1860.	1861.	862.	Average.
Importation	213,721	217,706	211,372	212,607	213,851
Exportation	88,498	90,281	84,716	111,550	93,762
Transit	82,305	91,353	93,761	97,688	91,277

Goods rated *ad valorem*—

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	Average.
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
Import	807,832	418,537	451,102	488,233	542,926
Exports	4,251,045	6,098,547	7,187,738	5,839,249	5,844,145

General Traffic.

The imports under this head were as follows:—

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	Average.
Goods rated by the quintal	6,448,061	7,570,867	7,570,867	7,113,517	7,211,292
Goods free of duty for railways from Gex	962,977	748,593	779,799	667,785	789,789
Loads reduced to quintals	5,401,951	6,252,243	7,205,410	7,067,211	6,481,704
Total Imports	12,812,989	14,571,703	15,697,931	14,848,513	14,482,755

Taking the total importation, then, there seems to be a decrease of 849,418 quintals between the years 1861 and 1862. This bears principally upon cereals and cotton, of which more will be said further on.

Of corn and pulse there was imported in—

	1861.	1862.		
	Quintals.	Quintals.	Quintals.	
	3,263,318	2,666,155	597,163	Decrease.
Flour	315,250	198,856	116,394	,,
Rice	80,513	76,438	4,075	,,
Salt	240,365	231,724	8,641	,,
Brandy and spirits of wine	105,472	102,472	2,516	,,
Coffee	156,206	144,450	12,756	,,
Tobacco in leaf	87,261	74,902	12,359	,,
Tobacco made up	18,758	17,607	1,151	,,
Wine in cask	762,767	839,672	76,905	Increase.
Beer	22,783	33,038	10,255	,,
Sugar	213,014	235,559	22,545	,,

The import of cereals presents, as stated above, a very considerable decrease. The harvest of 1861 was a satisfactory one, and as great efforts are made to improve the fertility of the soil, coupled with what may have been in store from the large imports of 1861, the decrease is sufficiently accounted for.

The amount of wine imported (the greater part of which comes from France) continues to be very large. In the first part of this Report on the statistics of Swiss trade with France, it was there shown that the value of the wine imported from France amounted to nearly 20,000,000 francs—an immense sum for such a small country. It appears that the ordinary French wines, even with the Federal duty and Cantonal excise duty added to them, can be had at a much cheaper rate than the indigenous wines. The large influx of travellers in the summer months contributes also to swell the amount.

The same may be said of brandy. Of the 102,955 quintals imported, 62,695 quintals passed the frontiers of Basle, and came, consequently, from France.

Sugar shows an increase of over 22,000 quintals more than 1861, and 30,000 more than 1860. The American war has exercised the same influence on sugar as it did on cotton and tobacco, to the great detriment of the Americans, but no doubt

to the advantage of our own Colonies, whose exports in the article of sugar and other things must have increased in the same ratio, as the American ports sent less.

The import of pig-iron shows a general increase. The quantity imported in 1861 amounted to 149,236 quintals; and in 1862 to 192,109 quintals—an increase of 42,873 quintals.

Of iron for the construction of machines and ships of a size not usually made in Switzerland, there were imported in 1861, 32,087 quintals, and 46,919 quintals in 1862, showing an increase of 14,832 quintals.

	1861.	1862.	Diminution.
Raw cotton	294,441	189,807	104,634

The diminished import here is sufficiently accounted for and too well known to state why it should be so, and had it not been for the very large imports of previous years, stocks from which the Swiss manufacturers are still supplied, the Zurich and Glarus people might have been in as bad a position as our own.

Having had occasion to proceed to Zurich myself for the purposes of this Report, the following remarks were made to me by a large cotton-spinner, and part owner of one of the largest mills in Switzerland—one with 60,000 spindles—at Baar, on the Lorze, on the margin of the Lake of Zug, where the Surat cotton is now profitably worked up.

He observed that the "Swiss cotton-spinner not having at his elbow a market from which he could supply himself with the raw material at any moment, is forced to lay in a considerable stock, and it has been the general habit to get a year's supply at once. Large quantities were therefore bought at the beginning of the crisis, in 1859 245,405 quintals, in 1860 332,041 quintals, and in 1861 294,441 quintals, before the prices had materially affected the raw material, and what may have been afterwards brought to add to the old stock, putting old and new together, brought the average down to below the actual market price; hence they worked up cheaper, and found a readier sale for their goods."

No doubt the conjuncture of circumstances was very fortunate, otherwise a year's supply at a certain fixed price would under all circumstances not be the most advantageous position for a manufacturer to be in, who might find himself with a considerable stock bought at a higher rate than what actually ruled on the market. It is true that buying in that way a large quantity direct at New Orleans or any Southern port, the price may have been somewhat lower. The Englishman, unfortunately, at that particular period had his market at his door, and paid the market price, which went on gradually increasing; the Swiss fortunately had been in the habit of laying in a year's stock, owing to the geographical position of the country, and found himself, when the crisis came, in a better position as regarded the price of the raw article.

My informant went on to state that he considered "that the position of the master and the man was on a better footing here than in England: that the former sought to attach his operative to him by making pecuniary sacrifices when he might not require his services; that the English operative for the sake of a penny more wages would leave his owner and go somewhere else, the master on his side would not consider himself bound to keep his workman longer than might be convenient or profitable, and that this engendered a loose attachment between the two."

He stated "that in Switzerland the operative who leaves a good master for better wages would be despised by his fellow-workmen; that the feeling was therefore mutual that the mill-owner and the operative should stand by one another."

I have no doubt that this may be very true, but as the Basle and Zurich manufacturers are very shrewd calculators, I think it is safer to put down this temporary pecuniary sacrifice to the fact that it would be more advantageous here—where, of course, labour is not so abundant as in England, nor so easy to be got at a moment's notice—to keep the operatives together, in order to be able to commence the work with the experienced hands at once, and without delay.

That there has been a decrease in the work done to the extent of 40 per cent. there can be no doubt, but I only know of one instance where a mill has stopped altogether, and in this case the workmen continue to be paid by the owners.

I am unfortunately not sufficiently acquainted with our own mill operatives to

be able to draw a comparison between their status and that of their brethren here, but as in Switzerland no complaints of distress have been made, we may suppose that they either find work readily somewhere else or cultivate their patches of land and find profitable agricultural labour in lieu of factory work. As bearing upon the subject of cotton, I would here give in translation a portion of a speech of M. Jenny of Glarus at a meeting for the revision of their factory laws.

M. Jenny states that "the Canton of Glarus has at present 206,000 spindles, 2,500 power-looms, several bleaching works and dye establishments, besides 4,000 printing-presses of various kinds. In these establishments from 9,000 to 10,000 workmen are employed, and the floating and fixed capital may amount to 40,000,000 or 50,000,000 of francs.

"This is the more remarkable as Switzerland has to stand a competition with the rest of the world, and that as far as machinery is concerned, new inventions are constantly being started, the importance of which are unquestionable, but which the Swiss mill-owner is not in a position at once to procure. He must, therefore, continue with his old machines until his pecuniary circumstances permit him to better them. A comparison with England is particularly unfavourable. A mill for spinning, in complete working condition, costs in England 25 francs, in Switzerland 50 francs per spindle; one for weaving from 400 to 500 francs in the former, and from 900 to 1,200 francs in the latter per loom. The Englishman employs for every 1,000 spindles from four to five persons, whilst here on an average from nine to ten, and in some establishments twelve persons are required. England's geographical position tells also in her favour. We may reckon for the carriage of the raw cotton, and the return freight of the manufactured article to a seaport, as much as 6 or 10 per cent.

"The English manufacturer, who has the largest cotton mart in his neighbourhood, gets his money cheaper and requires less working capital. The general working expenses are considerably reduced owing to the establishments for constructing machines to be found in every manufacturing district, but which in Switzerland are an indispensable adjunct to the smallest cotton mill, and therefore an additional expense to the owner. Contrasted with England's cheap iron and coal, even our water-power can hardly be looked upon as an advantage, inasmuch as the first cost of steam-power does not amount to one-half, scarcely to one-third, of that of water-power. Our advantage then, as regards England, lies principally in the longer working-time, in the moderate wages, in the economical habits of the manufacturers, and in the tact with which we conduct our mercantile operations."

With regard to silk, the import of the raw material has, on the contrary, increased. On this subject more will be said on the export side.

The Federal Tables give the import of,—

	1861.	1862.	
	Quintals.	Quintals.	Quintals.
Raw silk	21,050	29.311	8,261 Increase.
Machines and parts of machines ..	57,874	59,208	1,334 „
Cotton varns and goods generally ..	47,084	30,837	6,247 Decrease.
Printing and letter paper	6,521	6,330	191 „
Packing and blotting paper, ..	6,278	4,632	1,646 „
Cord and string	2,828	2,335	493 „
Books and music..	8,654	9,166	512 Increase.
Common pottery	9,975	12,894	2,919 „
Porcelain	13,938	13,871	67 Decrease.

On articles of fashion there has been on the whole an increase in the imports.

Exports.

The export of general merchandize rated by the quintal and by the load (15 quintals) was as follows:—

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	Average.
General merchandize	757,652	811,486	900,496	941.954	852,897
Loads reduced to quintals	677,699	640,017	820,741	1,112,232	812,672
Total in quintals.. ..	1,435,351	1,451,503	1,721,237	2,054,186	1,665,569

On some of the principal articles of export, the following changes have taken place:—

	1861.	1862.		
Beer	2,227	1,555	672	Decrease.
Brandy..	1,634	1,562	72	„
Corn	39,827	38,888	939	„
Kirschwasser	778	689	89	„
Flour	26,859	23,637	3,222	„
Oil of all kinds	4,862	4,327	535	„
Rice	3,337	1,877	1,460	„
Tobacco in the leaf	708	399	309	„
Tobacco made up	5,497	5,295	202	„
Absynth	5,938	4,513	1,425	„
Butter	2,147	5,932	3,785	Increase.
Cheese	166,857	172,043	5,186	„
Swiss wine in casks	3,360	3,875	515	„
Raw cotton	15,525	15,010	515	Decrease.
Cotton yarn	24,420	33,268	8,848	Increase.
Cotton fabrics	162,123	167,183	5,060	„

The export of raw cotton has kept pretty much to the same figure since 1859. The yarns have increased very considerably, more than one-third greater than 1861, and more than half greater than the export of 1859. The same seems to be the case with the cotton fabrics, the export of which in 1859 was 147,638, in 1860, 165,991 quintals, and in 1861 and 1862 as given above. At first sight it may appear rather curious that with a considerably diminished import of the raw material there should be a large increase in the manufactured article. But the fact is, statistical figures very often act like an optical delusion; they give you the truth, but not the exact truth of what one wishes to arrive at. In this case, the figures have been swelled by the amounts already in the depôts, and only awaiting a favourable market to be exported, and therefore give a false idea as regards the activity of the trade during the year.

Silks.—The exportation in this branch has not suffered so much, with the exception of the ribbon trade of Basle. On this subject Messrs. Du Barri write me:—

"Depuis deux ou trois ans notre industrie a beaucoup souffert, surtout par la guerre civile dans les Etats Unis. En outre la consommation du ruban a diminuée considérablement par la caprice de la mode, et les genres façonnés ont pour ainsi dire disparus entièrement sans qu'on puisse espérer de les voir reparaître périodiquement comme par le passé. Cette dernière circonstance est la cause que quelques maisons furent obligées de congédier plusieurs de leurs employés occupés exclusivement dans le façonné et depuis longtemps sans occupation, comme dessinateurs, metteurs en carté et liseurs. Comme notre genre de fabrication ne permet pas de travailler autrement que sur commande, et non sur banque, il est clair que le travail diminue ou bien cesse entièrement dès que les commissions manquent, ce qui est plus ou moins le cas actuellement, et dans une étendue et une durée comme nous ne l'avons jamais vu jusqu'ici.

"Dans ces circonstances les ouvriers sont, il est vrai, en grande partie dans une situation pénible, surtout ceux qui ont travaillé dans les atéliers et qui ont peu de ressources, tandis que ceux de la campagne et qui plantent en majeure partie eux-mêmes leurs vivres sont mieux en état de snpporter une interruption du travail."

The Federal Tables put the exports of silk goods for,—

1861.	1862.	Increase.
Quintals.	Quintals.	Quintals.
27,873	35,412	7,539

This is very much more than any preceding year, than even 1859, which was considered a very favourable one. The lion's share must have fallen therefore to Zurich, where most of the coloured silk-stuffs are made, Basle being chiefly celebrated for its ribbons.

I had occasion to visit some of the manufacturers in that town, where I was told what Messrs. Du Barri have confirmed in the above extract.

The newly-invented analine dyes are rapidly taking the place of the figured

silk for ribbons, and some idea of the work done at the dyeing establishments may be formed, when I state that Mr. Clavel of Bâle informed me that he turned out 90 quintals of dyed silk per week, and paid away in expenses something like 20,000*l.* a-year. The profits must be very considerable to support this.

Messrs. Du Barri estimate that there are thirty-one ribbon manufacturers at Basle, and two for stuffs. By far the largest number of weavers seem to be employed in their own houses, as M. Du Barri estimates the proportion of looms to be 1,500 in factories and 6,000 dispersed in different parts of the country. His own establishment has 173 power-looms, mostly on the Jacquard principle, driven by a turbine. Their cost varies, according to the construction and the number of shuttles, from 600 up to 2,000 francs, and for the Jacquard loom 2,500. The cost of constructing his canal and getting the water to the mill, together with the building for the turbine, came to 90,000 francs—no trifling sum, considering that his water-wheel is only 30-horse power. To this sum must be added the price of the machine, which was 30,000 francs, bought at Mulhouse. Of course, not much coal is required on the premises, except what he uses for lighting his establishment with gas, for which purpose he has a small set of works adjacent. The anthracite coal for making the gas he gets, it appears, from Boghead, in Scotland, and it stands him, delivered in Basle, at 11 francs 50 centimes the 100 kilogrammes; the ordinary coal is procured from Saarbrücken at the price of 3 francs 10 centimes the 100 kilogrammes. He employs about 425 operatives, including women and children, and a good weaver paid by the piece may gain from 18 to 26 francs a-week, according to the skill he displays, and the nature of the stuff.

The taxes which such an establishment pays are purely personal, and come under the income and property tax. Small revenues up to 1,200 francs are exempt; from that point upwards they are divided into three classes, viz.:

Upon a revenue up to 4,500 francs	1 per cent.
From 4,500 francs to 9,000 francs	2 per cent.
And above 9,000 francs	3 per cent.

Transit Trade.

With regard to this branch, with the exception of cattle as stated in the commencement of this Report, it has slightly fallen off; the figures for the general merchandize being in 1861, 816,380 quintals, and in 1862, 783,172 quintals—a difference of 33,208 quintals. Trade of this kind naturally seeks the easiest routes, where there are fewer formalities and obstacles thrown in its way; and, for this reason, within the last ten years, the trade to and from England and Transatlantic ports come principally through France, instead of Germany as formerly. At the same time, certain facts have lately occurred which may easily make a change of route possible, unless the French laws are less rigorously applied. It appears that musical boxes intended for Transatlantic markets have been latterly seized by the French authorities for having melodies the right of property to which have been claimed by French composers. The severity with which the French laws have been applied is not wise, and may have a bad result.

It has been often asked what the value of the trade is between Switzerland and England. On this point it is not possible to give any satisfactory answer. The whole traffic is carried on through France, Belgium, and Holland, and figures in the official English publications under the heading of those countries, and in the Swiss Tables under those of France and Germany. One point seems to be conceded, that the French Treaty has done a great deal to increase the commercial activity between the two countries. Of course each Swiss commercial house knows what amount of business it transacts with England, but it would be about as hopeless a task as the philosopher's stone to get at it, and any person attempting it would be looked upon as an inquisitorial spy. The Federal Government have been unable to succeed; a private individual, therefore, has still less chance.

Financial Result.

The general financial result has been again a favourable one.

The receipts in 1861 were 8,137,834 francs 6 centimes; in 1862, 8,156,457 francs 21 centimes.

Balancing increase and decrease in the various items of the account, there has been a net increase of 18,623 francs 15 centimes.

The sums received were for—

	1861.		1862.	
	Francs	c.	Francs	c.
Import duties	7,570,401	39	7,641,678	14
Export duties	466,233	21	415,406	42
Transit duties . ..	46,822	64	45,158	21

The rest of the amount being made up of *finances d'entrepôt, finances de pesage*, to the total specified above. The net expenses of the Administration amounted to 10 per cent. of the gross receipts.

The receipts have exceeded the provisions of the Budget by 1,256,457 francs 21 centimes, and a net balance of 4,736,352 francs 89 centimes has been secured to the Federal Treasury.

Statistics of the Swiss Trade with France.

The Federal Department of Commerce published lately Tables taken from the French Annual Commercial Statement, for the purpose of assisting Dr. Kern in his negotiations for a Treaty of Commerce. From these Tables it appears that the general trade of France, in its official values, with the various countries of Europe was as follows, in millions of francs:—

	1851.	1860.	1861.		1851.	1860.	1861.
	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.		Millions.	Millions.	Millions.
England—				Zollverein—			
Import	108	412	543	Import	50	240	265
Export	354	681	564	Export	54	194	183
United States—				Turkey—			
Import	128	283	313	Import	49	108	114
Export	237	321	106	Export	32	86	78
Belgium—				Brazil—			
Import	181	215	255	Import	25	34	40
Export	136	168	160	Export	48	77	97
Switzerland—				Netherlands.. ..			
Import	133	270	232	Import	22	33	30
Export	107	295	257	Export	23	30	28
Italy—				Russia—			
Import	89	106	170	Import	23	71	137
Export	86	89	264	Export	19	31	45
Spain—				Austria—			
Import	45	77	84	Import	17	7	10
Export	86	138	197	Export	11	11	9

According to the above statement Switzerland occupies the fourth place in 1851, and the third place in 1860 and 1861. The decrease in 1861 is to be attributed to the diminished transit-trade from and to North America. With regard to the imports to France, the increase in the ten years amounts to 74 per cent.; with regard to the exports from France to 140 per cent.

Switzerland takes up a different position in the special trade, compared with other countries. Here the American trade exercises no influence, as only those articles on the import side appear which are consumed or worked up in France, and on the export side only those articles which are produced in France, or have become by payment of duty, so to say, naturalized.

Switzerland occupies, therefore, only the seventh place (after the Zollverein and Turkey). The increase in the imports between 1851 and 1861 amounted to 80 per cent.; in the exports from France to 101 per cent.; and the latter exceed the French imports of Swiss goods by 190 per cent.: so that Switzerland consumes three times as many French goods as France consumes of Swiss goods,—an important point to bear in mind when the Swiss ask that the Treaty should place her imports to France on a more favourable footing.

The official values of the French special trade show, in the case of England, how much a Treaty can effect. The English import trade with France, which in 1851 was 66,000,000 francs, rose in 1861 to 409,000,000 francs, or six times as much; in other words, 516 per cent.; whilst there was only an increase of 45 per cent. in the French exports. In 1859 (before the Treaty), the imports from England stood at 223,000,000 francs; the exports, on the other hand, at 474,000,000 francs. Consequently, the Treaty has caused the import of English goods into France to increase by 83 per cent.; whilst the French exports have diminished within the last

two years by 17 per cent., which is not to be attributed to the Treaty, but to a certain combination of circumstances, as, for instance, the cessation of the French grain exports in consequence of the bad harvest in 1860, the exports of French silk and cotton goods having considerably increased. The official value, then, of the French special trade was as follows :—

	1851.	1860.	1861.		1851.	1860.	1861.
	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.		Millions.	Millions.	Millions.
England—				Switzerland—			
Import	66	251	409	Import	24	38	43
Export	277	493	403	Export	61	123	125
United States—				Turkey—			
Import	122	258	291	Import	38	80	98
Export	134	210	75	Export	22	41	39
Belgium—				Brazil—			
Import	101	148	189	Import	12	15	19
Export	124	154	149	Export	32	53	60
Italy—				Netherlands—			
Import	78	89	143	Import	13	20	21
Export	65	118	175	Export	17	20	17
Spain—				Russia—			
Import	30	58	69	Import	17	55	129
Export	61	99	135	Export	16	21	24
Zollverein—				Austria—			
Import	33	81	127	Import	14	6	9
Export	47	153	155	Export	6	5	6

The diminished exports to North America of 135,000,000 is sufficiently explained by the civil war going on there, while the large increase in the imports from the Zollverein and Russia may be accounted for by the increased requirements of France in grain, on account of the bad harvest of 1860. What the real value of some of the important branches of the French and Swiss special trade is will be seen hereafter.

A short time ago thirty-three Elsass manufacturers petitioned the Emperor against the Treaty, on the ground that Switzerland "threw a great deal on the French market and took but very little from it; that therefore in the Treaty it would be necessary to place high protective duties on all Swiss goods, otherwise the cotton industry of Elsass, St. Quentin, and Tarare would stand a chance of being ruined."

What has been said of the official value of the French special trade proves exactly the contrary, for in 1861 three times as many goods, or 190 per cent. were imported from France, as compared with what was exported to France; and the increase in the Swiss exports between 1851 and 1861 amounted to only 80 per cent., whilst the imports from France were 101 per cent.

A similar unfounded complaint exists among the protectionists of South Germany with reference to the scale of wages in Switzerland. On this subject the "Handels Zeitung" of Zurich observes, "that the wages in the Customs Union are, without exception, in some cases as much as 50 per cent. lower than in Switzerland. The latter has to import one-fourth to one-third of her necessary food from abroad, whilst Germany, particularly the south-west, exports considerable quantities of it; and the same may be said, on an average, of France, which produces as much as its population requires, and has sufficient, generally, to export besides. Now a grain-importing country must pay dearer for its food than one that does not; the wages must therefore be higher in proportion as the necessaries of life absorb the principal portion of those wages. At the same time the clothing and habitations of the Swiss labourer and the state of the deposits in the Swiss savings banks show clearly that he does not exist exactly on the lowest scale of wages." Nevertheless Switzerland occupies a very honourable position amongst industrial nations, and is enabled to send her products to the remotest parts, and to stand a competition with England. Trade is not shackled with hindrances; the customs duties are small and the raw material cheap. All these things combined render it possible for Switzerland to work more advantageously than her neighbours. A large dye-manufacturer at Basle informed me that in his particular trade he could work much cheaper than the Mülhausen man at his very door, simply owing to the injurious action of the French navigation laws, which prohibit colonial cargoes under a foreign flag from being sold to France in a French port, placing the Basle manufacturers in the possibility of buying it up and bringing it in transit through France, to be worked-up for the large dyeing establishments in that town. The Basle man can thus

undersell the Mülhausen manufacturer both in his raw material, the dye, and in the silk when dyed.

It would be much better, therefore, if such restrictions were done away with, and to the benefit of France if a mutually advantageous exchange could take place. A glance at the following Table of the special trade with France will prove this. For the purposes of the Treaty the special trade is of more importance than the general trade, the latter serving as index for the Swiss transit trade, to which France must attach considerable importance, as it serves to feed both her railroads and her shipping.

	Real Value of Imports into France.		Real Value of Exports from France.	
	Average of Ten Years, 1851–60.	1861.	Average of Ten Years, 1851–60.	1861.
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
Cattle	3,965,779	7,014,733	3,458,469	7,553,251
Raw hides	2,179,902	2,547,096	3,558	31,187
Cheese	1,081,522	1,726,919	110,280	178,603
Grain	62,787	1,402,265	2,794,071	3,696,831
Flour	140,526	306,016	2,029,893	5,127,452
Timber	8,301,828	15,170,658	176,043	729,128
Wine	65,093	205,050	7,788,691	19,450,960
Spirit	34,947	15,447	998,077	1,155,878
Refined sugar	..	..	3,159,320	5,782,749
Leather and leather ware ..	3,305	754	2,842,746	4,268,328
Silk, raw	644,296	566,955	1,611,359	2,112,829
„ spun	3,107,006	3,423,456	4,555,248	6,232,980
Cotton, raw	25,745	253,810	870,360	17,401,575
Yarn	1,232	192	471,789	464,205
Silk tissues	3,912,681	1,307,626	5,208,605	8,959,541
Cotton tissues	2,130	8,092	3,590,222	3,186,893
Woollen tissues	1,721	7,432	9,050,593	12,928,049
Straw plaitings	359,048	572,432	27,488	441
Iron and steel .. .	96,903	51,684	361,635	171,476
Machinery	35,446	37,895	456,834	452,889
Watches	5,505,613	5,082,833	851,586	692,870

From the above Table it will be observed what an immense advantage France has over Switzerland in the sale of her goods. With the exception of watches and straw plaitings the preponderance of the French exports over the Swiss imports in all manufactured articles, particularly woven goods, is very great. The Swiss import of woollen goods, to the value of nearly 13,000,000 francs in the decennial average, arises from the falling-off in this country of that branch of trade. In the same way the export of raw hides from Switzerland tends to increase year by year; in 1851, for 1,216,654, and in 1861, for 2,547,096 francs; as well as the import of prepared leather, from 1,216,547 francs in 1851 to 4,268,328 in 1861. The export of wood, to the value of 15,000,000 francs, can hardly be advantageous for Switzerland; for, although the profit is a handsome one, it may have the effect of denuding the mountain woodlands, and causing great disasters by the falling of avalanches. The traffic in cattle seems to be important; the value in the export of Swiss cattle, which stood at 570,383 francs in 1851, had risen to 7,000,000 in 1861. At the same time the imports and exports here seem, to a certain degree, to balance themselves, for the Tables give the value of the cattle exported to France during the three years 1859, 1860, and 1861 at 17,000,000. and imported from France at 19,000,000 francs. The agriculturists ought to be satisfied with their export of cheese. In 1851 the value of the exports amounted to the modest sum of 287,374 francs; in 1859, to 2,158,990; in 1860, to 1,724,961; and in 1861, to 1,726,919; and if the cheese-producers obtain what they wish, a reduction in the French duty from 8 francs 25 centimes to 3 francs the quintal, it must have the effect of continuing to increase the exports.

In looking at the statistical statement about the import of cotton, one is struck with the large quantities which now figure in the special trade. In 1861 it amounted to 5,179,912 kilogrammes, valued at 17,401,575 francs; whilst in 1851 there were only imported 13,100 kilogrammes, of the value of 42,592 francs. This evidently shows that whereas formerly vast quantities were bought in the French entrepôts, and figured in the General Trade Tables, now the Swiss are not afraid, since the reduction of the duty in France, of buying up cotton in France, which has become "naturalized," as it were, by the payment of duty, and comes thus to appear in the Special Trade Tables.

Another item important to notice is the enormous value of the wine imports for such a small country as Switzerland. In 1851 the value of the wine imported was 2,753,859 francs; in 1859, 13,572,736; and in 1861, the large sum of 19,450,960.

The yearly average of three years between 1851–61 shows for Switzerland, in the general trade, an importation of 233,000,000 francs (real value), an exportation of 284,000,000; special trade, an importation of 55,000,000 francs, an exportation of 164,000,000.

For the year 1861, alone, under the heading of general trade, the importations were 203,000,000 francs (real value), the exportations, 266,000,000; special trade, the importations were 59,000,000 francs, the exportations, 142,000,000.

Finally, the duties levied on the French frontier for goods of Swiss origin amounted, in 1861, to 1,495,977 francs, of which waste silk and watches take the largest share,—the first for 277,740 francs, and the latter for 333,997.

It is easy to understand from this imposing array of figures how important for Switzerland are the commercial negotiations now pending in Paris; and at the same time to the advantage of France to remove obstacles to her commercial transactions with a country which may really claim, in this field at any rate, to call herself one of the Great Powers.

Statistics of the Import, Export, and Manufacture of Iron in Switzerland, between the years 1851 *and* 1860, *in Quintals* (100 *lbs.*); *extracted from the Federal Commercial Tables.*

The import of foreign iron during the above years was as follows:—

	1851–55.	1856–60.	Total.
	Quintals.	Quintals.	Quintals.
1. Pig iron	320,153	576,360	896,513
2. Railroad iron	4,881	8,713	13,594
3. Iron for machinery and ship-building, of a shape and size such as is not manufactured in Switzerland	40,655	135,933	176,588
4. Sheet iron, rough, in dimensions of particular sizes and 1 thick	47,550	56,727	104,277
5. Iron, forged, drawn, and rolled	370,325	586,086	956,411
6. Iron, cast, as plates, stoves, wheels, &c.	132,492	258,989	391,481
7. Sheet-iron, rough, not particularly specified	62,587	138,707	201,294
8. Iron wire, white plated iron, and leaded or galvanized iron	65,953	84,301	150,254
9. Steel	38,234	43,769	82,003
10. Machinery and parts of them	99,616	230,610	330,226
11. Iron and steel goods, rough, without polish or varnish	96,312	136,922	233,234
12. Sheet-iron goods, rough	7,395	7,710	15,105
13. Cast-iron, manufactured, polished cast, cast iron furniture in parts	9,490	12,768	22,258
14. Steel-tin, steel-plates and steel-wire	2,858	4,540	7,398
15. Locksmiths' goods, varnished iron and steel goods, iron furniture	21,737	37,766	59,503
Total	..	..	3,640,139

The annual average import of iron, then, in round numbers equals 364,000 quintals. The annual production of the furnaces of the Jura is estimated to be 200,000 quintals; this, together with what is produced at the forges of Lauffen, in Schaffhausen, makes up a total of 205,000 quintals.

The exports, on the contrary, were as follows:—

		Quintals.	Total. Quintals.
1. Pig and refined iron	1851–55	101,661	206,883
	1856–60	105,222	
2. Cast-iron, iron and steel-ware	1851–55	78,918	139,584
	1856–60	60,666	
3. Forged and malleable iron, wire, &c.	1851–55	28,484	69,465
	1856–60	40,981	
4. Machinery and parts of machinery	1851–55	194,171	443,270
	1856–60	249,099	
Total	..	..	859,202

Average annual Export, 84,900 quintals.

If we deduct the export from the import, and add thereto the native production, we shall get at 483,100 quintals as the amount of iron required in the country.

Nearly all the Swiss furnaces are fired with charcoal, from a deficiency in coal and coke; and in order to produce 10 quintals of refined iron from the ore, about 26 quintals of charcoal are requisite, according to experience in the Jura.

If we take that 22·5 per cent. of charcoal is produced from the wood, and that a cubic measure of wood weighs 25 quintals, it would appear that the 205,000 quintals of iron would require 533,000 quintals of charcoal, or 94,755 cubic measures of wood, which is said to be about one-fourth part of the estimated produce of the wood area of Switzerland, taking the late measurement of the Federal Commissioners (of 42 cubic feet of wood per acre) for the 2,134,000 acres of forest. A good deal of the charcoal, however, comes from abroad.

If we calculate the minimum price of iron at 30 francs per quintal, the total value of the 483,000 quintals required, as stated above, by Switzerland for her manufacturing wants, would amount to 14,500,000 francs.

(Signed) J. HUME BURNLEY.

Berne, July 1, 1863.

Portugal.

Report by Mr. Herries, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Lisbon, July 1863.

Commerce and Industry.

RETURNS lately published of the Customs receipts at Lisbon and Oporto during the financial year ended June 30, 1863, show a considerable increase on the receipts of the preceding year, ended June 30, 1862.

In 1862–63 they were—	Reis.	£	In 1861–62 the amount was—	Reis.	£
At Lisbon	2,782,835,715	618,407	At Lisbon	2,570,835,187	507,296
At Oporto	2,533,548,916	563,010	At Oporto	2,349,533,361	522,118
Total	5,316,384,631	1,181,417	Total	4,920,368,548	1,029,414

4,500 reis equal to 1*l*.

This improvement is probably owing, not so much to any real increase of trade, as to the effectual operation of a new system of supervision and control introduced at the end of 1862, in order to put a stop to fraudulent practices that for a long time had been notoriously connived at by Custom-house officers. The new regulations now in force are very stringent, and were at first complained of by merchants as occasioning much vexation and delay, but, though troublesome, they are now generally admitted to be necessary for the prevention of abuses detrimental alike to the revenue and to the fair trader.

The annual Statistical Tables of Trade and Navigation at Lisbon and Oporto have recently been issued. They are for the financial year ended June 30, 1862. From a great quantity of minute details scattered through these very voluminous, and not easily intelligible, documents, I have endeavoured to obtain a few condensed results of general interest.

The total receipts of the Lisbon Custom-house amounted to 2,570,835,187 reis, a decrease of 57,053,683 reis as compared with the receipts in the preceding year 1860–61.

The declared value of the whole of the imports is stated at 14,287,289,742 reis, against 15,015,992,500 reis in 1860–61; the value of articles entered for home consumption, 11,384,797,629 reis against 12,634,908,283 reis in 1860–61; the value of exports, 4,000,833,751 reis against 5,653,608,967 reis in 1860–61; and the value of goods re-exported, 1,631,175,770 reis against 1,864,267,756 reis in 1860–61.

The decrease of articles entered for home consumption appears chiefly under the heads of metals (including gold and silver coin), cottons, animal products (hides

principally), silks, Colonial produce (coffee); and the falling off of exports under the heads of vegetable matter (olive oil, seed oils, and orchilla), animal products, metals (including gold and silver coin), wine, wool, cottons.

The relative importance of British trade will be seen from the following figures :—

	Reis.
Imports from all countries	14,287,289,742
„ from Great Britain and British Possessions	7,220,990,500
„ from Newfoundland	274,283,822
Entered for home consumption—	
Imported from all countries	11,384,797,629
From Great Britain and British Possessions	6,400,399,516
From Newfoundland	265,389,000
Exports to all countries	4,000,833,751
„ to Great Britain, &c.	1,130,900,655
„ to Newfoundland	7,184,310

It should be observed, however, that these sums include specie, placed in these Tables under the general head of metals, along with iron bars, tin, copper plates, knives and forks, and Britannia metal tea-pots, &c. The total value of gold and silver in coin imported from all parts was 1,853,718,840 reis, and from Great Britain alone 1,684,500,000 reis. The total amount retained for home consumption was 1,773,494,090 reis, of which there came from Great Britain 1,635,468,500 reis. Out of a total exportation of 240,681,750 reis, the amount sent to Great Britain was 212,497,000 reis.

The following statement shows the value of the principal importations for home consumption from Great Britain and British Possessions (including Newfoundland, which stands separately in the Lisbon Tables), and the total value of the same articles import from all parts of the world :—

ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

Articles Imported.	From Great Britain and British Possessions.	From all Countries.	Articles Imported.	From Great Britain and British Possessions.	From all Countries.
	Reis.	Reis.		Reis.	Reis.
Cotton, raw . . .	118,215,000	185,254,500	Tea	147,424,260	161,844,260
„ manufactured .	1,822,299,800	1,922,650,410	Brandy . . .	118,740,800	149,543,100
Butter . . .	484,708,900	497,242,900	Linens . . .	111,878,900	292,720,600
Coals	366,382,750	368,223,750	Chemical products . .	71,121,300	93,414,700
Metals . . .	362,251,635	575,044,475	Tallow . . .	30,137,000	30,906,000
Woollens . . .	355,582,000	703,599,300	Earthenware . .	17,178,500	19,632,900
Salt cod (from Newfoundland)	265,364,800	277,825,800	Beer . . .	5,815,600	5,858,600

The value of the goods exported from Lisbon was as follows :—

Articles.	To Great Britain and British Possessions.	To all Countries.	Articles.	To Great Britain and British Possessions.	To all Countries.
	Reis.	Reis.		Reis.	Reis.
Animals, living . .	27,892,400	35,454,200	Vegetable products . .	290,526,590	820,712,665
Animal products . .	124,675,790	654,321,152	Metals (specie deducted) .	48,279,960	100,790,482
Fisheries, produce of . .	5,633,960	32,164,445	Minerals . . .	88,405,900	123,048,705
Wool, raw and manufactured .	65,631,325	93,605,420	Fermented liquors . .	133,820,400	1,154,100,825
Silks	337,500	33,485,340	Glass and pottery . .	253,200	15,265,520
Cotton, raw and manufactured	992,500	133,670,952	Paper, &c. . . .	986,415	46,490,985
Linens . . .	70,000	8,261,730	Chemical products . .	12,678,340	130,857,240
Timber and wood . .	49,505,260	98,889,460	Various products . .	62,120	11,464,024
Farinaceous produce . .	32,281,900	83,235,871	Manufactures of various materials . . .	5,412,800	76,860,430
Colonial produce . .	30,957,295	107,472,555			

As compared with the Tables for the previous year the Lisbon Returns for 1861-62 show a decrease of 549,116,232 reis in the value of articles imported from Great Britain and entered for home consumption, and likewise a decrease in the value of exports to Great Britain amounting to 451,244,795 reis.

The following summary statement shows the trade of Lisbon with other countries :—

Brazil.—Total value of imports, 1,880,715,800 reis. Principal articles,—sugar, hides, tobacco, and coffee.

Total value of exports, 1,657,202,608 reis. Principal articles,—wine, vinegar, olive oil, wax, meats, &c.

France. Total value of imports, 1,607,375,500 reis. Silk manufactures, leather, porcelain and glass, paper (writing), pianos, clocks, and ornamental manufactures, came chiefly from France. French woollens closely competed with those of British origin, the total amount being nearly equal, while the value of the finer descriptions was greater. I observe with some surprise that both cutlery and machinery were taken to a larger amount from France than from Great Britain.

The exports to France were insignificant, various vegetable products, wax, elephants' teeth, coffee, a little wine, &c., &c.; their total value being only 313,977,547 reis.

Portuguese Possessions.—Total value of imports, 1,627,224,400 reis. Principal articles,—wax, hides, elephants' teeth, rice, sugar, coffee, tea, oils, and various vegetable products.

Total value of exports 425,883,660 reis, chiefly wines and cotton manufactures.

United States.—Value of imports entered for home consumption 265,741,850 reis, principally tobacco.

Value of exports, 18,275,900 reis.

Spain.—Total value of imports, 301,628,500 reis. Principal articles,—oil, sugar, and butter.

Exports, 22,426,200 reis; wood, silk cocoons, goldsmiths' work, &c.

Belgium.—Imports, 316,094,200 reis: metals, machinery, arms, and miscellaneous munufactures.

Exports (various), 11,415,740 reis.

Sweden and Norway.—Imports, 30[illegible],184,000 reis, consisting almost wholly of timber, metals, and salt cod.

Exports, 22,117,700 reis; salt, wine, cork, &c.

Netherlands.—Imports, 148,274,900 reis; cheese, tobacco, dye stuffs, spirits, farinaceous products, &c., &c.

Exports, 68,996,135 reis; orchilla, palm oil, salt.

Russia.—Imports, 129,228,800 reis; flax and tow, &c., timber, pitch, and sundries.

Exports, 33,882,600; wine, cork, salt, &c.

Italy.—Imports, 110,226,100 reis; flax, raw silk, sulphur, paper, and sundries.

Exports, 135,675,067 reis; wax, vegetable products and sundries.

Hanse Towns.—Imports, 108,589,700 reis; linens, musical instruments, sugar, pitch, and sundries.

Exports, 52,207,813 reis; gums and other vegetable products, wine, wax, and sundries.

There were, besides, some small transactions with Austria, Barbary, Buenos Ayres, Denmark, Prussia, and Turkey.

Placed in the order of their relative importance the principal exports from Lisbon were:—Wine, wax, olive oil, oranges and other fruit, cotton manufactures, vinegar, orchilla, elephants' teeth, salt (under the head of chemical products in the Tables), copper ore, wool (raw), palm oil, cork, coffee, onions, potatoes, &c.

The receipts of the Oporto Custom-house during the year ended the 30th June, 1862, amounted to 2,369,780,106 reis, an increase of 257,126,474 reis.

A comparative statement is subjoined of the value of the imports and exports in the several classes of the Tariff during the years 1861-62 and 1860-61:—

Classes of the Tariff.	Declared Value of Imports.		Declared Value of Exports.	
	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.
	Reis.	Reis.	Reis.	Reis.
1. Animals, living	1,858,500	3,164,600	374,486,000	383,207,100
2. Animal products	432,107,800	385,171,136	101.929,300	116.006,300
3. Fisheries, produce of	551,678,900	849,562,455	3,194.000	1,980,200
4. Wool, raw and manufactured ..	598,982,470	514,871,440	132,422.000	239,159,500
5. Silk, ditto	307,230,000	339,376,940	39.241,000	52,692,800
6. Cotton, ditto	1,633,727,500	1,747,710,125	81,733.000	23,981,350
7. Linen (including flax, hemp, &c.) ..	387,802,500	374,149,525	33,196,800	34,858.360
8. Wood	256,830,300	113.267,695	93 042,800	90,296,060
9. Farinaceous produce	682.352,000	299,205,230	78,945,800	68,095,280
10. Colonial produce	1,022,072,000	1,092,492,805	11,531,600	14,898,540
11. Vegetable substances	81,344,700	75,886,360	221,867,400	171.006,390
12. Metals	914,835,558	922.176,015	323,044 400	455,560,820
13. Minerals	439,490,500	205,986,705	5,171,000	2,528,240
14. Fermented liquors	1,180,326,520	682,370,945	4,441,379.600	4,338,510,500
15. Glass and pottery	85,939,150	78,168,050	8.018,300	11,939,990
16. Paper, &c.	51,364.700	48,117,710	5,807,000	4,923,440
17. Chemical products	76.638,490	92,434,805	79,930,000	63.686,000
18. Various products	64,450,100	56,793,215	8,866 000	8,156.000
19. Miscellaneous manufactures ..	167,316,280	161,957,250	50,003,600	48.641,600
Total	8,936,347,968	7,682,863,005	6,093,782,600	6,130,128,470
Increase	1,253,484,963			
Decrease	..	..	36,345,870	

The accompanying Table shows the navigation of the ports of Lisbon and Oporto during the year 1861-62 :—

Nationality of Vessels.	Entered Inwards.				Cleared Outwards.			
	Lisbon.		Oporto.		Lisbon.		Oporto.	
	Vessels.	Cubic metres.	Vessels.	Cubic metres.	Vessels.	Cubic metres.	Vessels.	Cubic metres.
Austrian	5	1,901	..	..	5	1,770	—	—
Belgian	19	5,853	..	..	19	5,826	—	—
Brazilian	22	6,030	7	1,793	23	6,659	6	1,293
Bremen	2	690	..	..	2	690	—	—
Danish	58	8,213	3	222	55	7,846	4	310
United States	34	10,709	12	3,392	35	10,098	12	2,841
French	171	81,133	5	540	172	82,836	4	589
Greek	2	679	..	..	2	679	—	—
Hamburgh	4	940	..	..	5	1,184	—	—
Hanoverian	26	3,202	15	1,492	25	3,119	15	1,661
Spanish	21	2,452	34	3,501	21	2,452	28	4,505
Dutch	80	11,993	29	3,021	76	11,346	32	3,853
British	537	213,187	216	50,958	541	215,336	177	58,219
Italian	7	1,610	..	..	7	1,505	—	—
Oldenburg	8	444	3	297	3	444	3	334
Portuguese	336	77,637	625	90,061	259	68,479	626	94,512
Prussian	10	3,049	5	1,138	10	3,049	3	962
Russian	37	12,739	13	3,042	36	12,518	12	3,366
Swedish and Norwegian ..	147	35,596	16	2,015	147	35,784	16	2,843
Total	1,521	478,065	983	161,472	1,443	471,630	938	175,290
Coasting trade	1,106	101,516	No return.		984	104,060	No return.	

In my last Report I had occasion to point out some errors in an official paper from which the most absurd conclusions might be arrived at. Similar mistakes are of constant occurrence in every statistical document published here.

In one of my previous Reports I mentioned a Royal Decree, dated December 4, 1861, providing for the granting of waste lands in Angola and Mozambique for the cultivation of cotton at a nominal rent, and onother advantageous conditions. I also alluded to a concession, pursuant to that Decree, of upwards of 400,000 acres, in the Province of Angola, to a Mr. John Beaton. The Decree has been confirmed, and made further applicable to the Province of Cape Verd, by a legislative Act of the late session. This measure, though not seriously opposed, was warmly discussed in both Chambers.

By some speakers it was objected that the Decree had been uncalled for, and that it provided no sufficient security against encroachments on the rights of the Crown. The grant of an extensive tract of country, upwards of seventy square leagues, to the British subject John Beaton was condemned as an act of extreme imprudence. Fears were expressed lest the establishment of a foreign Company, with power to raise an armed force, in a distant Colony, might be fraught with peril to Portuguese dominion.

On the other hand, those who supported the measure pointed out the expediency of the Decree with a view to the removal of obstacles raised by previous legislation to the employment of capital on colonial improvements. They urged that every effort ought to be made to turn to account the natural advantages of the Portuguese Possessions in Africa for the cultivation of cotton, which might, they asserted, be produced at less cost and of better quality than in America, the climate and soil of Angola being peculiarly adapted for its growth, while the geographical position of that Colony gave great facilities for the supply of the British market. The apprehensions of insidious aggression on the part of the British subject John Beaton were shown to be visionary.

The cotton-growing Company which Beaton had undertaken to form was not brought into existence within the period specified in his contract, and the grant consequently became void.

A similar allotment of land, to about the same extent, in Angola, has been made to a French gentleman, M. de Bellegarde, besides smaller grants for the same purposes to Portuguese speculators.

In connection with this subject I give a few extracts from an interesting Report on the state of the Portuguese Colonies presented by the Minister for that Department to the Cortes at the beginning of last session :—

Angola.—"The cultivation of cotton, to which the attention of Europe is now particularly directed, may greatly contribute to the prosperity of our territories beyond sea. Besides the private plantations begun in this province on a scale hitherto unknown, some individuals, desirous to avail themselves of the advantages offered by the Decree of December 4, 1861, have solicited grants of land for the cultivation of cotton. The amount of such grants within the last few months is 174,414 hectares.

"The Government has sent to all the provinces (and principally to Angola and Mozambique) considerable quantities of seed for the best qualities of cotton, to be gratuitously distributed among the growers, and likewise machinery for cleaning and preparing the cotton."

Mozambique.—"Being desirous to bring cotton into general cultivation among those vassal Chiefs in whose domains there is land suitable for it, the Government has distributed seed procured from India, and has taken an obligation to buy of them, at a fair price, the whole of the produce they can bring to the Mozambique market."

India.—"A great impulse has been given to means of communication. Among them particularly deserves mention the Royal road going from Verem to Sinquerval, through the Province of Bardenz and part of Bicholine, to meet the road which the English are making. This is commonly called the 'cotton road,' as it will serve for the transport of that commodity.

"In Portuguese India cotton plantations are beginning on a large scale, and it would not be rash to augur for that country a condition of progress and prosperity."

Some alterations have been made in the Tariff. The most important is a reduction of 50 per cent. on the import duty on paper for printing, from 30 reis ($1\frac{3}{4}d.$) to 15 reis per kilogramme. In 1852 it was 134·7 reis ($7\frac{1}{4}d.$). This prohibitory rate was lowered the following year to 67·1 reis, and, after a temporary increase in 1857 to 68·3 reis, and to 70·1 reis in 1859, it was further reduced to 50 reis in 1860, and to 30 reis in 1861.

There are now in Portugal altogether 52 paper mills, giving employment to 561 men, 703 women, and 177 children, in all 1,441 persons; but in only three of those mills is printing paper made (on the continuous system), and its insufficient production, high price, and bad quality have been constantly complained of, while foreign paper has hitherto been practically excluded from the market by high duties. The removal of this protection was loudly demanded by the printing interest. A public meeting of persons engaged in that trade, or connected with journalism and literature, was held at Lisbon last April, for the discussion of this question. Resolutions in favour of free trade in paper were adopted, and petitions for the repeal of the duty were subsequently addressed to the Chamber of Deputies by the Typographical Associations of Lisbon and Oporto, setting forth that the publication of any work of importance was always greatly retarded by the difficulty of obtaining paper, which had to be ordered a long time beforehand, and was hardly ever forthcoming when required. Sometimes it was delivered in small quantities of twenty or thirty reams, at considerable intervals, and there was not unfrequently great variety in the paper furnished to the same order—different qualities being often found, even in one ream. As to the newspapers, they were, it was alleged, occasionally reduced to such straits as to be obliged to use coloured paper, or to paste half-sheets together for want of a proper supply. The injurious effect of the scarcity of paper, and consequent dearness of books, on popular education was particularly dwelt upon. No improvement, it was affirmed, had taken place in Portuguese paper-making since its introduction some twenty-five years ago, and this stationary condition was contrasted with the rapid progress of the printing industry during the same period.

Calculations were offered to show the advantage which the Portuguese manufacturers had over those in other countries, in the comparative cheapness of their raw material; and it was boldly asserted that without protection they ought to be able not only to secure themselves at home against any foreign competition, but to go abroad to challenge it. Rags were said to cost in Portugal only from 24 to 35 reis per kilogramme, while in France, even before the Treaty with Great Britain, the price was from 36 to 108 reis, and in England, being never lower than 86 reis, it was sometimes as high as 220 reis (225 reis equal to 1*s.*)

The export duty on rags being 30 reis per kilogramme, it would, with the additional 3 per cent. for fees, &c., amount to 3,090 reis on the metrical quintal

(equivalent to about 6*s.* 10*d.* per cwt.), and the average annual consumption of the Portuguese mills being about 30,000 quintals, the bounty given to them by the duty must be reckoned at no less a sum than 92,700,000 reis (20,600*l.*), a great sacrifice made by the country; for supposing the exportation of rags to be free, Portugal could sell 8,000,000 kilogrammes, which, at 75 reis, would fetch 600,000,000 reis, a sum that would purchase nearly 27,000 metrical quintals of printing and writing paper, or three-fourths more than the actual production of the mills.

These and various other arguments were combated in counter-petitions, in which the paper-makers lauded their own activity and progress. Production, they said, had greatly increased: in the largest mill, from 61,318 kilogrammes to 270,000, within less than twenty-five years, and in another mill from 127,803 to 253,266 kilogrammes, since 1852. As to quality, so far from having remained the same, its improvement was at once perceptible on comparing last year's paper with that made two or three years before. The dearness of their paper was entirely owing to the high price of rags, which within the last few years had risen, nominally 49 per cent., but in reality at least 80 per cent., and could no longer be procured for less than from 60 to 70 reis per kilogramme—100 per cent. more than the price incorrectly calculated by the Oporto printers. Besides rags, there were several other items of increased expense. Still, however, their paper was not dearer than that made in other countries, and they affirmed that if foreign paper were brought into the Lisbon market it would not be supplied at a lower rate.

A Bill for the reduction of the paper duty from 30 to 15 reis per kilogramme, together with other modifications of the Tariff, having been brought in by the Minister of Finance, it was referred to a Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, which reported in favour of the changes proposed, and the measure was carried through both Chambers with slight opposition. Its remaining provisions may be briefly described.

By way of compensation to the paper-makers for the loss of their protection, the export duty on leather clippings and parings, &c. (technically called "screw," I believe), used in the preparation of size, is raised from ½ per cent. to 1 per cent. *ad valorem.* This branch of industry will also be benefited, in common with other manufactures, by the following reductions of import duty on certain chemical products:—

Hypochlorites, solid and liquid, from 25 to 5 reis (1¼*d.* to ¼*d.*) per kilogramme.
Sulphuric acid, from 5 to 1 reis.
Hydrochloric acid, from 75 to 1 reis.
Carbonate of soda, from 20 to 10 reis.
Caustic alkalis, from 700 to 100 reis.

The duty on manganese ore, 2·5 reis per kilogramme, is taken off altogether.

The import duty on dried beef, whether salted or not, is reduced from 75 to 20 reis per kilogramme, an alteration rendered necessary by the excessive dearness of fresh beef, the price of which is stated in the Report of the Committee to have risen in consequence, chiefly, of an increase of wages produced by the construction of railways, &c., of the great exportation of cattle to England, of industrial activity, and the improved condition of the working classes.

A uniform rate of 6 per cent. *ad valorem* is substituted for various higher duties on different kinds of fresh fish.

On petroleum, hitherto free, an import duty of 20 reis per kilogramme is laid.

Lastly, the export duty on cream of tartar, largely produced in Portugal, is reduced from 25 reis per kilogramme to ½ per cent *ad valorem.*

An Act of last session authorizes the creation of a new Bank of Issue at Oporto, to be called the "Alliance Bank," with a capital of 4,000,000,000 reis (888,888*l.*), of which one-fifth must be paid up before the Bank can begin operations. The Bank may issue notes, payable to bearer, of the value of 10,000, 20,000. 50,000, and 100,000 reis (4,500 reis equal to 1*l.*). The amount of notes in circulation must never exceed three-fourths of the paid-up capital. The Bank must always hold gold or silver bullion to the amount of at least one-third of its liabilities for notes in circulation, bills at sight, and deposits. Shares, debentures, deposits, and other securities belonging to foreigners are to be inviolable under all circumstances, even in case of war. The Bank is to be exempt from taxes, &c.

Another law provides for the establishment of "Land and Agricultural Credit Societies," with the special permission of the Government. They may be authorized to issue notes payable to bearer, and to make loans on mortgage, not exceeding half the value of the property, and for terms of not less than ten or more than seventy years.

The restrictive Douro wine laws still remain in force. Their repeal, so often and so emphatically announced, has been again proposed, only to be again given up; and the prospect of its accomplishment now seems more than ever remote.

As I have already mentioned in another Report, this reform was seriously attempted three years ago by the late Government. In May 1860, Senhor Serpa, then Minister of Public Works, Commerce, and Industry, brought in a Bill for the repeal of the Wine Laws. A change of administration took place shortly afterwards; but the new Cabinet formed by the Marquis (now Duke) of Loulé adopted the measure, which after considerable delay came on for discussion in the Chamber of Deputies, and was carried by a large majority a few days before the close of the session. The Bill was sent up to the Chamber of Peers in due course, and ought to have been deliberated upon in the following session, but nearly three months had elapsed without any effort to bring it forward, when it was annulled by a dissolution. In June 1861, not long after the meeting of the new Chamber of Deputies, Senhor Serpa again laid his Bill upon the table. Again it was taken up as a Ministerial measure, and the Government repeatedly and positively declared their intention to press it forward. A motion, evidently for the sake of delay, was made for the appointment of a Commission to inquire into and report on the operation of the Wine Laws before the opening of the next session. But the Minister of Commerce and Public Works said that the Government needed no further inquiry to enable them to form an opinion, which was that the restrictive system could not continue to exist. He agreed, therefore, to the motion, only on the express understanding that it was not to have the effect of retarding the progress of the Bill, which did not advance however; and at the end of August the prorogation found it still in the hands of the Committee to which it was referred in the middle of June. Until the following December the Minister of Commerce took no steps whatever for the appointment of the Commission, which was not able actually to meet before February 1862, when their Report ought already to have been delivered. Instead, however, of at once entering upon the inquiry in the Douro district, as directed, they began by writing to Lisbon for statistical information, which could not possibly be obtained there, and called upon the Department of Commerce to furnish them with a prodigious quantity of Returns, that would have been the work of years. To this request no reply was ever sent, and the Commissioners made the inattention of the Government a pretext for doing nothing.

No greater activity was displayed in the Cortes. The Ministers suffered the repeal question to remain unmoved during the whole session of 1862, in spite of a positive pledge given early in the year to bring it on immediately; and to this day no more would probably have been heard of the reform, if the matter had not been stirred by an independent Deputy who, soon after the meeting of Cortes this year, reminded the Committee charged with the examination of the Bill that they had presented no Report upon it, and asked when they intended to do so. They confessed that up to that time they had done literally nothing, and, on inquiry, it further appeared that the Bill referred to them had been lost. What had become of it no one could find out.

At last, however, the Committee, roused by the remonstrances of some individual Deputies, set to work and drew up a new Bill, which they succeeded in laying upon the table of the Chamber in March, together with a Report to the following effect:—

"The present Legislation on the Douro wine trade is opposed to generally recognized economical principles.

"The restrictive system, as by law established, so far from being beneficial either to agriculture or to commerce, stands in the way of the extension of both, and prevents our wine-producing industry, on the one hand, from improving like that of other less favoured countries, and our commerce, on the other hand, from increasing as it might do under a more liberal system.

"Among the objects of the restrictive system, some are condemned as being contrary to elementary principles, useless, and injurious; others, however excellent, never have been, nor ever can be, attained by regulations which open the door to fraud and adulteration.

"It should be observed that in consequence of recent reforms affecting the wine trade in England, those nations where, without any such restrictive laws as ours, the production of wine has increased most rapidly, have made great progress; while we, tenaciously clinging to the legislation of another age, have not advanced like

others, nor have we availed ourselves, as we ought, of the favourable conditions of the country, producing, as it does, the best and most various kinds of wine.

"The Committee are convinced that the removal of irrational restrictions, far from being prejudicial to the Douro wine interests, will on the contrary tend greatly to promote them."

To the Bill, as it originally stood, making the Douro wine trade free, placing the wines of that district on the same footing in every respect as those produced in other parts of the country,—and, particularly, putting an end to their exclusive privilege of exportation from Oporto; the Committee proposed the addition of some clauses providing—

1. That there should be annual exhibitions of wines, with prizes to be awarded; and that the best samples should be sent to foreign markets.

2. That a school should be established for teaching the most improved method of cultivating the vine, and making wine, &c.

On the presentation of this Report, the President of the Council spontaneously declared that it was entirely in accordance with the policy of the Government, and expressed his desire that an early day might be fixed for the discussion of the Bill. But its fate was impending. Loud clamour arose on the banks of the Douro. Great was the agitation of the wine-growers at the prospect of the loss of their monopoly. Meetings were held, at which violent speeches were delivered, and petitions and addresses drawn up, demanding in peremptory and threatening tone the withdrawal, or at least the suspension, of a measure represented as an attack upon the sacred rights of property.

The Government yielded to intimidation. Being called upon in the Cortes to state what course they intended to pursue, the President of the Council said that, although they earnestly desired the passing of a Bill which they believed to be for the good, not only of the country in general, but of the Douro wine-district in particular, they were of opinion that it ought not to be hurried on without regard for the right of petition, and without waiting to examine the representations of those whose interests were principally affected by it. Accordingly the Bill was allowed to drop. Nothing, however, could be more futile than the pretext for its postponement.

The petitions against the measure cannot deserve much attention. No new statements of fact are to be found in them, nor any arguments that have not been over and over again refuted. The equal admission of all Portuguese to the common use of a river described as "our Douro," is protested against as an injustice to the few who claim its exclusive possession. Free competition must, say the petitioners, inevitably convert into misery and ruin the plenty and prosperity hitherto enjoyed under the benignant influence of the restrictive laws. But they gave, only a few years ago, a very different account of their condition. In 1856, an address was presented to the late King from the Douro vine-cultivators, praying for a remission of taxes on the ground of extreme distress. It contained the following representation of the state of the district, even before the appearance of the *oidium*:—

"The Undersigned, without pretending now to point out to your Majesty the remote causes of the progressive decline of the Douro wine production and trade, will only say, in passing, that on the appearance of the vine disease, this ill-fated country was already so enfeebled and exhausted that it was unable to bear the effects of that terrible malady. The low price of wine gave the grower, if any profit at all, so small a return as to be insufficient to provide for his maintenance and the payment of taxes: and there were few landowners able to lay up the produce of a vintage in order to sell it better. Many estates mortgaged, some vintages sold at a low rate, enormous interest to pay, and general poverty,—it was in this painful crisis that the *oidium* attacked the vines," &c., &c.

Another unsupported assertion is that, on the repeal of existing prohibitions, not only would prices become unremunerative in consequence of the introduction of inferior wines into the market, but without the security given by the present system for the purity and genuineness of the produce of the Douro, its peculiar qualities would be deteriorated by mixture with other wines, and its high reputation destroyed by spurious imitations, &c.

But there is the clearest evidence to prove that the "genuineness and purity" of the thing called "port wine" never have been—as, indeed, they never could be—secured by laws and regulations, which requiring, as they do, certain special

qualities in accordance with an artificial standard, provoke the adulterations notoriously practised within the circle of the "Demarkation." The utter inefficacy of the stringent measures resorted to in the days of the first Douro Company, when the restrictive system was in full vigour, is thus lamented over by an author then writing in its praise:—"But if the natural goodness of the Douro wines in their purity can alone maintain their exportation, a sad experience has demonstrated that, in spite of the laws which form the Company's code, in spite of the vigilance of their deputies, in spite of a thousand wise precautions adopted year after year, innumerable transgressions are committed in the Upper Douro by the growers as well as by the agents of exporters," &c. Edicts for the repression of fraud were incessantly issued, but with no avail. The preamble of a Royal Decree in 1802 denounces the "inveterate contumacy" shown in mixing inferior wines with those of superior quality, &c. Another Decree, in 1807, speaks of the necessity of taking steps to prevent the habitual adulteration of port wine,—the provisions of former Laws and Decrees being found insufficient,—and alludes to the "mixtures and compositions" commonly employed. At the present day it is well known that large quantities of wine made elsewhere are brought in to be mixed with the produce of the Douro district; and more objectionable preparations are no doubt in use.

Extreme horror is manifested, in some of the petitions, at the prospect of the admission of Spanish wines, which are now exceptionally excluded from the navigation of the Douro, that is free to other produce of Spain. But I have been assured, on very good authority, that Spanish wine from Toro does now constantly come down the river into the "Demarkation," where, once arrived, it is duly registered and qualified for exportation.

In answer to the just demands of the Beira and Minho growers for the common right to use the outlet of the Douro, it is alleged, with some plausibility, that they do not really require it, as they have at their disposal other ports to which their produce may be conveyed more expeditiously and cheaply than to Oporto. There seems to be truth in this assertion. For the Minho wines, Vianna, at the mouth of the Lima, and perhaps also Caminha, at the mouth of the River Minho, for those of Beira, Aveiro, and Figueira, appear to be the most convenient ports for shipment.

With regard to the produce of the former province, Minho, Baron Forrester, in his Essay on Portugal, observes: "The wines grown on the margins of the Lima and in the neighbourhood of Monção are of delicious quality. . . . . Vianna affords every facility for establishing warehouses and depôts for wines, and the River Lima carries sufficient water to facilitate the conveyance of wines to the sea-coast," &c.

From Returns which I have obtained from Mr. Swift, Her Majesty's Consul at Oporto, I find that in 1862 the number of vessels cleared for foreign ports at Vianna was 46, of 6,115 tons, 10 being in ballast. The total quantity of wine exported from this place, from January 1862 to June 1863, was only 48 pipes, all for Rio de Janeiro.

Caminha, at the mouth of the Minho river, might also offer facilities for the exportation of wine, but its foreign trade is now confined to Spain, and no wine was exported in 1862.

From Figueira, out of 2,276 pipes shipped in 1862, only 45 were exported to foreign countries (44 to London, and 1 to Newfoundland), all the rest being sent to Lisbon and other Portuguese ports. During the same period 36 vessels were cleared for foreign countries, 10 of them for British ports.

At Aveiro ten British vessels were cleared for British ports in 1862.

Mr. Vice-Consul Fowke states that no wine has been exported from Aveiro during the last five years, in consequence of the almost complete destruction of the successive vintages by the oidium. Part of that district, he says, used to produce red and white wines very little inferior to those of the Douro, and obtaining good prices in Brazil, in England, and in North America.

It is evidently not from want of shipping ports that the wines of the Provinces of Beira and the Minho are not sent to England. Though few, the vessels frequenting the ports I have mentioned are apparently more than sufficient for the demands of the export trade, several of them clearing in ballast.

There is nothing to prevent the exportation of these wines in any quantity, but it is easy to understand that in the English market, where all is in a name, they would find little or no sale, unless called port wine; and in order that they

may be classed as such, it is no doubt desirable that they should be sent from Oporto, after undergoing there a judicious treatment. There are, however, many other wines—as those of Traz os Montes—which, by their exclusion from the Douro, are certainly deprived of their natural, and only suitable, channel for exportation.

Some very interesting papers relating to this question have lately been published by order of the Chamber of Deputies. They contain a series of remarkable despatches from the Portuguese Minister in London to his Government, showing the benefits to be derived by Portugal from recent alterations of the British Tariff, and strenuously insisting on the necessity of removing the restrictions on the wine trade. I regret that I have neither time nor space at present for more than a short abstract of some of the most striking passages in this correspondence.

In the first despatch, dated February 26, 1860, Count Lavradio endeavours to dissipate the alarm which the new commercial relations between Great Britain and France appear to have given to the Portuguese Government. He shows their apprehensions to be utterly groundless. He expresses his opinion that, far from being prejudicial, the effects of the Treaty will be highly advantageous to Portugal, provided—

1st. That all existing obstacles to the free exportation of Portuguese produce be removed.

2ndly. That Portuguese producers study the tastes of their consumers.

3rdly. That the merchants become more enlightened and conscientious, and display activity and boldness.

4thly. That His Majesty's Government proclaim the necessity of adopting the system of free trade.

In his next despatch, dated March 26, 1860, Count Lavradio confirms an observation in a Consular Report, attributing principally to the adulteration of Portuguese wines their diminished sale in the British market; and goes on to say that they will rank highest there if Portuguese growers and merchants will only study the English taste, and deal honestly. If his advice on this and other points be followed, the trade will be very prosperous; otherwise Portuguese wines will soon be displaced, not by French but by Spanish wines. No one, he remarks, who knows anything of English taste and climate can be afraid of French wines being preferred to Portuguese. It is the competition of Spanish, and even Sicilian wines, that is to be feared, &c., &c. He recommends the spontaneous repeal of laws and regulations that impede the free and prompt exportation of wine from Portugal, not as a concession to England, but on the ground of the utility of the measure to Portuguese commerce.

The last despatch in the series is very energetic. Count Lavradio, writing on the 6th October, 1862, animadverts upon representations frequently made to the Portuguese Government, by ignorant or interested persons professing to prove that by the Treaty of Commerce between Great Britain and France, and by the alterations of the wine duties in the British Tariff, the Commercial Treaty with Portugal has been violated, to the great detriment of that country. It is only necessary, he says, to read the Treaty in order to perceive that there is no foundation for the alleged right, and it is sufficient to have an elementary knowledge of political economy to be convinced that the measures complained of, far from being hurtful to Portuguese interests, are, on the contrary, highly favourable to them. In support of his assertion, he adduces statistical facts that may enable his Government to reply to the "miserable arguments" in defence of the restrictive legislation, upon the repeal of which, he observes, with good vintages, the development of the wine trade of Portugal solely depends. He goes on to say that if his Government pay no attention to his observations, he shall feel in conscience obliged to submit them to the Cortes in the next session, and to demonstrate to the country the great injury brought upon the Portuguese nation by "half a dozen greedy men" ("meia duzia de homens avidos"), who unfortunately possess influence, into the causes of which he will not inquire.

Declaring that he has courage and energy enough publicly to sustain his conviction, without regard for any considerations save those of justice and the public good, he concludes with the request that the Minister of Foreign Affairs will meditate seriously upon a question of the greatest interest for the augmentation of the wealth of Portugal.

What has been done by this Government to promote the legislative reform so

earnestly advocated, I have already shown. An administrative act, little in harmony with their professed principles, has now to be recorded. It is a fair illustration of the working of the Wine Laws.

The whole meaning and purpose of this complicated system may be expressed in few words—artificial taste and artificial price—regulation of quality and regulation of quantity.

What suits the British palate is determined by law. The British consumer is allowed to drink no Douro wine that in the judgment of duly appointed tasters does not come up to the legal standard. But this is not all. He is not always to be allowed to get all that may be pronounced fit for his drinking. Increasing supply must be checked, lest prices fall; and to neutralize the pernicious effects of abundance, an ingenious remedy has been devised. It is called "corte," a cutting off.

The law says: "When the quantity of wine and geropiga qualified at the trials as exportable exceeds the quantity exported in the preceding year, there shall be licensed for exportation a quantity which shall never be less than the mean of the general exportation of the five previous years. That quantity shall be determined by the Government on the report of the Regulating Commission," &c.

It is clear that the authority given to the Government is, within the prescribed limits, purely discretionary, to be exercised or not as may be deemed most expedient. A maximum, but not a minimum, of reduction is assigned by law; and the advice of the Commission, though it must be heard, need not be followed.

For several years this provision of the law remained a dead letter in consequence of diminished production, the effect of disease. The vintage of 1862 was the most abundant known in the Douro since 1853, and the quantity of wine approved for exportation was greater than in any year since 1851. The total amount of wine produced was 71,592 pipes, of which 54,291 pipes were declared exportable. That quantity being considerably in excess of the actual exportation in 1861—29,710 pipes—and likewise of the previous five years' average—24,143 pipes—was therefore liable to reduction. Accordingly, a Royal Ordinance dated February 9, 1863, and countersigned by the Duke of Loulé, reduced to 40,000 pipes the amount to be licensed for exportation.

This operation, which might be described as a boon conferred upon Xeres and Bordeaux at the expense of Oporto, deprives the revenue of upwards of 10,000*l.* that would have been received as export duty on the 14,291 pipes kept back; an item not wholly unimportant in a Budget showing, with an income of 3,415,690*l.*, a deficit of 326,789*l.* But, on the other hand, some fortunate individuals will gain where the nation loses. Those who have large stocks on hand will no doubt get better prices. Benefit will also be derived from the "corte" by sundry speculative holders of export certificates, or permits; documents notoriously and almost openly transferred quite independently of the wine they are supposed to cover—their value rising, of course, in the market as they are made more scarce.

Annexed to this Report will be found Tables, for which I am indebted to Mr. Consul Swift, showing—

1st. The total quantity of wine produced in the Douro district, the quantity approved as exportable, and the quantity licensed for exportation in each of the years from 1852 to 1862.

2ndly. The quantity and destination of wine exported from the Douro in the years 1860, 1861, and 1862.

Before concluding my Report I must mention an event of some importance, the establishment of railway communication with Spain. The line from Lisbon to Badajoz by way of Santarem, Crato, and Elvas, is so far completed as to allow the transit of locomotives, though not yet in sufficiently good working order to be opened for passenger traffic.

(No. 1.)—Table showing the Official Report of the Quantity of Wine produced within the Douro District; the Quantity approved by the Tasters; and the Quantity licensed for Exportation: 1852–1862.

Vintages.	Total Quantity Produced.	Approved as Exportable.	Licensed for Exportation.
	Pipes.	Pipes.	
1852	92,090	35,833½	35,833½ (no reduction.)
1853	74,787	49,242½	49,242½ ,,
1854	50,478	35,310½	35,310½ ,,
1855	26,646½	13,945	13,945 ,,
1856	15,248½	11,509½	11,509½ ,,
1857	17,697½	15,436	15,436 ,,
1858	49,529	25,082	25,082 ,,
1859	17,378	6,929½	6,929½ ,,
1860	25,602½	19,477	19,477 ,,
1861	47,833	39,844½	39,844½ ,,
1862	71,592½	54,291½	40,000 (a reduction or "corte" of 14,291½ pipes.)
Total ..	488,782½	306,901½	

(No. 2.)—Exportation of Wine from Oporto.

N.B.—Fractions of pipes are omitted.

Destination.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
	Pipes.	Pipes.	Pipes.	
Great Britain	22,416	22,945	24,832	There are no Returns yet published of the several countries to which wine has been exported this year. The total amount of the exportation during the first five months was 3,381 pipes.
British Possessions	981	1,012	1,355	
Belgium	..	..	2	
Brazil	2,127	1,734	2,078	
Denmark	158	101	190	
France	36	17	20	
Hanse Towns	684	244	560	
Holland	81	68	69	
Monte Video	..	..	3	
Prussia	..	11	2	
Portuguese Possessions	387	255	253	
Russia	255	176	50	
Spain	..	2	1	
Sweden and Norway	330	281	139	
United States	398	57	150	
Total	27,860	26,908	29,711	

(Signed) EDWARD HERRIES.

Denmark.

Report by Mr. Lytton, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation, on the Election of Representatives for the Rigsraad.

Mr. Lytton to Sir A. Paget.

Sir, *Copenhagen, July 1, 1863.*

IN conformity with the instructions contained in the Earl of Clarendon's circular despatch of February 27, 1857, and in the circular despatches upon the same subject addressed by Earl Russell to Her Majesty's Missions in the months of January and March 1860, I have the honour to submit to your inspection, with the request that you will be so good as to transmit the same to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs the present Report upon the system now in use in Denmark for the election of Representatives to the Rigsraad, or Supreme

Legislative Council of the United Kingdom of Denmark and the Duchies of Schleswig, Lauenburg, and Holstein.

I have not selected the subject of this Report until after having been constrained from various causes to relinquish for the present the consideration of those financial and commercial topics to which I had, in the first instance, intended to confine my remarks, and I therefore beg permission to state briefly the reasons which have led me to this change of plan.

In the first place the commercial legislation, and consequently the commercial condition, of Denmark, must at the present moment be considered as being in a state, not merely of transition, but even of abeyance and suspense.

The old Tariff, which was very complicated, and which is not, indeed, fully comprised in any single and comprehensive code, will, it may be hoped, be soon superseded by the more liberal Customs system which has recently and quite unexpectedly received the sanction of the Rigsraad. Comparatively speaking, therefore, the multiform details of the old Code have ceased to be of importance. But the new Code can neither be enforced nor modified until it has been submitted in its present form to the Holstein States. Consequently, it is not yet in operation, and the extent to which it may eventually come into operation can only, as yet, be matter for conjecture.

If it should be accepted and ratified in its entirety by Holstein, it will become law for the whole of the Danish realms. If, on the contrary, as there seems reason to fear, it should be rejected by the States of that Duchy, it would then remain to be seen whether the Government will be able to enforce it so far as the River Eider, which, in that case, would constitute a new Customs frontier between Holstein and the rest of the Monarchy.

This, I believe, is the present intention of the Government, should the circumstances thus contemplated eventually force them to choose between the complete abandonment and the partial application of a commercial reform greatly needed by the country, and already sanctioned by the Rigsraad.

If things go smoothly, it will not be difficult to realize this intention, and the new Code will then come into operation for Denmark and Schleswig after the 3rd of April, 1864; but if the Government of this country should be compelled, in the meanwhile, by complications in their foreign relations, to rescind the Patent of the 30th of March last, then the new Tariff, together with all other laws reposing upon the constitutional basis established by that Patent, will fall to pieces. It would, therefore, seem to be premature to discuss at present the provisions of a Tariff dependent for its future enactment, in whole or in part, upon a variety of uncertain circumstances, of which the most far-seeing statesmen can as yet only conjecture the course.

A second reason which has induced me to abandon the statement which I had already commenced, of the general commercial condition of this country is that, on the one hand, the official Commercial Returns for the present year cannot yet be obtained, and that, on the other hand, I find, by the last Commercial Reports of Her Majesty's Consular Agents at Copenhagen and Elsinore, that Her Majesty's Government is already in possession of detailed information as to the commercial and industrial state of the country at the close of the preceding year.

These, Sir, are the reasons which have induced me, in framing this Report, to relinquish the consideration of those subjects which offer customary matter for remarks upon occasions such as the present. I will now state the reasons which have specially induced me to select, as material for the remarks I am about to submit to you, a subject to which I believe the general instructions contained in the various circulars already referred to are equally applicable.

In the first place, the mode of direct election for the Danish Rigsraad is a subject of which the interest, indeed, cannot be exhausted by the few general remarks to which this Report must be necessarily confined; but which, nevertheless, furnishes within comparatively close compass more matter for interesting inquiry than any other of which I can possibly think.

In the next place, it enables me to place on record some facts which I believe to be but little known, and which appear to me deserving of an attention greater, and more serious, than they have hitherto received.

In the third place, this is a subject which I venture to think of singular and special importance, because it illustrates by the experience of eight years (although, indeed, within limits much narrower than I could wish) the practical working and effect of a system of election which indeed has hitherto only been considered in

England as a theory, but which has, nevertheless, been recently recommended to public attention by the mature approval of a profound and accurate thinker, whose opinion upon all questions of social and political progress is, perhaps, the most generally esteemed in Europe.

I believe that it was in the year 1859 that Mr. Thomas Hare first published his now well-known treatise on the "Election of Representatives." In 1860 some modifications of Mr. Hare's system were suggested in a pamphlet by Mr. Henry Faucett, and the work has subsequently appeared in amplified form, but with greater condensation and simplification of the original system. In 1861 the proposals of Mr. Hare received additional weight from the concurrence and authority of Mr. John Stuart Mill, in whose recent work upon Representative Government one of the most interesting chapters is devoted to the explanation and advocacy of those proposals.*

But in the year 1855, that is to say, four years previous to the first publication of Mr. Hare's theory of representation, a Danish statesman of great eminence and ability, considering the same subject from a different point of view, and arriving at almost identical results by a different process, had fully anticipated every essential principle and part of the electoral system first advocated in England by Mr. Hare.

It is obvious that in England this system, as yet barely promulgated, must, whatever its merits or defects, so long as it represents only a theoretical conclusion, be encountered by that mass of permanent and preconceived objection which adheres to all theory, and which is, indeed, itself the result of conclusions equally theoretical.

"Among the ostensible objectors to Mr. Hare's scheme, some profess," says Mr. Mill, "to think the plan unworkable."

There must always be ground sufficient to support objections of this nature to a scheme which has not been worked. It is, therefore, a fact by no means unimportant that in Denmark, at least, the scheme in question, or one precisely similar, has actually been working for eight years. For if the question "Will it work?" can be eliminated, the more important question of "What may be the result of its working?" will be entitled to increased attention. Nor is it uninteresting to find that, as regards the main question, the same result has been sought and attained in two instances by a dissimilar process. For if a disputed problem should present precisely the same result to two persons, one of whom undertakes to prove it by mathematics and the other by geometry, the conclusion will then stand upon double grounds that this result is accurate. The grounds upon which both Mr. Hare and Mr. Mill have probably formed the conclusions in which they agree, as to the best basis of an electoral system, would appear to have been chiefly political. Those upon which the basis they recommend has been established in Denmark are no doubt chiefly mathematical.

With the details of Mr. Hare's electoral theory the purpose of this Report is not immediately concerned. That purpose is merely to make intelligible the main features of the Electoral Law established in Denmark in the year 1855 for the election of Representatives to the Rigsraad.

To do this, however, the speediest and simplest means will be to take Mr. Hare's scheme as a point of comparison and reference. It will therefore be necessary to state what is the substance of this scheme. I will endeavour to do so as briefly as I can.

It will then be possible to contrast this scheme, in its chief characteristics, with that which is now law in Denmark, and which I propose to describe, pointing out to what extent the two systems coincide and in what respect they differ. Rightly to appreciate either the one or the other, it is necessary to bear in mind the ends which, in both cases, it has been sought to attain, and the reasons for which these ends have, in each case, appeared desirable. I must, therefore, ask permission to

* Since writing the above, I find it stated in a note to the last edition of Mr. Hare's treatise, as well as in a contribution by the same writer to "Frazer's Magazine" for February 1860, that the scheme in question was first published in 1857. This does not, however, alter the fact that it is Mr. Andræ, ex-Minister of Finance in this country, to whom is due the honour of having first conceived, as well as rendered practicable, a system of election by which the representation of minorities is secured in just proportion to that of the majority. A very slight and inadequate approximation to the great principle realized in this law does, indeed, appear to have been made in a scheme of municipal election for South Australia, attributed to Mr. Rowland Hill, and printed by order of the House of Commons, as early as 1839. I have not seen the details of this scheme; but it is obvious that they cannot have constituted anything more than a very partial and superficial recognition of the principle elaborately worked into law by Mr. Andræ in 1855. A more analogous instance mentioned by Mr. Hare is the Duke of Richmond's project of a Reform Bill in 1780.

refer in passing to this important part of the subject. I shall do so as rapidly as is compatible with the claim of such a subject to be seriously considered. It will also be necessary, in referring to the Electoral Law of 1855, to point out the peculiar circumstances which unfortunately, by limiting the application of that Law, diminish its value as a practical example. Finally, I shall endeavour to record what, so far as I can yet judge from such conversation as I have been able to hold with persons of intelligence and impartiality interested in the subject, is the general impression in this country, after eight years' experience, of the practical effects of the electoral system devised by Mr. Andræ, and how far the result of it may be considered as having satisfied the intentions of the author.

I. Notwithstanding the length of time during which Representative Government has existed under various forms, it is not surprising that the majority of questions concerning government by representation should still be open to debate; for the conclusion to be formed upon any question of this kind must always be in relation to circumstances peculiar to the country in respect of which the question has to be solved. But in regard to the fundamental principle upon which all government by representation is based, and to the complete realization of which every form of Representative Government must approximate, in a greater or less degree according as the development of it is favoured or impeded by local circumstances, there would seem to be no reasonable ground for difference of opinion. It has been admitted on all sides that the completest form of Representative Government must be that in which the greatest number of interests and opinions are completely represented; that form of Government, in short, which most nearly approximates to the Government of the whole by the whole. But by those who have arrived at the conclusions which have dictated, in the one case Mr. Hare's electoral scheme, in the other Mr. Andræ's electoral law, it is argued that such a result is incompatible with any system of representation which tends to assume the part as tantamount to the whole; in other words, to confound the majority with the people.

If, it is argued, the representatives of the majority be suffered by a political fiction to represent more than the majority, not only an arithmetical misstatement, but also a great political injustice, takes place. For the minority is then not merely unrepresented, but it is actually misrepresented. It is compulsorily incorporated into the majority; and this forced fellowship is, to use the words of Mr. Burke, "conquest and not compact." If it were possible to suppose (what is never the case) that the whole of a country were, indeed, divided into only two sections of opinion, of which one was more numerous than the other in the proportion of three to two, the minority in that case, if adequately represented, would stand in the representation at a proportion of two to three; but if it should occur, as it naturally would occur without some provision to the contrary, that the majority in each constituency were to dispose of the entire representation of that constituency to a member of the more numerous class, instead of there being in the Legislature two of the less numerous to every three of the more numerous sect, the minority would, in fact, have no means of meeting their adversaries in the Legislative Body at all. "They are," says Mr. Hare, "previously cut off in detail;" and in qualifying such a result, he cites the authority of M. Guizot, "Si la minorité est d'avance hors de combat il y a oppression."

But the evil, it is further argued, does not stop here. For all customary majorities are, indeed, only an agglomeration of minorities, each of which, rather than remain altogether unrepresented, has preferred to secure a sort of partial and collateral representation as part of an aggregate, which coheres only, perhaps, upon a single and often secondary point. The majority is thus only a majority of a majority, "who may be," says Mr. Mill, "and often are, a minority of the whole." "Any minority," he adds, "left out, either purposely or by the play of the machinery, gives the power, not to a majority, but to a minority in some other part of the scale."

And, although this inequality is, no doubt, balanced, to a great extent, in a system of representation such as that which obtains in England, by the fact that opinions, predominating in different places, find rough equivalents for the minority with which they are swept away in one place by the majority they secure in another; yet, if the suffrage were to be extended much further (and it cannot be considered as final at a point which leaves out of direct representation the most numerous class in the country), the danger which, under the present system, must then arise of Government by a single (and that, on the whole, the least educated)

class has long been apparent to statesmen of all parties. At the same time it would be palpably unjust and humiliating to advocate the permanent exclusion of this numerous and important class from all direct representation, on no better grounds than those which involve the admission that the whole representative machinery of the country is constructed upon a principle so erroneous that the motive power cannot be augmented without throwing the entire machine out of gear.

To these considerations is added that of the deterioration of political character to which voters may be exposed by any sort of compulsion, to select as their Representatives, not those men whom they regard as the most enlightened and most honest exponents of their opinions or interests, but those who seem most likely to conciliate the local, and often ignoble, animosities by which majorities themselves are divided.

II. The above summary, although very imperfect, is sufficient to indicate the principal motives which, both in this country and in England, have suggested to eminent statesmen* the necessity of devising, if possible, some modification of the Electoral system, calculated to secure a more adequate representation to the interests of minorities.

I will now enumerate, within the narrowest possible limits, the most prominent of those provisions by which Mr. Hare proposes to obviate a defect, the existence of which is hardly disputed, and by which, in the Electoral Law of 1855, for the nomination of Representatives to the Supreme Council of Denmark, M. Andræ has sought to secure the same result, viz., the protection of minorities.

The essential character of the scheme proposed by Mr. Hare may be thus summed up :—

1. The number of voters to be divided by the number of members composing the Legislative Body. The quotient to form the electoral basis, that is to say, every candidate obtaining the quota of votes shall be returned.

2. No more than the quota strictly necessary for his return is to be counted in favour of any candidate. The surplusage of the votes given to any elected candidate is to be distributed in favour of other candidates, in conformity with the principle embodied in the following provisions :—

(*a.*) The votes to be given locally ; but every elector to be entitled to vote for any candidate who may offer himself in any part of the country.

(*b.*) Each elector to deliver a voting paper containing other names in addition to that which stands foremost in the order of his choice. His vote is to be counted for only one candidate. But if the candidate whose name stands first upon his list shall either fail to make up the quota, or shall have made it up without the assistance of his vote, the vote in question may then descend in the order of preference given to it by the elector to some other candidate who may stand more in need of it, and in whose favour it shall then count towards completing the necessary quota.

(*c.*) The question which of the votes obtained by each candidate shall count for his own return, and which of them shall be released in favour of other candidates, shall be decided in such way as to secure the representation by the candidate in question of all those who would not otherwise be represented at all. The remaining votes, not needed for his return, to be disposed of by lot or otherwise.

(*d.*) The voting papers to be conveyed to some central office and there counted ; first votes being preferred to second votes, second to third, and so on. The voting papers, after being verified, shall remain in public repositories accessible to all.

This is a very meagre exposition of Mr. Hare's scheme, which is as minute in its details as it is large in its scope.

It is, however, enough to serve the only purpose with which it is here alluded to. For the scheme of Mr. Hare is devised with a view to its adaptation to existing circumstances in England ; and this Report being only directly concerned with existing circumstances in Denmark, I may at once pass to the consideration of the Law of 1855, merely noting by the way that, if the aims and aspirations of Mr. Hare and Mr. Mill be worth realizing, then the extent to which they have been realized by the Law, and the general results of such experience of the working of the Law as must have been acquired in Denmark during the course of eight years, are subjects well worthy of attention.

* Besides the works above mentioned I may refer to the Reform Bill introduced by Lord John Russell, 1854, which in regard to one of its provisions has been characterised as "the most remarkable, and, looking at its spirit rather than its form, the most philosophical amendment of the representative institution which has in this country had anything like authoritative sanction."—*Representation in Practice and Theory*, "Fraser," February 1860.

III. The constitutional history of Denmark, although comparatively short, is far from deficient in interesting phenomena. Nurseries of self-government were planted in this country in 1834 by Frederick VI, who then established Consultative States throughout the Kingdom; so that when, after the revolutionary movement which convulsed Europe in 1848, it was deemed advisable to expand the basis of Government in this country, the population was not wholly unprepared for increased participation in the management of public affairs. Those, indeed, who at that period were engaged in the work of political reconstruction appear to have been disposed to give to the representative element a larger scope than was eventually accorded to it, and they justified their hesitation on the ground that the constituencies were as yet too inexperienced. An able writer,* who has warmly engaged in the defence of Mr. Andræ's electoral system, has ridiculed this notion by pointing out that the greater the electioneering experience of the constituency (that is to say, the more *rusés* the electors) the more certainly must the majority (unless some provision exist to the contrary) succeed in crushing the minority, and monopolizing power. For if, as would have been the case under the system then contemplated, 65 members were to be chosen by 65,000 electors, no one elector being entitled to increase the value of his vote by voting for less than the full number of candidates, it is clear that the majority, consisting of 32,501 electors, would only have to hold firmly together, in order to carry the whole number of the sixty-five seats in accordance with their choice. And, in that case, no matter how prudently or sagaciously the minority, consisting of 32,499 electors, might exercise their franchise, these 32,499 electors would remain without any representative at all. How, then, should the real opinions of the electors be ascertained, in order that they may be represented in their just proportion? Suppose that of these 65,000 electors, a compact majority of 32,501 is opposed to various dispersed minorities, amounting altogether to 32,499. If the elections are distributed over 65 districts, it is possible that 32,064 of the majority might be found united in 64 districts against 31,936 of the minority. So that it would be only in the 65th district that the minority could make its voice heard. Nevertheless the majority could only with strict justice claim 33 seats, and the remaining 32 should, in that case, it is clear, fall to the representation of various opinions, provided those opinions be not so dispersed as to be unable to come together in any place.

To attain this result, to secure the adequate representation of every tangible opinion and corporate interest, in such way that, while the majority of the electors shall be able to name the majority of the Representatives, the minority of the electors shall be insured an equivalent minority in the representation, this is the great problem which, in 1855, Mr. Andræ undertook to solve.

Of all men in this country his Excellency was, in many respects, the most fitted by antecedent experience and natural qualifications to succeed in the difficult task which he thus spontaneously attempted.

Mr. Andræ is a man of original and speculative intellect, a keen investigator, a bold thinker, admitted by all his countrymen to be the first mathematician in Denmark, and, from his position as Minister of Finance, experienced in the art of bringing the fundamental principles of abstract calculation practically to bear upon complicated facts.

The scope of his experiment, however, was painfully limited by conditions over which he had no control; and the law of which he is the sole author forms only the incidental part of an institution shaped rather by the force of uncongenial circumstances than by the deliberate option of the ostensible founders of it.

What is called the "Common Constitution of 1855" is but the compulsory recognition of a state of things which nobody could desire, and nobody could prevent. That such a political contrivance should be either generally popular, or essentially satisfactory, was not possible.

The entire Danish Monarchy consists of the Kingdom, properly so called, and the three Duchies, Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg. Of these Duchies, the first had long been in possession of political rights and historical associations apart from the Kingdom, while the two last formed, in one and the same time, component parts of the Danish realm and component parts of the German Confederation. In 1855 it became necessary, after an acrimonious conflict, to unite these sore and separate members in such sort of way as not to destroy the distinctions which tended to keep them disunited. This was an attempt to give nominal individuality to the State, whilst maintaining the virtual individuality of all its members; to give

* "Rigsraads-Valgloven og John Stuart Mill, af O. S." Copenhagen, 1863.

external cohesion to a substance of which the constituent parts were to remain internally separated one from the other. All the interests affected by such an experiment were sure to remain disappointed by the result of it; and the general vague unpopularity of this Constitution, both in Denmark proper and the Duchies, attaches without thought or distinction to every part of the obnoxious instrument.

But this was not the only disadvantage under which the new electoral system was initiated, as will be readily seen by a glance at the restrictions imposed upon its operation by the terms of the Constitution into which it had to be incorporated.

This Constitution, reserving the executive power to the Crown, acting by responsible Ministers subject to impeachment, distributes the basis of legislation into separate Assemblies for the Kingdom and the Duchies, subject to a superior Council representing the united interests of the whole Monarchy. This supreme Legislative Body, entitled the Rigsraad,* consists of eighty members, and is thus constituted: twenty members are nominated by the Crown for a period of twelve years, in the proportion thus indicated:—

From Denmark Proper	12
From Schleswig	3
From Holstein	4
From Lauenburg	1
	20

The remaining 60 are elected, whether directly or indirectly, for a period of eight years; and of these 30 are elected by the Provincial Assemblies in a proportion approximative to the population represented by those Assemblies, as thus—

By the Rigsdag or Diet of Denmark Proper	18
By the States of Schleswig	5
By the States of Holstein	6
By the nobles and landed proprietors of Lauenburg	1
	30

The other 30 members of the Rigsraad are nominated by the direct vote of the constituencies.

Denmark elects	17
Schleswig elects	5
Holstein elects	8
	30

The composition of the Rigsraad is, therefore, threefold; 20 members being nominated by the Crown, 30 indirectly, and 30 directly, elected: in all 80 members.

According to the Census of 1860 the entire population of the Kingdom and Duchies amounted to 2,604,024, so that it was only for the direct election of 30 members out of a population of upwards of 2,000,000 to an Assembly of 80 members, that the electoral system of Mr. Andræ was empowered to provide.† Holstein and Lauenburg have always refused to send members to the Rigsraad. For these Duchies the Constitution of 1855 is suspended; and, therefore, 20 members must be deducted from the total of 80 nominally composing the Rigsraad, and 8 members from the 30 originally contemplated as the quota of direct representation in the Rigsraad; consequently, it is only the choice of 45 out of 60 members that is practically affected by the electoral system of Mr. Andræ.

This, no doubt, diminishes the value to be attached to the success or failure of the system as an example. It is somewhat like an experiment in a pond upon principles of navigation which, if good for anything, must be good for the ocean.

* The Rigsraad sits every second year for two months. It may be prorogued once in two years for a period not exceeding four months; and the King can dissolve it at his pleasure. If dissolved it must be reassembled within four months, and more than two dissolutions cannot take place within a period of two years. The qualifications for a seat in this Council are—complete citizenship (*i. e.*, the possession of all rights and privileges to which a native-born subject is, as such, entitled), unblemished personal character, and the absence of any legal claim upon such property as the candidate may possess. The qualification for the direct Electoral franchise is, in addition to the first above-named condition:—thirty years of age, and the annual payment of 200 dollars (about 25*l.*) in direct taxes; or, an annual income of 1,200 dollars (about 135*l.*). Private Members of the Rigsraad cannot introduce Bills, but can petition the Crown for their introduction. The Ministers take part in the debates of this body in virtue of their office, but cannot vote unless they are Members.

† The indirect election of Members to the Rigsraad by the local legislative bodies is, however, conducted upon the principle, and in conformity with the stipulations, of Mr. Andræ's Electoral Law. This should be borne in mind.

Nevertheless, it is an example; and, in questions of this sort, an example of any kind is most valuable. Eight years' practical experience of the working of an electoral system devised for the realisation of an important principle applicable to all representative institutions is, no matter how "cabined, cribbed, confined" be the sphere of that experience, a great and noteworthy addition to the knowledge of mankind.

Under circumstances so disheartening and within limits so restricted as those already mentioned, a mere perfunctory legislator might well have shrunk from the thankless task of pondering first principles in a matter of secondary effect. It would have been easy to have left untouched the root of a difficulty by which no body was at that time greatly alarmed.

But Mr. Andræ seems to have thought that no question affecting the duty of individuals and the welfare of nations can, under any circumstances, be of secondary importance; that superficial legislation, even on a small scale, is a great evil, and the political embodiment of a right principle, however minute, a great good.

Nay, the very circumstances which limited the number, and reduced the influence, of the direct Representatives of the nation in the National Legislature, rendered it doubly important that these Representatives should, at least, be the very best.

If the voice of the Constituencies was only to weigh in a scale of less than one to two amongst the voices composing the Supreme Council of the realm, it was all the more incumbent upon the State to provide that the true opinions and interests of those constituencies should be accurately expressed by men of the highest intelligence and character.

But this was not the only good which it was possible to attain, and therefore necessary to attempt. By bringing into view a higher standard of representative intelligence, to raise in the sequel the moral and intellectual standard of the constituencies themselves; to impress, as much as might be, on the mind of every voter that he is called by the State to the performance of a solemn duty, not merely indulged in the enjoyment of a noisy right; to constrain him to reflect and select; to induce him to think calmly, and enable him to feel rightly, by extricating him as much as possible from narrowing and ignoble influences;—this, also, was an object to be striven for, inasmuch as the character of nations is but the collective expression of the character of individuals, and the political greatness of the one must, in the long run, depend upon the moral and intellectual worth of the other. Especially is this the case with those States in which the form of Government is popular. In popular States, says Montesquieu, a force other and greater than the constraining power of the laws, or the arm of the Prince, is needed for self-preservation: "cette force c'est la vertu."

To effect such a result it was foreseen that it would be necessary, not indeed to dislocalize entirely the sympathies and associations of the voter, but by the removal of arbitrary restrictions to expand the range and elevate the character of his choice.

The various clauses of the Electoral Law of 1855 sufficiently indicate, I think, that although the conclusions of its author were no doubt arrived at by a mathematical process, these political considerations were not absent from his mind.

It was not possible to obliterate entirely the old electoral divisions. But these were simplified and re-arranged by expanding the area, and reducing the number of them.* The great object in view, however, was to secure to each elector a reason-

* Denmark Proper is divided into seven dioceses ("Stifter") and nineteen bailiwicks ("Amter"). The diocese was originally a division purely ecclesiastical, each diocese being administered by a bishop. Practically speaking, the bailiwicks into which the country is actually divided cannot be considered as subdivisions of dioceses. By the Law of 1855 the suffrage is distributed over nine electoral districts.

1.	The diocese of Seeland elects	7 members.
2.	„ Lalland and Falster	3 „
3.	„ Jutland	7 „
4.	Part of Schleswig	1 „
5.	„	1 „
6.	„	1 „
7.	„	1 „
8.	„	1 „
9.	Holstein	8 „
		30

The minute electoral subdivision of Schleswig is a feature in the Law of 1855 which will be more fully noticed further on.

able certainty that his vote should bear its full value in favour, not of some candidate imposed upon his adoption by local restrictions and local caucuses, but of the candidate really preferred by him in the free exercise of his individual judgment; and it was felt that this object was to be attained rather by a just electoral basis than by any merely geographical arrangement. To find such an electoral basis was the real problem. "You will find it," said Mr. Andræ, "if you divide the number of electors by the number of members to be elected, and take the quotient as the quota of votes necessary and sufficient for the election of each candidate. This is the only just electoral basis."

If, for instance, there are 6,000 electors, and six members to be elected, the quotient will be 1,000, and it is obvious that, in that case, wherever 1,000 electors are agreed in their choice of a Representative, that choice is entitled to be represented.

The ways by which it has been sought to establish the basis thus fixed will appear in the following paragraphs, which I extract and translate from the Law of 1855, and which form, indeed, the nucleus of Mr. Andræ's Electoral system.

The similarity between this system and that of Mr. Hare already referred to is so striking that, in order to illustrate it in the simplest way, I shall venture to place in parallel columns corresponding paragraphs from the one and the other.

Some Clauses of the Law of 1855 *for the Election of the Representatives to the Rigsraad, framed by Mr. Andræ.*

§ 18. At such times as the elections are about to take place, the President of the Electoral district shall forward to each of the Electoral Colleges thereto appertaining, as according to the terms of § 8 of this Law, the requisite number of printed voting papers, which papers shall be properly drawn out according to the prescribed form, by the Minister or Ministers whose Department is therewith concerned. And the said voting papers shall be so arranged as that they can be sealed and provided with the name and the address of the person sending them, for distribution among the electors inscribed on the register. A certain time shall be allowed to each elector, the duration of which time shall be stated on the voting-paper, and cannot be less than eight days from the date of sending the voting-paper; and before the expiration of this time the Elector must return to the President of the Electoral district the said voting-papers, sealed and accompanied by his address, after having clearly and precisely inscribed upon the said voting-paper the names as well as the position or status of those persons to whom he accords his vote, and after having affixed his signature thereunto.

No voting-paper shall lose its validity even when the voter shall have inscribed upon it the name of only one candidate. But, as in accordance with the terms of § 23 of this Law, such a vote is liable to be nullified, the elector who desires to give to his vote its full importance is recommended not to confine it to the candidate whom he prefers to all others, but, on the contrary, to mention likewise the names of any persons whose election

Some of the Clauses of the proposed Electoral Law published by Thomas Hare, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, in 1861.

XIV. Every vote shall be given on a document setting forth the name and address of the elector, his number on the register of electors, and the name of the candidate for whom the vote is given; and if the vote be intended, in the events provided for by this Act, to be transferred to any other candidate or candidates, then the name of such other candidate or candidates must be added in distinct numerical order, in the form following, viz.:—

"Name.
Address.
Vote, No. . Parish of .
Borough of .

"The above-named elector hereby records his vote for the candidate named first in the subjoined List, or in the events provided for by the statute . . . for the other candidates successively in their numerical order, viz.," &c.

Extract from Clause VIII:—

. . . . And the said Registrars respectively shall cause "such a number of copies of the said lists" (of candidates) "to be transmitted daily to the Returning Officers of the said constituencies as shall be sufficient for the use of every elector registered in such constituency."

Mr. Andræ.

he desires in a secondary degree, and to inscribe the said names upon the voting-paper in the order of his preference, under the name of the candidate chiefly preferred.

§ 19. In case it should happen that an elector has fixed his domicile within a jurisdiction other than that in connection with which he figures on the register, it shall be competent to him to obtain a voting paper upon application to the President of the Electoral Administration of the District in which he is domiciled, provided that the application be made at the least fifteen days before the time fixed for the elections to take place, and it will be at its own charge to transmit the said voting paper, properly filled up, to the Electoral Administration of the district in connection with which he figures upon the register.

§ 20. Six days after the date fixed for the return of the voting papers, the "Administration" appointed for that purpose shall carefully compare the said papers with the registered list of electors, and the said papers, so far as they shall be found conformable to the said register, shall be transmitted, together with the said register, to the President of the Electoral Administration of the district (or circle).

§ 21. The election shall be publicly conducted. The day and hour at which they are to take place shall be announced at least fifteen days previous to the opening of the said election, in the "Berlingske Politiske og Avertisements-Tidende," or in such other journal as may be fixed upon for that purpose by the Electoral Administration.

§ 22. The elections are opened by the President, who shall begin by counting the number of voting papers sent in. This number, when ascertained, shall be divided by the number of members to be elected to the Rigsraad by the Electoral District, and the quotient obtained after rejection of any fraction of the dividend which may appear after division, shall then form the electoral basis in conformity with the terms prescribed in the paragraph following.

§ 23. After having replaced the said voting papers in the urn, and after having then mixed them together, the

Mr. Hare.

I. The registrars at every general election, as soon as they shall have received the reports of the returning officers of the various constituencies in England, Scotland, and Ireland (to be transmitted to them as hereinafter mentioned), showing the number of votes polled in every constituency, shall compute and ascertain the number of votes polled at such election, and shall divide such total number by 654, rejecting any fraction of the dividend which may appear after such division, and the number of the said quotient found by such division shall be the quota, or number of votes entitling the candidates respectively, for whom such quota shall be given, to be returned at the said general election as members to serve in Parliament.

XVII. (Extract.) . . . And he (viz., the returning officer) shall then ascertain and declare the number of

Mr. Andræ.

President shall draw them out one by one, and affix to each voting paper in succession a running number. The said President shall then declare aloud the name which he finds inscribed first in order upon each voting-paper, and the name thus proclaimed by the President shall at the same time be duly recorded by two members of the Electoral Directory. The President shall take care to put aside those papers on which the same name most frequently appears. So soon as the name of any candidate shall have recurred a sufficient number of times to attain the full quota of votes mentioned in the preceding paragraph of this Law, the reading of the voting-papers shall be suspended. A further verification of the votes thus recorded shall then take place, and if the result be satisfactory, the candidate in question shall be duly elected. The voting-papers which have been verified shall again be put aside, and the President shall proceed to read out those that remain. Whenever the name of the candidate already elected shall appear again upon the voting-papers, the name of the said candidate shall be cancelled and replaced by the name immediately underneath it in the order of the votes upon the voting-paper whereon it is found. This second name is thenceforth to be considered as standing in the place of the first name, which, having been already cancelled, disappears altogether from the voting-list. So soon as the name of any other candidate shall have recurred in connection with the number of votes required for the full quota, the same process shall be repeated; and after the result shall have been verified, the examination of the remaining voting-papers shall proceed in the manner already provided, care being always taken to efface, whenever they reappear, the names of those candidates who shall already have attained the full quota of votes.

In this way the President and Directors shall proceed until the reading of all the voting papers shall have been completed.

§ 24. If, in the course of the proceedings to be conducted in conformity with the terms of the preceding paragraph of this law, it shall be found that the necessary [number?] of votes to complete the representation of the district cannot be made up,* examination shall then be

Mr. Hare.

voters which has been polled in the same constituency for the several candidates respectively, counting for such purpose only the votes for the candidates whose names are placed at the head of or first on the respective voting-paper; and when the returning officer shall have received from the registrars their declaration of the quota of voters at such general election as aforesaid, if one or more candidate or candidates shall have so polled in such constituency the quota or quotas of votes, then the said returning officer shall (after setting apart the said quota or quotas as hereinafter directed) forthwith return the candidate or candidates for whom the majorities or greater number of voters of the said constituency shall have polled (he or they having such quota or quotas as aforesaid) as the member or members to serve in Parliament for such constituency.

XIX. When it shall be found by the returning officer (or the registrars as the case may be) that the votes polled for any candidate, counting only the voting papers in which such candidate is placed first, excluding all cancelled names, shall exceed in number the quota required, the number of the said quota, and no more, except as otherwise hereinafter provided, shall be appropriated to such candidate &c. . . . . And as soon as the quota of votes to be attributed to any candidate shall be thus ascertained, the voting-papers making up the said quota shall be set apart and sealed up by the returning officer (or by the registrar, as the case may be); and thereupon the name of the said candidate shall be cancelled on all the remaining voting-papers, by being stamped across the same by a stamp of the form to be settled and provided by the registrars, and furnished by them to the returning officer for such use.

XXV. . . . And so many of the said remaining candidates as shall, together with the candidates who have previously obtained the quota of votes as aforesaid, be sufficient to make up the whole number (654) of members to be chosen, each and every of whom shall

* Of the full number of electors entered upon the register it is supposed that some may occasionally abstain from the exercise of their franchise. That the representation of all should be crippled by the indifference of a few would be unjust; but if a number of electors sufficiently important to be entitled to a representative abstain from voting, it is just that they should remain unrepresented.

made of the names of those who have obtained the greatest number of votes, and of these candidates the candidate who represents the majority of votes shall be chosen. No candidate, however, shall be elected who has not obtained a number of votes sufficient to constitute more than the half of the full quotient; and if this number of votes shall be equally recorded in favour of two or more candidates, the choice between the aforesaid two or more candidates, thus representing the same number of votes, shall be determined by lot.

§ 25. In the event of it being found still impossible to terminate the elections by the means provided in the preceding paragraph, the reading of all the voting-papers is resumed; and care shall be taken to withdraw from amongst the names of those candidates first *inscribed* at the head of such voting-paper, who have not yet been elected, a number sufficient to complete the elections. In this case the decision will depend upon a simple majority of votes. If the number of votes be equal the decision shall be determined by lot.

§ 26. When a single member only is to be elected, the method of election provided by §§ 22-25 is not to be adopted, inasmuch as in this case *the choice shall be decided by a simple majority of votes,* always, however, with the restriction aforementioned, viz., that in the event of an equality of votes the decision shall be by lot.

respectively have polled *a greater number of votes than any other* of the said remaining candidates, shall be returned as members to serve in Parliament by the returning officer of the constituencies of which they have respectively polled a majority or majorities of votes as hereinbefore provided (clause IX); and if, upon such computation by the Registrars, it shall appear that two or more of such candidates having such *comparative majorities* of the unappropriated votes as aforesaid have polled an equal number of votes, and cannot both, or all, be returned as members as aforesaid, then preference shall be given to the said candidates in the order of their priority in the gazetted list of candidates prepared as hereinbefore provided.* . . . And the registrars also shall, as soon as possible, certify to the returning officers of the constituencies in which the said votes have been polled the names of all the candidates who have *failed to obtain a quota of votes, or a number sufficient to form one of the said comparative majorities,* or, being equal to one of such majorites, have been excluded *as not having the priority* as aforesaid, and that in consequence thereof such candidates cannot be returned at that election as members to serve in Parliament.

XXX. When a seat shall for any cause be declared to be vacated, the returning officers, on receiving the direction of the Speaker of the House of Commons to that effect, shall, by a circular letter addressed to the electors forming the constituency of the member who had filled the vacant seat, acquaint them of such vacancy, and shall at the same time transmit to the said electors a list of all the candidates for the same, arranged in the order hereinbefore prescribed for the gazetted lists of candidates at general elections, and shall acquaint the said electors that they are at liberty to transmit to the said registrar their votes respectively, in a form thereby furnished, for any of the candidates contained in such list, and that *the candidate having the greater number of the votes of such constituency will be declared to be elected a member to fill the vacant seat.*

* "Clause IX.—The names of all the said candidates snall be inserted in the said gazetted list, in the following order, viz., as to all persons who have theretofore been members, beginning with the candidate who shall have sat the longest, and ending with the candidate who shall have sat the shortest period of time in Parliament; and as to new candidates, according to their age, as the same shall be stated in the declaration given to the Registrars as aforesaid, beginning with the oldest and ending with the youngest of such new candidates; and where any such length of time or age shall be the same as to two or more candidates, or shall be doubtful or not stated, then according to an alphabetical arrangement of the surnames of such candidates as to whom such particulars shall be so equal, or doubtful, or not declared, and which alphabetical arrangement of names as to new candidates shall be placed after the other names in the said list."

Mr. Andræ.

§ 27. At the close of each election the said voting-papers shall be collected, sealed up, and kept for reference in the public archives.

§ 28. The President of each Electoral Administration shall, without delay, make known to every elected person or persons that the said person or persons has or have been duly elected; and furthermore, the said President shall call upon the said elected person or persons to declare whether he or they accept the choice of the electors as recorded in favour of such person or persons; and if, within a period of eight days after this announcement by the President as aforesaid, no excuse shall have been received by the said President from the said person or persons, then such person or persons shall be considered as having accepted the choice of the electors that he or they shall represent the said electors in the Supreme Council.

Mr. Hare.

XXVII. . . . And after sufficient time shall have been afforded for the purposes aforesaid, as well as for gathering from the voting-papers such statistical or other information as shall be thought useful, the registrars shall cause all the voting-papers to be re-delivered to the several returning officers respectively from whom the same were respectively received, and with whom they shall remain; and the same shall, with the voting-papers set apart and retained by the returning officers aforesaid, be at all seasonable times accessible to voters, candidates, and others requiring to inspect them, or any of them, at their own cost, and which cost shall be settled by the returning officers, and shall not exceed the due remuneration of the classical labour and attention on such inspection; and every elector shall be at liberty to refer to and examine his own voting-paper without cost.

IV. From the extracts just given, the general coincidence of the law of Mr. Andræ with the scheme proposed by Mr. Hare will be apparent. Between the two electoral systems, however, there are some slight points of difference, which I shall now venture to indicate more precisely.

In the elaboration of any electoral system constructed upon the arithmetical principle already described, there is one difficulty which must at once present itself.

The assumption of a prescribed quota of votes, as necessary for the election of each candidate, implies the supposition that a number of electors sufficient to make up this quota shall always be able and willing to group themselves about a number of candidates sufficient to complete the representation.

If, for instance, the representation consists of 100 members, and if this necessary combination on the part of the voters fails to reproduce itself 100 times, the representation will rest incomplete.

But apart from those numerous occasions when the franchise has only to be exercised for the election of a single representative, it is notorious that the full number of electors on the register never does, in any country or on any occasion, come to the poll; and of those votes which are recorded, it is quite conceivable that a certain number should be found exclusively recorded in favour of a particular candidate. These votes, although not needed to complete the necessary quota of the candidate to whose candidature they are confined, could not, in the absence of any authorization to that effect on the part of the voters in question, be disengaged to complete the representation elsewhere. In that case the result would be a dead-lock. This was at once foreseen by Mr. Andræ, and provided for by a very simple arrangement in clauses 24 and 26 of his Law. It was also foreseen by Mr. Hare. But the method in which he first proposed to deal with the difficulty was so complicated that it was opposed as impracticable by those who most warmly approved the general principle of his scheme. This method he subsequently abandoned, and in the last edition of his electoral scheme, from which the preceding extracts are taken, the arrangements proposed are (as it will have been seen) almost identical with those already devised by Mr. Andræ.

It has been shown that, in meeting the difficulty here referred to, both Mr. Andræ and Mr. Hare have been constrained to have recourse to the principle of comparative majorities, to which in all other respects their systems are diametrically opposed. The opposite principle of election by concurrent majority, which these systems are designed to embody to the fullest possible extent, is, indeed, clearly inapplicable to all cases of single election. For, in such cases, we should have to divide the whole number of electors by the unit, which here represents the whole

number of the representation, and, as the quotient would then be equivalent to the total, it is obvious that without complete unanimity there could be no result. This unanimity is neither desirable nor attainable, and consequently there is no escape from the adoption in these cases of the principle of election by relative majority.

But in the 24th clause of Mr. Andræ's Law there appears a feature which does not appear in any clause of Mr. Hare's proposed Reform Bill.

The peculiar local circumstances for which, in framing the Law of 1855, Mr. Andræ was compelled to provide, rendered it expedient to insert a proviso that no candidate should be elected by less than a number of votes sufficient to make up more than half of the full quotient. This proviso would, no doubt, be unnecessary in a law of the same character applied to a more extensive electoral area, and I am therefore disposed to regard it as an exceptional stipulation which does not call for further notice.

But there is a question of greater importance on which I apprehend that Mr. Andræ and Mr. Hare are directly at issue.

The general tendency of both systems is to delocalize representation. But Mr. Hare obviously clings with affection and respect to those local features in the character of the representation which his system would certainly obliterate if he had not laboriously, and as it seems to me lovingly, endeavoured to counteract and restrain its tendency to uniformity by a variety of careful contrivances for the maintenance of local relations between the constituencies, as well as for the distinction of one constituency from another. How far these contrivances are really practicable or compatible with the active operation of the system under which they must be carried out; how far it may be possible in one and the same time to efface from the constituency all legal subdivisions, and maintain all local distinctions of parts, to remove all visible landmarks from the electoral field, and yet identify particular representatives with particular groups of voters, is a question into which I shall not presume to enter, the more so as it involves a problem, enthusiastically accepted, indeed, and ably dealt with by Mr. Hare, but altogether rejected by Mr. Andræ.

Mr. Andræ has no partiality for these distinctions, and no desire to retain them. He has, indeed, been constrained to admit their existence, because he has found them already existing under the protection of circumstances which forbade him to disturb them.

In the note to a preceding page of this Report I have enumerated the various electoral districts over which the operation of the Law of 1855 is distributed. It will, no doubt, have been noticed that there are in Schleswig no less than five small electoral divisions, each returning only one member a-piece to the Rigsraad. It is obvious why Mr. Andræ should be opposed in principle to this sort of subdivision of the constituency. In each of these five districts the principle of his Law is virtually inoperative, for each of them must necessarily elect its Representative by relative majority.

There can be no doubt that the Schleswig constituencies would have been otherwise arranged had this been possible. But the difficulty here was of a foreign rather than a domestic character. Any outcry raised in Schleswig would have been echoed in Germany, and re-echoed in Europe. The Minister most concerned in the question of the Schleswig constituencies was not the Minister of the Interior, but the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who might have found himself worse off than the bear in the fable, for the buzz of remonstrance would not have risen solely from the inmates of the disturbed hive; so the Schleswig constituencies were left as they were found. Mr. Andræ, however, is entirely opposed to all subdivision of the electoral body with a view to the representation of local interests, and in this he is seemingly more consistent than Mr. Hare, but possibly less philosophical. In England, at any rate, the local character of representation is so consequent to the national feeling, that I doubt if it could be safely disturbed; for, practically speaking, all political systems are good only in so far as they are consonant with what is good in the character and associations of the people to whom they are applied; and the natural attachment to native neighbourhood, the patient attention given to local interests, and the sober importance assigned to local duties, are features of the English character which few Englishmen will wish away.

In speaking on this subject, however, I should wish to be understood as representing what I believe to be the personal and abstract opinions of Mr. Andræ, rather than what I believe to be the public and special results of the operation of his Law. By the terms of this Law, it appears to me that ample provision is made for the maintenance of all that is just and salutary in the personal connection

between voters and representatives; and, in point of fact, I believe it usually happens that in all cases, excepting those where the candidate happens to be a man of great and exceptional public eminence, the persons put forward for the representation of each constituency are connected by associations, more or less direct, with the local interests of the district which they are invited to represent. Indeed, it stands to reason that this must naturally happen.

Another point of contrast between the Law of Mr. Andræ and the scheme proposed by Mr. Hare remains to be noticed.

In the latter, provision is made for the means by which candidates shall make known to the electoral body their desire to solicit its suffrages. I have not inserted in the preceding extracts the clause which contains this provision, because no corresponding clause exists in the Danish Law. It will have been noticed, indeed, that this Law contains, on the contrary, a clause which implies the anticipated possibility of a candidate, after having been duly elected, declining to accept the votes and represent the choice of the electors. I am informed that such a case is indeed possible, but that practically speaking it never occurs. There can be no doubt that its occurrence would be an exceeding inconvenience. I have been assured by a Danish gentleman of great intelligence and experience, that there exists in this country, on the part of public men, so strong a disinclination to enter the list of candidates without a reasonable certainty of success, or to make personal solicitation for votes, that even so simple a declaration of candidature as that proposed by Mr. Hare would be viewed with distaste. Practically, it happens that the candidate is put in nomination by his political supporters, who having previously ascertained that the feelings of the constituency are such as to justify his nomination, come to a private understanding with him that, in the event of his election, he will not disappoint the electors. Measures are then publicly taken to bring his name into notice, and the nature of these measures will necessarily depend upon the previous eminence and popularity of the candidate.

V. Within the comparatively narrow limits to which this Report must be confined, it does not appear advisable to add any extracts to those already given from the Danish Electoral Law of 1855. Those extracts, indeed, comprise the essence of the Law. The subject under consideration is so suggestive, and demands for its thorough comprehension an examination so various and minute, that I cannot possibly hope to do more on the present occasion than indicate ground for further and fuller inquiry. No extensive comment, however, is needed to distinguish the aim and character of the clause above cited.

I shall now endeavour to state precisely what these clauses are designed to prevent, and what they are designed to secure. It appears to me that the marrow of the whole matter is concentrated in §§ 22 and 23.

There are two ways in which local majorities may, if unrestrained by law, exercise their power in questions of representation, to the detriment no less of minorities than of themselves. They may do so both in the selection and in the election of candidates. They may virtually dictate the vote of the elector by indirectly circumscribing the freedom of his choice. By this means, indeed, apparent unanimity may be obtained; but the greater the unanimity the greater the mischief, if it be only a unanimous submission to "Hobson's choice—this or none;" and when this is the case, it may be truly said of the majorities themselves, "*dominationis in alios servitium suum mercedem dant*,"—"they are content to pay so great a price as their own servitude to purchase the domination over others."* For in order to secure unanimity in the choice of the majority, it is previously necessary for the majority itself to abdicate individual action on the part of its own members. Men are more likely to admit unanimity in their passions and prejudices than in their sober judgments: and the candidate thus selected may perhaps represent only a selfish compromise between narrow interests and petty animosities. When this happens majorities, indeed, may show their power by converting a bad candidate into a worse representative, but in doing so they will have also shown that their power is incompatible with their freedom; and that may be said of them which Socrates is supposed to say to Polus in the Gorgias, when speaking of other tyrannies, "They do not do what they wish, although they do what they please."

But, on the other hand, it is undoubtedly true that all political action necessitates a compromise between opinions in matters of minor import. The absence

* Cowley, "Essay on Liberty."

of this compromise is anarchy. It is only when the compromise is compulsory, instead of spontaneous, that it can be called tyranny. For the foundation of all society is confidence in others. All human creeds must originate in faith of some sort, and men can do nothing without taking something on trust. In the public business of life, individual action will always be guided and controlled by collective opinion: and, practically, the opinion of the many is controlled and guided by the wisdom of the few. Every man has a right to think and choose for himself; but all men are not equally able to think and choose well, or equally disposed to think and choose at all: so that, as long as there exists in the world that discreet deference to the judgment and that wholesome confidence in the character of others without which political combination is impossible, no conceivable electoral system will prevent the choice of constituencies from being greatly influenced by the bias of those local notables who, by personal capacity or social position, are fitted to guide the conduct of their neighbours. The object of Mr. Andræ's Electoral Law is, not to annihilate this controlling power, but, on the contrary, to give the amplest scope to its natural operation, by relieving it from the crippling circumscription of arbitrary conditions. Thus the constituent who demurs to "Hobson's choice" is ensured every reasonable facility for bringing forward the candidate he prefers without pecuniary sacrifice, and without incurring that social martyrdom which, in such cases, sometimes seems to justify an assertion of Machiavelli's (whose experience of uncontrolled and triumphant majorities was certainly as great as it was bitter), that "he who deviates from the common course, and endeavours to act as duty dictates, insures his own destruction."*

By enlarging the scope of the voter's choice, moreover, you elevate the quality of his judgment. When he is free to choose whom he will, not constrained to choose merely whom he must, it is probable that if he gives the preference to a person from his own immediate neighbourhood, the person thus preferred will be, not simply the slavish nominee of a perhaps insignificant but petulant party, but a man whom the voter regards with affectionate confidence and respect. Surely it would be unwise to extinguish (even were it possible) those kindly influences which infuse into the public life and spirit of a nation the enthusiasm of local affections, whether they be embodied in a respect for noble names and illustrious houses, or in the grateful recognition of those good deeds which not seldom associate a particular family with a particular neighbourhood. But is it not rather the local demagogues than the real local *aristoi* who would have anything to fear from the most extended competition with intelligence and virtue? In any case, if the voter, by confining his vote to a single candidate, be exposed to the risk of diminishing its value without thereby benefiting the object of his special preference, it is to be presumed that he will extend the scope of his judgment and his sympathies, and provide for those contemplated contingencies in which his countrymen elsewhere may benefit by the exercise of his franchise. In doing so he will have to look further and think more carefully. It is probable that he will select the other objects of his choice from men of eminence and distinction; because those who are neither eminent nor distinguished cannot then be arbitrarily thrust upon his notice. The voter who does this will elevate his own character and class; and if the whole class of voters do this, the whole class of candidates will be improved.

In the next place, it is no doubt intended by the clauses above-mentioned to withdraw from the voter every reasonable excuse for disregarding and neglecting the duty of exercising his franchise, as well as to provide for him every reasonable inducement to perform that duty with the most serious reflection, and to the fullest possible extent.

A further consideration here suggests itself in regard to the relations to be maintained between constituencies and Representatives. Representation has so strong a tendency to dwindle into delegation, that it can only be restrained from doing so, either by great moderation on the part of the masses, or else by great elevation of character on the part of the Representative class. These two restraining forces react, and depend upon each other. In proportion as the character of the Representative class is high-minded and scrupulous, it is presumed that the confidence reposed in it by the constituencies will be great; but in proportion as the freedom of the Representative is cramped, and his responsibility impoverished by the exaction, on the part of his constituents, of exorbitant and vexatious pledges, the general character of the Representative class will be low and subservient, and the confidence it can command will be consequently small. In short, in this, as in

* "The Prince," chap. xv.

all other matters of exchange, the quality and amount of the demand will regulate the quality and amount of the supply. When pledges are recklessly exacted, adventurers will always be found recklessly ready to accept them; when the character of the compact is mistrustful, the character of those that undertake it will be untrustworthy. In America, the House of Representatives has long been, virtually, a House of Delegates, wherein the fate of almost every measure is decided before the opening of the Session, and the majority of speeches made are addressed, not to the conviction of the House, but to the passions and prejudices of the constituencies who have sent its members to sit in political fetters. The solemn responsibility of legislation is thus remitted by those on whose part it is a public duty to those on whose part it is only a mischievous assumption. For the nation can impeach its Representatives by the voice of its constituencies; but to whom are the constituencies practically accountable? The danger of this is in the fact that the intellect and conscience of the nation are not adequately represented in the national public life; and the verdict of this intellect and conscience, which must ultimately be heard, not having been provided with any constitutional expression, can only find utterance in revolution. The Long Parliament could not have been swept away by a gesture of Cromwell's if the head and heart of the nation had been in that body. The temple which enshrines a Constitution cannot long escape from destruction when it begins to be muttered about outside the walls of it, that "the gods are departing." In England the high moral and intellectual standard of the Representative class is powerfully promoted and sustained by the unremunerated character of its service; but under those Continental systems of representation in which the Representative body is paid by the State, the danger alluded to is not insignificant. Not only, however, is it the object, but I am satisfied that it is also the result, of Mr. Andræ's electoral system (so far as that system has been applied) to facilitate the introduction into the National Legislature of the greatest amount of intelligence and high character, and to hinder the entrance of a great amount of ignorance and passion. I am disposed to think that, on the whole, this system in its practical result attains many of the objects of an educational franchise, without invalidating the salutary influence of property.

Two other results are involved in the arrangements of this Law as concerning the question of personal canvass. It is undoubtedly to be desired that every facility should exist for free personal intercourse and interchange of opinion between candidates and voters, and it is not to be desired that the candidate should be to the voter not a man, but merely a name, an abstraction. Whether, however, it be not possible to provide for this reasonable and necessary intercourse without exposing it to the possible degradation of degenerating into one of barter and beggary, is a question worthy of consideration.

A writer, who was not the least distinguished of Milton's contemporaries, has exclaimed, "To what pitiful baseness did the noblest Romans submit themselves for the obtaining of a Prætorship, or the Consular dignity! They put on the habit of suppliants and ran about on foot, and in dirt, through all the tribes to beg voices; they flattered the poorest artizans, and carried a nomenclator with them to whisper in their ear every man's name, lest they should mistake it in their salutations; they shook the hand and kissed the cheek of every popular tradesman; they stood all day at every market in the public places to show and ingratiate themselves to the rout; they employed all their friends to solicit for them; they kept open tables in every street; they distributed wine, and bread, and money even to the vilest of the people. 'Eu Romanos rerum dominos!' Behold the masters of the world begging from door to door!"*

Might not these words receive with justice a more modern application?

Whether, however, the personal canvass be a good thing or a bad thing, according to this Electoral Law of Mr. Andræ it is quite out of the question.

And with the personal canvass also disappears a very influential personage intimately connected therewith, viz., the electioneering agent. How far the complete effacement from the electoral *dramatis personæ* of this important but costly character is a result to be admired or condemned, involves a question which will be best answered by those who have had personal experience of the part he plays, both in connection with the pockets of candidates and the morals of voters.

Finally, it appears to be the intention of this Law to increase the sense of individual responsibility in matters of public trust; to place the conscience of each voter in his own keeping, and to take it out of the hands of those careless investors

* Cowley, "Of Liberty."

of other men's moral capital who flourish in all large communities, and who appear to consider themselves a sort of joint-stock company for conscience, with limited liability. Moreover, it may be said that this Law is, in its tendency, a civilizing Law,—for civilization is the parent of variety in opinions; and it is the intention of this Law to provide, not only the amplest expression for all varieties of opinion, but also to utilise to the utmost all manner of ways and means provided by the kindly providence of civilisation for the formation of these wholesome varieties.

That these intentions are wise and good will hardly be denied. The only practical questions that remain are, first, whether these intentions are fully realized by the mechanical operation of the Law? and, secondly, whether (if so) their realization is accompanied by any incidental injury to the salutary interests of the virtual majority?

I have no experience which would justify me in offering a personal opinion upon these issues. I shall endeavour to report with fidelity and impartiality the opinions which (so far as I have yet been able to ascertain them) appear to be entertained in Denmark in regard to the questions thus raised.

VI. I approach this part of the subject with extreme hesitation. Only a few months have elapsed since I came to this country; the time which I have been able to devote to the consideration of the electoral system is still shorter. I am convinced that, in order to form an accurate estimate of the practical results of this system, it would be necessary to visit the various constituencies which are affected by its operation, to compare by personal observation the various classes of the voting population, and to ascertain by personal intercourse their general character and sentiments. But it would be idle to attempt such a task without a knowledge of the language much greater than can be acquired in the course of a few months; and I must therefore premise that the remarks I am about to offer are the results of inquiries which, however carefully made, are much too limited to be satisfactory.

In speaking of public questions, all men are disposed to represent their own opinion as the opinion of the public. It is not easy for a bystander, unacquainted with the crowd, to discriminate between public opinion and public prejudice. Whatever is most flimsy and superficial in opinion floats lightly on the surface of the national mind, and readily reveals itself to casual notice; the more weighty elements lie deep, and are not so quickly detected.

An astute student of human character has said that "in the capacities of mankind there are three degrees: one man understands things by means of his own natural endowments; another understands things when they are explained to him; and a third can neither understand them of himself, nor when they are explained to him by others. The first are rare and excellent, the second have their merit, but the last are wholly worthless."*

Mr. Andræ may, I think, congratulate himself that many of the most vociferous opponents to his Excellency's electoral system belong to this last-mentioned category; whose opinions, since there would appear to be good authority for regarding them as utterly worthless, need not occupy any portion of this Report. Elaborate objections however have been made to the Law by persons whose natural acuteness entitles their opinion to be gravely considered. Before adverting to these objections in detail I must avow that the impression I have derived from the general result of my inquiries is, that the Law is not popular in this country, and that as yet it has taken no root in the national character.

The causes of the unpopularity of the Law are manifold, and most of them are quite independent of anything in the character of the Law itself. I have already adverted to the general unpopularity of the Constitution into which this Law is incorporated. It may be said that, apart from all other reasons, the Law is simply unpopular because it is part of an unpopular arrangement. But the unpopularity of that arrangement is the expression of feelings wholly uninfluenced by the nature of the Law, and, in this sense, any Law similarly introduced must have been equally unpopular.

I have no doubt that one of the objects with which the Law was framed in 1855, was to prevent the representation of Holstein in the common Legislative Council of the realm from being monopolised and abused by an overpowering and, in some respects perhaps, a factious majority; to enable, in short, both the Government and the nation at large to ascertain with accuracy the real opinions and interests of the Duchy, and to consult these opinions in their just and relative

* "The Prince," cap. xxii.

proportion. This was an object which deserved to be gratefully appreciated, both in the Kingdom and in the Duchy itself; but I doubt if it has been clearly recognized by the public at large.

The numerical majority in the Duchy, which is a numerical minority in the Monarchy, being already masters of political power, resolved (as all majorities do resolve in similar cases), to maintain their position, and succeeded in doing so, by rejecting the Constitution of 1855 *in toto*. This fact did not increase its popularity in the kingdom.

There is another, and an obvious, source of opposition to this Law. The permanent Legislative Body of the Kingdom (called the Rigsdag), which represents all the local interests of Denmark Proper, consists of two Chambers, of which the First Chamber, or Folkething, is directly elected. The elections for the formation of this Chamber are conducted upon the old and general principle of comparative majority, in a way precisely similar to that which is followed in England. Consequently there are co-existing in Denmark, side by side, and in simultaneous operation, two electoral systems constructed upon the most opposite principles, and as the body of interests and opinions brought into representation by the old system of comparative majority is much the most numerous of the two, and as this body is always in operation, and always in active expression, whereas the other is only occasionally brought together, it follows that the old majorities, whose monopoly is menaced by the possibility of any extension of the hostile system, being already in that happy position which is said to be nine-tenths of the law, are able, as they are certainly eager, to control opinion in favour of their own interests. Here, as elsewhere, public interests must follow—

> "The ancient rule, the good old plan,
> That those should keep who have the power,
> And those should take who can."

If Mr. Andræ's system could have been uniformly applied to the voting population of the whole realm, these dominant local majorities would have been dissolved at a touch into their constituent elements, and reduced to their legitimate values. It is only under such conditions as these (which do not exist) that the practical popularity of the Law could be fairly tested.

As it is, Mr. Andræ himself has publicly admitted, with some natural bitterness, that his Law is generally ridiculed as an "*absurd* law."* I believe that this is the fact. The Law is much ridiculed, but little criticised. I have heard it described as a ludicrous Law, but I have been quite unable to discover, from inquiry or observation, the grounds upon which this epithet is applied; and I must confess that my own sense of the ludicrous is inadequate to appreciate the justice of its application. I have also heard it described as an unintelligible Law, but not by persons who have honestly exercised their intelligence in the examination of it. And I have heard it described as an impracticable Law, an opinion which seems to me confuted by the fact that it has been in practice for eight years, without any flaw having been brought to light in its machinery.

It has been gravely asserted, however, in an able and influential organ of the public press, that the Law does not in practice attain the ends to which it is directed in theory, and that it affords no virtual guarantee for the representation of majorities and minorities in just and adequate proportion. This is a serious charge, and if it were fully established it would involve a decisive condemnation of the whole Law as being, in point of practical legislation, a complete failure. I shall, therefore, proceed to exemplify clearly the arguments with which this charge is supported, by a problem that has been elaborately prepared, and triumphantly put forward by the most intelligent and energetic of Mr. Andræ's political opponents. This problem, indeed, concentrates in very close compass, and illustrates in very plausible form, the whole gist of objection.

Let us suppose (it is said) that, in conformity with Mr. Andræ's system, three Representatives are to be elected by a constituency of 600 voters. This may be supposed to be the case, for instance, in the district of Lolland-Falster.† Let it be further supposed that the candidates are five in number, viz., A, B, C, D, and E, representing, of course, different political parties. Again, let it be supposed that, out of the whole body of electors (consisting of 600), 299 voters record their votes in favour of A, B, and D, in the order here given; that 200 voters record their votes in

* See the "Landsthing Tidende," account of the Debate of June 5, 1853.

† See the Note giving the electoral districts.

favour of A, C, and B, in the order here given, and 101 voters in favour of A, C, and E, in the order here given. The voting lists will then be composed as follows:—

No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
299 Votes.	200 Votes.	101 Votes.
A	A	A
B	C	C
D	B	E

The President now opens the elections by dividing the total number of the electors by the total number of members to be elected, and, the quotient having been found to be 200, he proceeds to draw the votes from the urn.

A appears first on the first list as the candidate most approved by the concurrent choice of 299 voters. Consequently A, being found in possession of 99 votes in excess of the necessary quotient, is declared duly elected. The name of A is then cancelled from this list, and, therewith, the 200 votes which make up the quotient in virtue of which A is elected. B, as being second in the choice of the 299 voters, now moves up to the head of the list, and takes possession of the 99 votes which remain. The first list will, therefore, stand thus:

No. 1.	
99 Votes.	A elected.
B	
D	

And, this list being exhausted, the President proceeds to the second. Here, again, A is found first on the list, and is accordingly cancelled. But, A's quotient having been already withdrawn from the first list, the removal of A from the second list does not in this case remove with him the number of votes again recorded in his favour; for to these votes A has no further claim, since he is no longer a candidate. C now moves up to the head of the list, and taking the place of A, and coming into possession of the 200 votes which have been set free by A's election, he attains the necessary quotient, and is consequently elected. The second list will, therefore, stand thus:

No. 2.	
0	A and C elected.
B	

A third candidate, however, remains to be elected in order to complete the representation. And, 499 votes being already out of the urn, it is not possible that this remaining candidate should obtain the full quotient contemplated in sections 22 and 23. The case foreseen and provided for in section 24 now happens, and the President proceeds to act in respect of the third list in accordance with the terms of this clause. A is again found first on the list, and cancelled. C, then moving to the head of the list, is also cancelled; and E, thus obtaining one vote more than the half of the quotient, is declared elected. The whole result is, therefore, the election of A, C, and E, instead of the election of A, C, and B. But as B was second in the choice of 299 voters, as well as being third in the choice of 200, whereas E was only third on the choice of 101 voters, this result is obviously unjust and inaccurate.

Now it must be confessed that this problem is very skilfully conceived, and very plausibly worked out to a *reductio ad absurdum*. It will not, however, bear serious examination, for it rests upon two improbabilities (the one political, the other mathematical) so enormous as virtually to amount to a double impossibility.

In the first place, it presupposes at the outset, as a necessary condition, a political combination which is plainly preposterous. It is not conceivable that each political party at an election should vote for its opponents. Even admitting (and this it must be granted is a great admission) that it is probable, or possible, that an entire constituency should be unanimous to a man in favour of one candidate, and yet nevertheless be so morselled and subdivided in opinion that this singularly-favoured candidate represents the suffrages of no less than five opposed

political parties, yet it is obviously all but impossible to suppose that the party whose 200 votes stand on the second list should agree with C's opponents on the first list in favour of A and B, and also with B's opponents in the third list in favour of A and C; or that the party which opposes B in favour of E should, nevertheless, join B's party in voting for A and C; whilst the party that opposes C and E in favour of B should, nevertheless, join C's party and E's party in voting for C and A. In short, an impartial examination of these hypothetical voting-lists must, I think, result in the conviction that they represent an impossible political combination, cleverly conceived to trump up a case for disingenuous criticism, and plausibly imposed upon the credulity of the unwary.

In the next place, the arithmetical combination upon which this problem rests involves an improbability even immeasurably greater than the first; for, in order to admit the possibility of such a combination we must suppose that, although the voting-papers are taken at hap-hazard from the urn, the whole number of the 299 voting-papers which make up the first list, and the whole number of the 200 voting-papers which make up the second list, shall have been drawn out in due order and succession before a single voting-paper of those 201 which make up the third list shall have found its way into the hand of the President;* for if a single one of these last should come out before the two preceding lists have been exhausted, the combination which is required by the problem to displace B will have been rendered impossible.

This problem is so plausible, at first sight; it moreover embodies, in a form so palpable and precise, the only serious objections which I have seen urged against the electoral system of Mr. Andræ, and it raises between the system and its opponents an issue so direct,—that I have deemed it due to a just consideration of the subject to take the liberty of submitting it as it here stands to the notice of Mr. Andræ himself, so as, before expressing my own opinion, to be able to modify or to fortify it by reference to that of his Excellency.

I am thus enabled, by the courtesy of Mr. Andræ, to add to the foregoing remarks the substance of a calculation made by him with reference to this particular point, of which his Excellency has kindly communicated to me the general result; and I think, Sir, that this result is conclusive.

The relative probability or improbability of 600 voting-papers leaving the urn (from which they are drawn at hazard) in the precise order represented in the problem above stated being obviously a question to which the answer must depend upon a calculation of chances, Mr. Andræ (whose eminence as a mathematician is undisputed, even by his most bitter political opponents) has been at the pains to make such a calculation, and the rough result of it I will endeavour to express in his own words, so nearly as I can recollect them:—

"If," said his Excellency, "this Law of mine had already been in operation over the whole of Europe (including Turkey) for a period of 10,000 years, and if the elections in every part of Europe to which the Law was applied were to take place, not every one, or three, or seven years, but every week in regular repetition, these elections throughout Europe, at the rate of a general European election per week, would still have to go on for more than a thousand times the period of years already stated, that is to say, for more than a thousand times ten thousand years, before the chances would be equal that the voting-papers should come out of the urn in the order required to form the basis of this problem. Although, therefore, the supposed combination is, mathematically speaking, only an enormous improbability, yet, practically speaking, it is absolutely impossible."

To sum up the result of the foregoing inquiry into the mechanical operation of the Electoral Law of 1855, it appears, firstly, that the most ingenious and elaborately devised combination of objections to the electoral mechanism of Mr. Andræ's system is fixed upon two postulates, the one political, the other mathematical, of which the first is preposterous, and the second impossible. Secondly, that the utmost ingenuity of artifice is only able to erect upon a basis, thus enormous in its unsubstantiality, an hypothesis minute in its material import, of injustice to a single candidate out of three, in a single district out of all. Can as much be affirmed of any other existing electoral system?

In this Report, which has already, I fear, greatly exceeded its legitimate limits, no more need be said as to the practicability of the Law, and the accuracy of its mechanical operation.

* This may be very easily tried on a small scale by reducing the numbers in their relative proportion, say to sixty, when the quotient will be twenty.

Other and perhaps yet more important considerations, however, are involved in the questions of what are its political results in this country, and how far it may be applicable to other European communities.

These considerations are hardly within the province to which the present remarks must be confined; for they raise an infinite number of collateral and secondary inquiries, which cannot be followed out without bringing the inquirer into a disquisition upon the necessity and value of Government by party, as well as upon the nature of the various answers which may be returned to the paramount practical question of, "How is the Queen's Government to be carried on?"

I may mention, however, that, on lately referring to some of these topics in conversation with a Danish gentleman well acquainted with the political life of this country, I was assured that, in the discussion and settlement of great public questions by the Supreme Council of the realm, no disinclination is found to exist upon the part of representative minorities to combine and concur in the formation of a judicial majority for the decision of what is expedient.

I may also mention that I have been assured by Mr. Andræ that, in his opinion, the general standard of representative character supplied by this Law is the best and highest in the country; and that although he does not consider that a sufficient time has yet elapsed whereby to test the effects of the Law upon the constituencies themselves, he is nevertheless of opinion that, under its operation, the character of the voter as a class has improved and is improving. I have every reason to believe, moreover, that bribery is almost unknown to the constituencies for the Rigsraad. It appears to me, however, that the permission contained in clause 18 of Mr. Andræ's Law, and which equally appears in Mr. Hare's scheme—to fill up the voting-paper in private—might, under very conceivable circumstances, facilitate intimidation.

A full and complete investigation into the character and operation of this Law is a task which I should rejoice to see assumed by some person of known inpartiality, capacity, and experience. For, whatever may be the character or the consequence of the Law, I venture to think that its existence is one of the most remarkable events in the history of representative institutions.

There is a saying of Lord Coke's, repeated by Junius in reference to a matter of some importance in our own Parliamentary history, that "discretion, taken as it ought to be, is *discernere per legem quid sit justum.*"*

I shall not presume, Sir, to strain the meaning of these words to fit a partial application. But some excuse for the great, and I fear undue, length to which this Report has now extended may, I hope, be found in the wish which I have felt to bring into notice those peculiar features of the Danish Electoral Law of 1855, the consideration of which may, perhaps, enable others more competent than myself to weigh the justice of the theory by the practice of the law, *et discernere per legem quid sit justum.*

I have, &c.
(Signed) ROBT. LYTTON.

---

* Letters of Junius, lxviii, to Chief Justice Mansfield.

France.

Report by Mr. Grey, Her Majesty's Secretary of Embassy.

THE close of the first six months of the year 1863 gives evidence of a continued desire on the part of the French Government to advance in the path of commercial liberty on which it entered four years ago, when the Emperor published his celebrated letter of January 5, 1860, and when the Treaty of Commerce with England was signed (January 23).

On the very last day of the first half-year of 1863, the "Moniteur" contained an Imperial Decree which gave a new and important extension to the principles of commercial liberty, and which was received by the French people with surprise and satisfaction. This Decree, dated the 22nd of June, appears to have been one of the last acts of M. Rouher in his capacity of Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, in which Department he had for the last four years shown himself to be a staunch and zealous supporter of the Emperor in working out the transformation of the French commercial régime. By it the bread trade ("la boulangerie") is freed from the restrictions imposed upon it by an old and obsolete system, especially at Paris, and is now placed upon the same free footing as that enjoyed by nearly all other branches of industry in France.

The supply of daily bread to the population must always be a question of vital interest, and a radical change of the system by which that supply is regulated would in all countries be a measure of great importance; but in France the change or reform is especially important and remarkable. The restrictive régime (of which I will give the principal features directly) under which the bread trade was hitherto placed in France, was one of the most striking instances of that spirit of interference and of that practice of subjecting everything to rules and regulations which has ever in a high degree characterized the French system of administration. Ten years ago no Government in France either would or could have left the question of the supply of food to the population to the chances and hazards of free and unrestricted trade. No Government would have done so, because it feared to lose that source of influence which it believed it derived from the measures it introduced from time to time when the necessaries of life became dear or scarce; and no Government could have done it, because, in the general opinion of the masses, the authorities were held responsible for any derangement which the inclemency of the seasons or any other untoward circumstances might cause to the supply of food. This is now, however, no longer the case, thanks to the very considerable progress which has been made during the last few years, the effect of which has been in a great measure to change and enlighten the opinions of the population, whilst it modified the views of the Government. During the great scarcity of corn in 1847, and again whilst grain was so dear in 1854, there were several instances where the populations of various districts in France, influenced by the old prejudice against "monopolists," resorted to violence in order to prevent the free transport of grain; now, however, the corn trade is entirely free, and this free system operates without let or hindrance on the part of the population, who no longer feel the apprehensions of former days. The Government has consequently come to the conclusion, and justly so, that the moment has arrived when the bread trade may also be relieved from that system of surveillance and restriction from which the butchers were emancipated in 1858. This may be regarded, or at all events we hope that we are not wrong in so interpreting it, as a new proof of the desire of the French Government to encourage a system of self-government in French domestic life. It may also be taken as evidence of the confidence which the Government feels in the spirit of the population generally.

Under the "ancient régime," that is to say, prior to 1789, the bread trade was naturally under the control of the guilds and corporations which gave regulations to all branches of industry in France. The Decree of March 17, 1791, which conferred the boon of liberty on all French industry and manufacture, necessarily

included the entire liberty of the bread trade. The latter, however, did not enjoy its liberty long. It is well known what serious embarrassments the question of feeding the population caused the Revolutionary Government of that day, nor need I recall the extreme measures to which the Government was obliged to resort, and which ended in the famous law of the "Maximum." As early as July 22, 1791, a Decree appeared authorizing the local administrations provisionally to replace the bread trade under the old system of restrictions and regulations. This authorization was soon abused; the exception became the rule, and what was said to be provisional was made final. A Consular Decree (October 11, 1801) confirmed this exceptional system, thanks to which the bread trade found itself more limited and fettered than any branch of industry had ever been. The starting point of this system, which has received certain new developments under the Second Empire, was the limitation of the number of bakers according to the number of inhabitants. At Paris, for instance, it was reckoned that one baker ought to, and could on an average, supply the wants of about 2,000 inhabitants. The result of this was that no baker could set up without the authorization of the Government; and inasmuch as the cessation or the diminution of his labour would have caused a deficiency in the supply for the population, the authorization to set up his establishment was coupled with an obligation by which he was bound not to furnish less than the stipulated quantity of bread, and not to give up his establishment without giving six months' notice in advance to the authorities. The bakers were further bound to have in hand a reserve stock of flour sufficient for three months' baking, and by way of security to place a certain quantity of this stock in the public magazines. At Paris, especially, all purchases of flour for the bread trade were compulsorily made through the medium of factors appointed by the authorities, and the price of the purchases could only be reimbursed to the sellers through the "Caisse de la Boulangerie," which thus obtained, as it thought, a control not only over the amount of the purchases made by each baker, but also over the price of flour in the market. The knowledge of this latter point was essential for the regulation of the scale of the price of bread, which was, it may be said, the climax of the whole system. This scale, "La Taxe," that is to say, the price at which bread was to be sold, was fixed every fortnight according to the average price paid during the preceding fortnight by the bakers for flour; 11 francs per sack of flour (157 kilogrammes) were added as the cost of the labour and the expenses of the baking establishment, and by these two sums together the authorities fixed the price at which the bread was to be sold. The ostensible object of this measure was obviously to hinder the bakers asking too high a price for their goods. But when the Government thus undertook to impose its own judgment and surveillance on the trade, in the place of allowing free and open competition, the natural result was that, in the eye of the public, it was held responsible when the price of bread increased, and that it consequently sought to prevent the recurrence of too sudden or too great a rise in the market. With this view, the system of "compensations" was hit upon in 1853, and especially applied to Paris. The aim of this combination was to have bread sold in years of dearness or scarcity at a price below what the prime cost of flour would have entailed, and to compensate the bakers for the loss by allowing them in good years to charge a higher rate for their bread than the price of flour and corn would seem to warrant. An establishment, *ad hoc*, called the "Caisse de la Boulangerie," and placed under the immediate authority of the Préfecture, was charged with the working of this system of compensation, and with keeping exact accounts of what the bakers lost in times of scarcity, and of what they gained in times of abundance.

This complicated system of restrictions and regulations was strangely at variance with the liberty which for seventy years past had been enjoyed by all other branches of industry in France, and it was still less in harmony with the system of commercial liberty inaugurated by the Emperor four years ago. Attacks upon the system have not been wanting, and its opponents have had the game pretty much in their own hands, as the effect of the system was proved to be a complete failure. The obligation to keep reserve stocks of flour, &c., imposed an extra expenditure on the bakers, for which they could only seek compensation in augmenting the price of their goods. Moreover the number of baking establishments being limited in such a manner that no new one could be set up, the existing establishments were sold at very high rates, and the purchaser was also obliged to seek for his compensation in the prices he charged the public: and lastly, each baker being confined to a single district for the sale of his produce, and having only a limited number of customers, none of

them were able to introduce modern improvements and inventions, or to carry on the trade on a large scale, which in other branches of industry has been one of the principal sources of progress and success. The necessary result of all this was that at Paris, and in the other 160 French towns subjected to the same system, bread was generally both dearer and less good than it is in countries where the bread trade is free from restrictions, and at the same time the bakers complained loudly of the deplorable condition of their trade, which hardly enabled them to obtain a livelihood. It is not, therefore, a matter of surprise that the Decree of June 22, 1863, which puts an end to this grievous state of things should have been hailed with satisfaction by all classes, first of all by the consumers, but also by the producers.

One need only read the addresses which the candidates for seats in the Corps Législatif have published in such numbers during the recent elections, in order to form an estimate of the immense progress which liberal ideas (in questions of commerce and domestic economy) have made in France during a very short space of time. The first Legislative Body of the present Empire, that which sat from 1852 to 1857, had concluded its labours with the rejection of a very moderate measure proposed by the Government for the reform of the Customs soon after the Universal Exhibition of 1855; and under the influence of the strong Protectionist current which then prevailed, the elections for the Chamber which closed its career two months ago took place. But those very Deputies, on appealing again to the electors for their votes, as well as the candidates who appeared in the field against them, all now gloried in the profession of the most liberal and extended views in matters of commerce and economy. Of the 600 candidates for seats in the Corps Législatif who issued their addresses in May last, there were hardly a dozen who feebly lamented the extinction of the régime of protection, and the abandonment of the old system of interference; the great majority of the candidates found no better mode of recommending themselves to the goodwill of the electors than by frankly praising the reforms which have already been accomplished, and by promising to give their best support to further reforms of a similar nature: a strong proof that the progress of liberal ideas has not been confined to the upper and so-called "intelligent" classes, but has been very general among the population likewise.

This change which has been gradually taking place in the views of the French people and in the tendencies of the French Government is not merely of importance in an economical point of view, nor does it solely and exclusively affect France. In proportion as the Government opens a wider field in matters of domestic economy to the free action of the people, and as it thus by degrees acknowledges and proves by its measures that it considers those who are interested to be the best judges of their own interests, the French Government will necessarily be led (such at least is the perhaps over-sanguine reasoning one hears) to pursue a similar course in other questions; for instance, in public education, in the administration of the country, and in politics: and it is argued that the recent Decree relating to the decentralisation of the administration shows that the Government does in fact foresee this consequence. The importance of the reforms already carried out has moreover not, as I have said, been limited solely to France. Her example in the adoption of the system of commercial liberty has not been without effect on the Continent, and it may be hoped that the disposition to follow that example will daily increase. To England this state of things must be a source of satisfaction, because the development of commercial liberty on the Continent must react favourably on British trade and manufacture, and tend to the preservation of peace. And England may moreover feel a just pride in the fact that it is in reality the British system and British practice which France now propagates in Europe after having so successfully adopted them herself.

II. During the session of the Legislative Body which closed May 7, 1863, this tendency towards the economical emancipation of the French people was strongly exemplified in the passing of the new law regarding Companies with limited liability. This system is borrowed from England, but only in so far as it concerns anonymous Companies freely constituted. Limited liability, or the faculty given to capitalists forming a Company only to be liable for the amount of their individual investments, had long been known in France, and had been long in practice when according to English law all shareholders in a Company were still obliged to answer for its engagements with the whole of their own property. But in France the limited liability only existed for a certain portion of the shareholders, whilst the remainder were still indefinitely liable, and moreover the favoured portion had to pay dear for

the privilege. The principle existed as a rule only in the case of anonymous Companies, but this form of Company was rare on account of the difficulties which accompanied its establishment.

A few words of explanation respecting the legislation in France, by which Companies were hitherto governed will make it easier to understand the reform which the new law will effect, and to estimate the results which may reasonably be anticipated from it. The subject is one of considerable interest to the British public, for not only are the commercial relations between France and England daily becoming more close and more important, but is clear that, in the new undertakings which the law in question will call into being, a vast amount of British capital will be engaged; a beginning in this respect has already been made.

The Commercial Code ("Code de Commerce"), by which questions of trade and economy are governed in France, recognizes three classes of Commercial Associations:—

1. The Company formed "en nom Collectif;"
2. The Company "en Commandite;" and,
3. The Company "Anonyme."

In the first of these, which is the most ancient form of Company, and that most generally in use for smaller manufacturing or commercial ventures, all the shareholders are jointly and severally liable for all the obligations of the Company, in as much as they are each and all considered to take an equal part in the management and direction of its affairs.

The second is composed of two classes of shareholders: the one, acting and directing the Company, and therefore responsible and liable; and the other, simply advancing capital. The latter, called "associés commanditaires," or sleeping partners, are only liable for the amount they invest in the capital of the Company. The former, called "associés commandites," who have the exclusive control and direction of affairs in the name of the Company, are alone liable to the amount of the whole of their property, and personally for the engagements contracted by the Company. But in order to enjoy the privileges of limited liability, the "commanditaires" are precluded from in any way interfering in the management or from being even employed in the affairs of the Company; otherwise, they also become liable in common with the others.

The third class, the Anonymous Company, is, as its name indicates, wholly impersonal. It is not called by the name of any one of its shareholders, but takes its designation from the nature of the undertaking for which it is formed. No individual appears ostensibly, and nothing but the capital engaged is known. No shareholder is liable for more than the amount he has invested, however great a share he may take in the management of the affairs of the Company. The Directors are simple agents, responsible only to the other shareholders for the execution of the duties entrusted to them. It is, in short, a Company under limited liability, this privilege being enjoyed by all the shareholders, whether acting or not, without distinction.

The above are the three forms under which Commercial Associations could, up to the present time, be created. But the first (the Company "en nom Collectif"), which assumes that all its members co-operate equally and in person in carrying on its affairs, can only be applied to lesser commercial enterprises, and can only have but a small number of shareholders.

The second ("en Commandite") labours under the serious objection that the capital of the shareholders is placed at the mercy of one or several all-powerful Directors, inasmuch as no shareholder can take a part in the management without becoming wholly responsible.

With regard to the third (the "Anonyme"), however, for the very reason that it offers great inducements to its members, while at the same time it exposes them to no danger beyond a certain point, the law only recognized it exceptionally. In order to form an anonymous Company the authorization of the Government was requisite, and that authorization was not granted until the object and prospects of the Company to be formed had been maturely examined and considered before the "Conseil d'Etat;" and, moreover, the authorization was rarely granted to any but what appeared to be first-rate Companies, whether from the magnitude of their capital and undertaking, or from the evident public utility of their enterprise.

The new law sets this class of Commercial Associations free. The whole spirit and importance of this law is contained in the 1st paragraph, which says that, "Anonymous Companies may from henceforth be formed without previously

obtaining the authorization of the Government." Nevertheless the liberty thus bestowed is not quite so complete as might be inferred from the words of the 1st paragraph just quoted. There are numberless reserves and precautionary provisions. These reserves were still more numerous in the original Bill proposed to the Corps Législatif by the Government. But the Chamber, feeling that it represented public opinion, obtained several modifications, especially by urging that the new English law, which the French Government had taken for their model, was framed in a far more liberal spirit. For instance, in the original Bill proposed by the Government it was stipulated that a minimum number of ten shareholders should be required for the formation of a Company under the principle of Limited Liability; this number was reduced to seven, as in England. Again, the original Bill required that the minimum amount of capital should be 200,000 francs, and the maximum 10,000.000 francs, beyond which the principle of limited liability could not be applied. The law as passed by the Chambers fixes no limit to the minimum, and extends that of the maximum to 20,000,000 francs. A Company which should begin with a larger capital than 20,000,000 francs could not profit by the advantages of the free Anonymous Companies ("l'Anonymat libre"). Such a Company would, if it did not choose to adopt the form "en Commandite," have recourse to the old system, and submit its prospectus to the consideration of the "Conseil d'Etat." This distinction was established on the assumption that a commercial enterprise which required at the outset a capital of more than 20,000,000 francs was no longer to be considered as belonging to the ordinary category of affairs; it would, it was said, be of an exceptional nature (such as a railway, or an institution of credit), and could accordingly support, without serious detriment, the delays involved in a preliminary examination and authorization. Perhaps, too, the Government, unwilling all at once to desert the traditions of the past, were desirous of maintaining a certain control over the creation and working of associations which by their magnitude acquire a position of importance and power.

Other modifications in the original Government measure were urged by public opinion, and introduced by the Corps Législatif in the law as it was finally passed. The most important are those which bear on the position of the Directors, which the Government had at first made somewhat over hard; for instance, the share in the capital of the undertaking which the Directors were required to possess was lowered to one-twentieth instead of one-tenth as proposed in the original Bill. When three-fourths of the whole capital engaged have been lost, the Directors are no longer obliged (as was proposed) to dissolve the Company, as a matter of course, but they are to consult with the shareholders as to the propriety of dissolving. They are no longer prohibited from "acquiring and keeping a direct or indirect interest in any operation undertaken with or on account of the Company;" it is only required that they should be specially authorized to do so by the Company. Nevertheless the position of the Directors continues to be one of considerable responsibility, and somewhat onerous. Thus a number of shareholders, representing together at least one twentieth of the whole capital engaged, may, for the protection of their own interests, cause an action to be brought against the Directors on account of their administration of the affairs of the Association (Section 22). The acting Directors are responsible, in common and individually, to the shareholders and to the third party concerned, should they have committed or allowed to pass unnoticed any irregularities which might render the acts and resolutions of the Association null and void (Section 25). They are similarly responsible for any prejudice to the interests of the Company or others which they may cause by distributing, or allowing to be distributed, an amount of dividend which the condition of the affairs of the Company does not justify (Section 27). In short, the framers of the measure, while they made the right of association free by doing away with the necessity for a preliminary examination and authorization, and while they endeavoured to render the position of the shareholders as advantageous as possible by extending the principle of limited liability to all alike, have sought to establish a certain corrective to this liberty and these advantages, by imposing a greater amount of responsibility on those who direct the enterprise. It remains to be seen whether the accumulation of these measures of precaution has not overshot the mark, and, to a certain degree, defeated the object of the new law, which is to facilitate the association of capital. It has already been found that people in business have taken alarm at all these measures of precaution, and that men of means, whom it would be desirable to see at the head of new undertakings, show themselves but little disposed to accept the position in which the new law places

the Directors. The result is that this law, which had for several years been urgently demanded, is but slowly applied to practice. The majority of social undertakings which have been created during the last few months have preferred the old forms of the "Société en Commandite," or the authorized "Anonymat," to that of the new Anonymous Company under limited liability.

It is probable, however, that this alarm of the public will yield to time and to the necessity which it is felt exists of seconding the development of French commerce and manufacture by the extension of the spirit of association. The difficulties and delays which obtaining the previous authorization of the Government caused to the anonymous form of Company, and the severe restrictions imposed on the Companies "en Commandite" by the Law of July 17, 1856, had, during the last few years, rendered the creation of social enterprises on a large scale (the "Société en nom Collectif" applies, as I have said, only to lesser ndertakings) a matter of considerable difficulty, and the total number of new companies formed had fallen considerably below what it was at the commencement of the Empire, or under the Government of Louis Philippe. The following Tabular Return of new Companies formed during the twenty years ending 1860 will prove this:—

Years.	Companies—			Total.	Years.	Companies—			Total.
	"En Nom Collectif."	"En Commandite."	Anonymous.			"En Nom Collectif."	"En Commandite."	Anonymous.	
1841	1,718	507	22	2,247	1851	1,700	578	9	2,287
1842	1,825	458	25	2,308	1852	2,154	652	21	2,827
1843	1,902	475	18	2,395	1853	2,586	928	25	3,539
1844	1,889	450	28	2,367	1854	2,453	639	36	3,328
1845	2,080	649	29	2,758	1855	2,816	816	18	3,670
1846	1,984	745	23	2,747	1856	3,063	1,079	17	4,159
1847	1,952	647	14	2,613	1857	3,107	852	6	3,965
1848	1,061	436	14	1,511	1858	2,996	701	13	3,710
1849	1,463	576	20	2,059	1859	2,932	670	12	3,614
1850	1,772	647	10	2,429	1860	3 002	711	14	3,727

When the new law comes fairly into operation it is probable that the yearly average of new Companies formed "en Commandite" or anonymously will decrease still more, while the new form ("Anonymat libre") will increase.

I should add another measure of precaution taken by the framers of the new Law in order to prevent its being made a handle for stock-jobbing, the abuse of which, before 1856, had caused so much scandal; and also in order to render the creation of the Companies more a reality, viz., when the capital of the Company does not exceed 200,000 francs the shares are not to be for less than 100 francs; when the capital exceeds that sum the shares are to be at least 500 francs. The shares are nominal until entirely paid up, and not negotiable till two-fifths have been paid. The shareholders are, notwithstanding any stipulation to the contrary, responsible for the entire amount for which they may have subscribed. In short, Companies under limited liability cannot be definitively constituted until after the whole amount of the capital is subscribed for, and at least one quarter of that capital is paid up.

It is hoped—and this is supposed to be the aim of the new law—that the system of limited liability will prove of especial use in promoting a medium class of Associations which has hitherto been wanting in France. The smaller class ("en nom collectif") abound, and the larger Companies which have been formed are considered to have been far from succeeding, on the whole.

III. The history of French railroads is very instructive in this latter respect. It proves conclusively that, while combination of capital is undoubtedly one of the most powerful levers for the development of all commercial undertakings, the too exclusive concentration both of capital and of enterprize, especially if that concentration is accompanied by the aid and co-operation of the State, does not by any means always produce a beneficial result.

The new Conventions of the State with the Railway Companies afford a striking illustration of this. The obligations, partly certain, partly contingent, which these Conventions impose on the State, as well as the influence which they must exercise on this important branch of the national industry, render them undoubtedly one of the most important measures which the Corps Législatif passed during the session of 1863. The long and warm debates to which these Conventions gave rise, both in Committee and in the Chamber itself, show how much importance was justly attributed to them by the public.

The Conventions do, in fact, make another total change in the financial administration of the railroads, and particularly as regards their connection with the State. They give a finishing blow to the system adopted at the commencement of the Empire, and from which wonders were anticipated. In 1859 it had already been found necessary greatly to modify that system, and to return more or less openly to the policy of 1842, which in 1852 it was thought possible to abandon summarily. This return or reaction has been made more complete by the Conventions which have now received the sanction of the Corps Législatif.

It will be remembered that on the accession of the Government of 1830, railroads were in a measure unknown in France. Only three concessions for railways had been granted by the preceding Government (dated respectively February 26, 1823, June 4 and August 27, 1826), for a total length of 142 kilomètres of line, of which only 30 kilomètres were as yet opened in 1830. These concessions, which all three related to railways to be created in the interest of the coal-mines of the valley of the Loire, had been granted simply by Royal Ordinances—so slight was the importance then attached to the great invention of modern times. Even under the Government of 1830, men of the highest reputation in France for talent and discernment, such as M. Thiers and M. Arago, disputed the possibility of applying the principle of locomotion by steam to practice on a large scale. These mistaken notions were, however, soon corrected by the experience derived from England and Belgium. The Government and the country soon became aware that it was impossible for France to remain behind all the rest of Europe in availing herself of the great discovery. Monied men, excited by the large fortunes realized in other countries by speculation in the railroads, were quite ready to second the Government: schools of engineering were established, and surveys made both at the public and at private expense; the Chambers appointed Commissioners to examine the question; and Bills, comprehending a whole system of railroads, were laid before Parliament in 1837 and 1838.

These Bills were not, however, passed, in consequence of the great difference of opinion which existed as to whether the construction and working of the railroads should be entrusted to the State, as in Belgium, or to private enterprise, as in England. Towards 1840 the latter opinion had prevailed, but it was still considered to be a matter of doubt whether private enterprise would have either the courage to undertake or the power to carry out so vast a work; and this doubt was justified by the timidity which had, up to that period, been exhibited by French capitalists, among whom the spirit of speculation had not then been developed to the extent it has since. The result was at last a sort of compromise, and the Law of June 11, 1842, which became the French Railway Code until 1852, ratified the principle of compromise, and gave a great impulse to the railroad interests in France.

The Law of June 11, 1842, in principle gives the construction of the railroads to private companies, but comes to their assistance by relieving them of the most uncertain or hazardous portion of the undertaking. Thus, the Government executes the labour of excavating and embanking, and other works of which the cost, being subject to great variation on different lines and consequently difficult to estimate in advance, might alarm and deter speculation; to the Company is left the laying down of the line, the supplying and keeping up the working stock, &c., of which the cost is pretty much the same on one line as on another, and can consequently be calculated with tolerable accuracy beforehand. But the State only gives this subvention where it is considered indispensable for the creation and execution of a great and important line. Thus, the State twice refused it to the Great Northern, being convinced that the prospects of that line were so good that private Companies would be found who would undertake it wholly and solely at their own expense. This anticipation was realized in 1845, and in 1846 the line was in work, without having imposed any sacrifice or obligation on the State.

The law of 1842 had completely succeeded in giving a great impulse to the establishment of railways in France. Concessions in the sense of that law were promptly granted for the lines from Paris to Strasburg, Tours to Nantes, Bordeaux to Cette, and Paris to Cherbourg. The State obtained better terms for the lines from Paris to Lyons and Lyons to Avignon. The commercial and financial crisis of 1847, and the Revolution of 1848, caused an interruption, however, to the progress of the railways, several companies having been unable to fulfil the engagements which they had contracted in better times. The Government found itself compelled to take into its own hands the construction of the lines which they had undertaken. Nevertheless, the Republic of 1848-52 was, in this respect, less unproductive than has been often supposed.

On the 31st of December, 1851, the total length of line worked in France was 3,558 kilomètres, and the ascertained expenditure amounted to nearly 1,630,000,000 francs,—figures which are just the double of those which had been reached in February 1848. It is true that other States of Europe were far in advance of France.

The Empire was therefore warranted in endeavouring to hasten the development of the French railways; but there was clearly a mistake made in the selection of the means, when the Government thought they had found those means in an exaggerated system of amalgamation and centralisation.

The Government started with the idea that great Companies would be the best able, not only to execute the lines already conceded, but also to undertake new ones without charge to the State, and it therefore encouraged, by every means in its power, the amalgamation of existing Companies. It succeeded completely; of 59 companies which had been successively created there were, at the end of 1851, 27 in existence, which divided among themselves a conceded length of line amounting to 3,918 kilomètres, which gave an average of 145 kilomètres per concession or per Company. On the 31st December, 1858, six great Companies divided among themselves a conceded length of 16,300 kilomètres, or an average of 2,717 kilomètres per Company.

As early as 1852 the Government had granted the Companies the important privilege of obtaining their concessions for a term of ninety-nine years, whereas, by the original laws affecting railways, the term of concession had been limited to from forty to fifty-five years. The adoption of the system of amalgamation and centralization was confirmed by the Laws voted in May 1857, which sanctioned the union of the lines from Paris to Lyons, and Lyons to the Mediterranean, and which pronounced the dissolution of the "Great Central" Railway Company, and divided its concessions among three other Companies. In return for the favours conferred upon them them by the Government, the existing Companies undertook the new concessions, which, in the course of a few years, increased the length of line conceded in France fourfold. Moreover, the Companies, far from considering new concessions to be a "burden," were eager to solicit and obtain them; partly because, during the years from 1852 to 1857, there had been no limit to confidence and speculation in railways in France, and partly because, in taking to themselves the construction of all the lines which appeared to be of public utility and necessity, they averted the danger of opposition which the creation of a rival Company might have caused. Everything appeared to be prospering, and the Law of 1842, by which the State had been bound to contribute its share to the construction of the railroads, was looked upon as the production of an unenlightened age. But whether it was that the commercial crisis of 1857 had really rendered all enterprise more difficult, or whether it was that the Companies, after all the privileges and guarantees they had obtained, thought themselves sufficiently powerful to extort further favours from the Government, it is certain that, from these very same Companies whose contentment and satisfaction were so loudly expressed from 1852 to 1857, nothing was now heard but everlasting complaint and grumbling. The very concessions which they had formerly so eagerly solicited were now complained of as burdens imposed upon them by the State, and they declared that they were unable to fulfil the engagements which they had contracted to perform in return for the various boons bestowed upon them by the State. The Government had doubtless the power of cancelling the concessions, and might have taken back the lines conceded, either to construct them itself, or to allot them to small independent Companies. But the Government did not adopt this course; it yielded again to the pretensions of the great Companies, and the new Conventions of 1859 were the result.

The complaints of the Companies were summed up in the assertion that "they had materially augmented the amount of their financial burdens in accepting the concession of a chain of secondary lines, of great extent, involving heavy expense and doubtful returns, and that these new lines constituted a permanent and incurable source of depreciation to the old réseaux."

In order to remove the cause of these complaints, it was, therefore, necessary to liberate the original and principal undertakings from too close a connection with the new and secondary ones, and to guarantee to the latter a minimum amount of return. With this view, the concessions to each Company were divided into two distinct categories, under the designation of the old and the new réseau. The following Table shows how this division was established:—

Name of Company.	Old Reseau.	New Reseau.	Total.
	Kilomètres.	Kilomètres.	Kilomètres.
Orleans	1,764	2.162	3,926
Lyons and Mediterranean ..	1,834	2,496	4,330
Great Northern (Nord)	967	618	1,585
Eastern (Est)	985	1,365	2,350
Western (Ouest)	1,192	1,112	2,304
Southern (Midi)	798	825	1,623
Other Companies	234	..	234
Total	7,774	8,578	16,352

The old réseau, which is almost entirely constructed and open for traffic, will have its own separate accounts, and will have to provide for its expenditure and the interest of its capital from its own resources. On the other hand, the new réseau, of which only a minor portion is completed, is authorized to place the interest of its capital under the head of "expenses of construction" until the whole réseau is finished. Once completed (this was to be by January 1, 1865), the Government guarantees to the Companies a minimum of 4·65 per cent. on the capital of, in round numbers, about 3,000,000,000 francs, which it is estimated the construction of the 8,578 kilomètres of the new réseau will cost. It is true that the old réseau, when its profits exceeded a certain amount fixed beforehand for each Company, was bound to contribute towards covering the possible deficit in the revenues of the new réseau, and the expenses of the Government on account of its guarantee of interest would be so much reduced. A reserve was even made of the possibility of the Government's receiving a share of the profits of the old réseau. But both of these contingencies (which imply exceptional prosperity, and an extraordinary surplus of revenue for the old réseau) are looked upon as very problematic, and very unlikely ever to be realized. On the other hand, the guarantee of interest which the Government takes upon itself for the capital sunk in the new réseau is considered a very serious certainty. In 1859 the Government believed, or professed to believe, that it was only a question of giving "moral" support to Companies which would never require the effectual fulfilment of the guarantee, inasmuch as the revenue of the old réseau itself would amply suffice to cover the 4·65 per cent. interest which the capital invested in the construction of the new réseau was to bear; now, this hope is abandoned, even by the most sanguine. It is proved, by the accounts of the various Companies, that the receipts per kilomètre diminish, instead of increasing, in proportion as the new lines of secondary importance come into the field. This fact is again proved by the accounts which have as yet been published officially for the present year, as the following tabular statement of the length of line open for traffic, of the gross receipts, and of the receipts per kilomètre, at the end of the first quarter of 1862 and of 1863 will show :—

	End of First Quarter of 1862.	End of First Quarter of 1863.
Length of line open for Traffic, March 31—	Kilomètres.	Kilomètres.
Old Reseau	7,003	7,290
New Reseau	3,153	3,921
Together	10,156	11,211
Gross Receipts—	Francs.	Francs.
Old Reseau	90,244,288	89,662,758
New Reseau	16,596,297	19,059,680
Together	106,840.585	108 722.438
Receipts per Kilomètre—		
Old Reseau	12,905	12.301
New Reseau	5,294	4,989
Total Average	10.549	9,787

It appears from the above figures that the receipts per kilomètre have diminished by 7·22 per cent., taking the two réseaux together, and 5·76 per cent on the new réseau alone; and yet there had already been a decrease in the receipts of the first quarter of 1862 as compared with the similar period in 1861. Assuming that the receipts during the remainder of the present year should maintain the propor-

tion of the first quarter, the new réseau would yield, in 1863, a gross return of 20,000 francs (in round numbers) per kilomètre. Deducting from this only 40 per cent. for the working expenses, there would remain a net return of 12,000 francs per kilomètre; in other words, a sum altogether inadequate to give a reasonable rate of interest on the capital sunk in the construction of the new réseau. Thus the guarantee assumed by the State becomes more and more real, while at the same time the chance of the old réseau being able by a surplus of profits to ease that burden becomes more and more hopeless, and it may be consequently predicted that, commencing from 1865, a new annual charge of from 100,000,000 to 120,000,000 francs will be laid on the Budget.

It is not, however, the State which complains, it is the Companies which have again revived their grievances, notwithstanding that for two years they had been loud in their approbation of the Conventions of 1859, and had rejoiced in the brilliant prospects which they said those Conventions opened for the railway interests. Now the Companies have changed their minds; they have discovered that the Conventions of 1859 are "ruinous" to them, and they urge their revisal. The State has again yielded to this new demand.

The Conventions are amended in two respects. In the first place, with regard to the reserved income of the old réseau, that is to say, the income assured to the shareholders in the old lines which neither the State nor the new réseau could touch under any circumstances. The Companies urged that it had been put at too low a figure in 1859, and that it should now be raised in order to make it correspond with the total amount of capital invested in the original construction of the old réseau, and, secondly, the Companies allege that the capital of 3,000,000,0000 francs which it been calculated the new réseau would cost, and on which the State had accepted the guarantee of interest, was also too low an estimate, and far inferior to the amount the new reseau would really require. On both of these points the Conventions of 1863 give complete satisfaction to the Companies. The "reserved" capital of the old réseau is considerably augmented, and the guarantee of interest for the new réseau is considerably extended. In short the subventions accorded by the State to the Companies have been materially increased, while, at the same time, there is little or no chance of the State ever being reimbursed for its advance.

It will easily be understood that the grant of these new privileges to the Railway Companies was vigorously opposed both by the public and by the Corps Législatif. It is unnecessary that I should advert to the obvious arguments employed by the Opposition; suffice it to say that after an animated debate of several days, the new Conventions signed between the State and the five Great Companies* were ratified by the Corps Législatif. In return the Companies have undertaken the new concessions, embracing a total length of 2,729 kilomètres of line, of which 1,920 kilomètres are finally decided upon; the rest being contingent. The lines which are finally decided upon are to be constructed within the term of eight years; but the State is bound to contribute to them, not only by a guarantee of interest, but by direct subventions of considerable amount; in round numbers about 236,000,000 francs. The following Table shows how the concessions and subventions are divided among the five Great Companies:—

Name of Company.	Length of Concessions in Kilomètres.			Subventions.
	Definitive.	Contingent.	Total.	
				Francs.
Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean	609	331	940	85,700,000
Eastern (Est)	672	52	724	62,800,000
Southern (Midi)	270	268	538	20,000,000
Orleans	226	97	323	46,000,000
Western (Ouest)	143	61	204	21,300,000

Which makes, over and above the additional charges which the State accepts on account of this third réseau, a subvention of 123,000 francs per kilomètre. This is an amount which ought of itself to suffice for the construction of the lines in question, which are entirely of secondary importance. But it is the practice in France, for no good reason, to construct the branch and junction lines, however unimportant, on the same expensive scale as the great main lines. The consequence is, that the traffic is entirely inadequate to yield a moderate interest in

* The Great Northern (Nord) is not included. It was no party to the demands and extortions of the other five Companies.

proportion to the sums which are sunk in the construction of the lines, and that the State is more and more compelled to make heavy sacrifices in favour of undertakings which elsewhere are self-maintaining. By the Conventions of 1859 and 1863, these burdens on the State are rendered far more onerous than they were by the Law of June 11, 1842, and yet it was then a question of assuring to France the construction of the main arteries of communication, a measure of general and public interest; whereas now it is only the construction of small lines and branches of very secondary importance which is in contemplation. It is also clear that if the system of amalgamation and of centralization encouraged from 1852 to 1857 had not been carried out, competition would have secured far better terms to the State, which would not, as is now the case, have had to deal with a few great Companies which are nearly as powerful as itself, and certainly strong enough to prevent the formation of any rival Companies. It is, moreover, probable that had competition existed, the smaller Companies, which would have been formed for the construction of the lines of secondary importance, would have constructed them in a more economical manner, and with more regard to the amount of income which the traffic might be expected to yield. I think it is, on the whole, clear that the system of centralization, monopoly, and exclusive privileges has, in the case of the railways, justly earned the condemnation of the public; but unfortunately there seems but little possibility of getting rid of this system, unless the State were to purchase all the railways itself and take them into its own hands. This idea was, indeed, mooted in the Corps Législatif; but might not this remedy be worse than the evil it is desired to cure?

IV. In asserting that the gloomy condition of the finances of the French railroads is the consequence of the system in force, and not of the general state of commercial affairs, I have only arrived at a conclusion warranted by the testimony of official Returns. One might, indeed, have been led to believe that the diminution in railway receipts had been produced by a corresponding diminution in the transport of goods by rail, and one might reasonably have attributed such a diminution to the American war and other disturbing influences. But, in reality, this diminution—this falling off—which is but too real and serious in some branches of trade, does not exist as regards the total traffic of the railways. In France, as well as in England, we see that the losses trade has suffered in America have been greatly compensated by the increase in the exchange of commodities with other countries. I stated this in my last half-yearly Report, on the strength of the Commercial Returns of 1862. The Returns for the present year, as far as they go, bear witness to the same fact. These Returns embrace the first five months of the present year. The result is very satisfactory, especially as regards the export trade. The value of French goods exported (exclusive of transit) during these five months amounted in 1861 to 803,094,590 francs, and in 1862 to 859,646,513 francs, but has risen in 1863 to 989,118,141 francs, showing an increase of 130,000,000 francs as compared with the same period of 1862, and of 186,000,000 francs (nearly one-fourth) as compared with 1861.

The figures of the imports appear less favourable, and have fallen from 962,000,000 francs in 1861, and from 870,000,000 francs in 1862, to 849,000,000 francs in 1863. But this falling off is due to special causes, and is not a matter of surprise. The diminution, as compared with 1861, is caused by the great reduction in the imports of cotton, of which the value was only 45,000,000 francs in 1863, against 208,000,000 francs in 1861. The less serious diminution, as compared with 1862, is due to the difference in the quantity of corn imported. Thanks to the average harvest of last year, it was only found necessary to import corn, grain, and flour to the value of 30,000,000 francs during the first five months of 1863, whereas during the corresponding period of 1862 the value of corn imported exceeded 95,000,000 francs. The diminution on these two articles alone, corn and cotton, being thus greater than the total diminution in the general sum of the imports shown by the figures above given, it follows that in most other articles there must have been a considerable increase of importation. It is especially worthy of remark that it is in raw material that the import trade has increased, and that, too, in those very branches of trade (*e.g.*, the silk manufacture) which supply the consumption, not of necessaries, but of articles of *luxe*, which in present times seemed most likely to suffer. Generally speaking, it can hardly be doubted that the diminution of labour in certain branches of manufacture has been compensated by an increase of activity in others.

The following Table gives, in millions and hundreds of thousands of francs, the

value of the imports and exports of the ten principal articles of consumption during the first five months of the years 1862 and 1863:—

Imports.			Exports.		
Name of Article.	1863.	1862.	Name of Article.	1863.	1862.
	Francs.	Francs.		Francs.	Francs.
Silk and flock silk	118·7	89 5	Tissues of silk	174·6	147·2
Sugar	63·2	53·3	„ wool	102·3	77·6
Wool	49·8	37·8	Wine	97·4	95·7
Cotton	45·2	20·2	Toys, &c.	35·9	33·4
Coal	40 8	41·5	Refined sugar	35·3	19·2
Raw hides	34·9	24 9	Spirits of wine and brandy ..	35·0	24·5
Wood for building	30·7	37·7	Silk	33·6	16 0
Coffee	30·5	30·2	Prepared hides and articles of leather	30·4	23 0
Corn	29·6	95·4	Millinery	30·0	39·3
Cattle	24·3	23·7	Corn	26·6	10·1

In this Table it will be especially remarked that under the head of "Exports" the great diminution is in millinery and other articles of *luxe*, to which one of the best markets, America, is now closed. It will also be remarked that the increase in the exportation of corn is very considerable, and is nearly equal in quantity to the amount imported during the first five months of the year.

As far as one can yet judge of the present harvest, it appears to have most favourable prospects; and it may be hoped that the sufferings entailed by the American war on so large a class of the working population of France may be alleviated by the blessing of a good harvest, or at least of as good an average harvest as there was in 1862.

The movement of the navigation also bears witness to considerable progress in the activity of trade. Both the number and tonnage of ships clearing from French ports have considerably increased as compared with last year.

The following Table gives the number and tonnage of ships clearing from and entering into the ten principal French ports during the first five months of the present year, the share of Great Britain in the movement being specified:—

Name of Port.	Entering Inwards.			Clearing Outwards.		
	Whence.	Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Destination.	Number of Ships.	Tonnage.
Marseilles ..	England	122	35,825	England	109	29,879
	Other Countries ..	2,001	491,941	Other Countries ..	1,641	401,837
Hâvre	England	521	100,815	England . ..	265	54.585
	Other Countries ..	387	121.866	Other Countries ..	311	97.095
Bordeaux ..	England	284	64,633	England . ..	108	21.006
	Other Countries ..	325	95,228	Other Countries ..	401	95.979
Nantes ..	England	513	42,746	England	277	25,607
	Other Countries ..	43	5,527	Other Countries ..	64	6,847
Ste. Nazaire ..	England	127	15,580	England	5	1,229
	Other Countries ..	124	45,027	Other Countries ..	79	30,873
Rouen ..	England	271	29,952	England	228	21,702
	Other Countries ..	81	12,478	Other Countries ..	59	7,108
Dunkirk ..	England	372	45,314	England	265	34,558
	Other Countries ..	139	25,457	Other Countries ..	180	20.392
Boulogne ..	England	561	95,149	England	396	71,556
	Other Countries .	12	2,240	Other Countries ..	11	4,480
Calais	England	594	90,486	England	517	81,310
	Other Countries ..	49	11,646	Other Countries ..	2	468
Dieppe ..	England	478	78,664	England	240	38,300
	Other Countries ..	22	4,107	Other Countries ..	2	177
Total ..	England	3,843	599,164	England	2,410	329.702
	Other Countries ..	3,172	815,417	Other Countries ..	2 750	666,256

To the above must be added the category of "other ports," with regard to which the monthly Returns do not specify the arrival "whence," or the destination "whither." These "other ports" show, for the first five months of the present year: entering inwards, 4,216 ships, of 375,027 aggregate tonnage; and clearing outwards, 3,152 ships, of 260,540 aggregate tonnage.

The total movement of the navigation for the first five months of this year, therefore, stands as follows:—

	Entering.		Clearing.	
	Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Number of Ships.	Tonnage.
The 10 principal ports ..	7,015	1,414,581	5,160	1,041,958
Other Ports	4,216	375,027	3,152	269,572
Total .. .	11,231	1,789,608	8,312	1,311,530

Compared with the corresponding period of 1862, the above Table shows a diminution of 83 vessels, but an increase of 13,970 tons, in the entrances inwards; and an increase of 1,042 ships, and of 122,647 tons, in the clearances outwards.

P.S.—Since the above was written I have received a copy of the Speech of the President of the Tribunal of Commerce, M. Denière, delivered on the 18th instant. I have the honour to inclose an extract from it bearing on the new Law for the formation of free Anonymous Societies, into which I have entered at some length in the second part of this Report.

Extract from the Speech of M. Denière, President of the Tribunal of Commerce, delivered July 18, 1863.

LES modifications des Articles 27 et 28 du Code de Commerce, en développant les facultés du commanditaire, n'ont apporte aucun changement au principe même de la Société en commandite; elles ont laissé subsister cette rivalité d'intérêts, cet antagonisme qui trop souvent, dans les Sociétés de ce genre, divisent l'actionnaire et le gérant; et de cette conviction universellement partagée est née l'étude de la loi des Sociétés à responsabilité limitée.

Vous vous rappelez combien fut patiemment élaboré ce projet. Le Corps Législatif, saisi en 1862 du travail du Conseil d'Etat, exprima le vœu que les Tribunaux et les Chambres de Commerce fussent consultés. L'avis unanime par vous émis à cette occasion donna au principe soumis à votre examen la plus complète approbation, tout en protestant contre les étroites réglementations, les responsabilités nombreuses, les pénalités multiples qui vous paraissent en flagrante contradiction avec l'esprit de la loi proposée.

Vos observations ont été en partie prises en considération, et le projet primitiif est sorti des discussions de la Commission et des délibérations du Corps Législatif, dégagé de plusieurs mesures restrictives qui avaient motivé vos légitimes critiques. La loi des Sociétés à responsabilité limitée n'a été toutefois accueillie dans le monde des affaires qu'avec une réserve marquée, une réelle défiance; il ne nous sera pas difficile de démontrer que ce sentiment ne peut résister à une observation réfléchie.

Le législateur au début se trouvait placé entre deux courans d'idées contraires; les uns prétendaient que la responsabilité personnelle absolue et sans limites constituait à elle seule l'âme et la vie du commerce; les autres, sans méconnaître les avantages attachés à ce principe, opposaient que la responsabilité limitée offrait dans l'état actuel de notre société un levier puissant de prospérité et de richesse, qu'il convenait de ne point négliger; ils invoquaient comme preuve les immenses résultats dus à la Société anonyme.

Cette dernière opinion prévalut, et la loi proclama l'émancipation de l'anonymat, en déclarant dans son Article 1, qu'à l'avenir il pourrait être formé, sans l'autorisation du Conseil d'Etat, des Sociétés Commerciales dans lesquels aucun des associés ne serait tenu au delà de sa mise.

Mais ce principe général admis, il convenait de remplacer les garanties inhérentes à l'autorisation du Gouvernement par des règles propres à arrêter les témérités de l'esprit d'entreprise, à protéger les actionnaires et les tiers contre les fautes graves et les fraudes leur pouvant porter préjudice. De cette nécessité sont résultées les formalités imposées, les responsabilités et les pénalités édictées.

Ces diverses prescriptions, par lesquelles on s'est appliqué à établir une pondération à la liberté accordée, sont-elles de nature à décourager et à alarmer les esprits?

Les nullités qui ont été prononcées comme sanction de l'inaccomplissement des formalités prescrites pour la constitution de la Société, les responsabilités qui en découlent, ne menacent en fait que les administrateurs imprévoyants, et n'exposent qu'à des dangers qui peuvent être facilement conjurés par une scrupuleuse observation de la loi. Quant aux responsabilités dérivant de la gestion des affaires,

elles se trouvent définies dans des dispositions qui, comme on le faisait observer devant le Corps Législatif, n'autorisent point à soutenir que l'administrateur se trouve placé dans une situation autre que celle résultant, d'après le droit commun, de l'acceptation du mandat; c'est ce que soutenaient, dans le cours de la discussion, les Commissaires du Gouvernement.

C'est cette même interprétation qu'ils confirmaient encore lorsque, interpellés sur la question de savoir si la responsabilité des administrateurs serait plus grande dans les Sociétés à responsabilité limitée que dans les Sociétés anonymes, ils déclaraient vouloir que cette responsabilité fût absolument la même. Après ces débats, les explications si précises auxquelles ils ont donné lieu, après ces déclarations si expresses et si formelles, quel malentendu, quelle obscurité, pourraient encore demeurer sur les limites légales assignées à la responsabilité des administrateurs des nouvelles Sociétés? Pour ce qui est des pénalités, on peut regretter qu'elles aient pris place dans une loi commerciale ; mais il faut reconnaître que les dispositions qui les renferment n'ont armé le juge d'aucun moyen de répression nouveau, et que l'extension donnée par la jurisprudence à l'Article 405 du Code pénal eut permis d'atteindre ces mêmes manœuvres que la loi nouvelle a justement flétries.

Comme on le voit donc, la liberté donnée par la loi n'a d'autre correctif que la légitime responsabilité de celui qui s'en sert. Cette liberté et cette responsabilité sont identiques dans la Société à responsabilité limitée et la Société anonyme ; dans l'une et l'autre Société le principe et les conséquences sont les mêmes.

Comment en pourrait-on douter après une étude attentive? L'avenir du reste se chargera dans un temps prochain d'en fournir la preuve. Que va-t-il se passer en effet? Bientôt les Associations de capitaux au-dessous de 20,000,000 que la nouvelle loi ne satisfera pas viendront demander au Conseil d'Etat des statuts privilégiés. Peut-on penser que ces Associations obtiendront d'être exonérées privativement de ces formalités et de ces restrictions que le législateur a jugé à propos de multiplier de l'avis du Conseil d'Etat lui-même dans un intérêt général?

De son côté, la justice, chargée de veiller sur les droits des actionnaires, ne tiendra-t-elle pas, par un constant effort, à sauvegarder par une égale protection des intérêts qui ont pour point de départ commun l'application d'un même principe? De ce concours nécessaire vers un but semblable des décisions administratives et judiciaires devra naître avant peu une exacte conformité entre l'anonymat autorisé et l'anonymat libre introduit dans nos lois sous le titre de Société à responsabilité limitée.

Que le commerce entre donc avec confiance dans la pratique de l'anonymat qui lui est ouverte, l'usage et les faits donneront leurs enseignements, le temps ses améliorations ; mais lorsqu'il est ainsi fait appel à notre spontanéité, lorsque l'Etat abdique ses habitudes de tutelle et nous convie à cet exercice de facultés nouvelles, nous ne saurions nous montrer indifférents et trahir par de soupçonneuses défaillances la double cause du développement de l'esprit d'association et de la liberté commerciale.

Brazil.

Report by Mr. Eliot, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Brazil, June 24, 1863.

VARIOUS circumstances have prevented my sending as complete a Report as I could have wished, but I inclose four Tables showing—

1. State of Navigation at Rio Janeiro for six years.
2. Export of coffee for three years.
3. Exports and imports of 1860-61 compared with those of two preceding quinquennial periods.
4. State of foreign funded debt in 1862.

From the first Table it appears that there is a slight decrease in the number of

vessels which entered, long voyages, in 1862 on 1859, but that the tonnage is larger. The number of vessels sailed and the tonnage are smaller in 1862 than in 1859. This may be probably accounted for by the civil war in the northern part of this Continent. The coasting trade has fallen off a little in 1862 compared with that of 1861.

From Table 2 we find that the export of coffee has fallen off for three years past. In 1862 the United States took about half what they did in the preceding year, and a third of their share in 1860. England also took less in 1862 than 1861, and France more.

Table 3 shows the import of manufactured cotton to be on the increase; but silk, woollen, and mixed stuffs are not in such demand as in the preceding terms. Wine, spirituous liquors, and meat have increased; salt fish, hides, and wheat-flour are among the articles which have fallen-off. Coffee, though, as above stated, it has fallen-off in the last two years, is still higher than in the preceding quinquenniums.

The loans of 1824 fall due in			1864	The loans of 1859 fall due in			1879
„	1839	„	1869	„	1858	„	1888
„	1843	„	1864	„	1860	„	1890
„	1852	„	1882				

But it is stated that the Government are in Treaty with the Crédit Mobilier at Paris for a loan sufficient to pay off all liabilities to England.

The Minister of Finance estimates the expenditure for the fiscal year 1864-55 at 57,846,407$766 and the revenue at 51,000,000 milreis, leaving a deficit of 6,846,407 milreis, or nearly 800,000*l.* sterling.

I have not been able to study the Relatorio of the Finance Department in time to make any use of it in this Report.

(Signed) W. G. CORNWALLIS ELIOT.

(No. 1.)—State of Navigation at Rio de Janeiro for the Six Years 1857–62.

Long Voyages.

	Entered.		Sailed.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1857 ..	1,172	405,068	1,116	533,687
1858 ..	1,141	375,168	922	507,347 ¾
1859 ..	1,198	334,799	977	481,722
1860 ..	1,173	406,620	993	485,859
1861 ..	1,129	406,816	947	463,367
1862 ..	1,003	338,381	824	383,390

Coasting Trade.

	Entered.				Sailed.			
	Sailing.	Steamers.	Total.	Tonnage.	Sailing.	Steamers.	Total.	Tonnage.
1857 ..	2,172	437	2,609	352,770	2,260	423	2,683	309,376
1858 ..	1,902	442	2,344	292,846	1,889	411	2,300	269,362
1859 ..	1,847	419	2,266	287,740	1,084	139	1,223	206,281
1860 ..	1,890	388	2,278	290,561	2,040	376	2,416	343,936
1861 ..	2,047	413	2,460	316,625	2,128	456	2,581	366,439
1862 ..	1,901	427	2,326	311,604	2,124	402	2,526	398,174

(No. 2.)—Comparative Statement of the Exports of Coffee during the Three Years 1860, 1861, and 1862.

	1862.	1861.	1860.		1862.	1861.	1860.
United States	385,479	741,152	999,687	Great Britain	24,879	36,394	29,565
Antwerp	39,209	45,236	34,851	Altona. Hamburgh ..	21,268	64,787	26,608
Bremen	15,362	18,371	11,563	Mediterranean	242,496	252,139	386,530
Cape of Good Hope ..	33,220	29,687	40,896	Portugal	6,806	14,577	12,459
California and Valparaiso ..	8,777	18,543	24,309	River Plate	9,322	3,739	13,731
English Channel	374,259	534,042	272,912	Norway, Sweden ..	80,100	78,112	83,318
Denmark	26,227	36,440	28,572				
France	217,816	196,408	192,218	Total	1,485,220	2,069,627	2,127,219

(No. 3.)—Statement of Exports and Imports for the Years 1860 and 1861, compared with those of the two preceding Quinquennial Periods.

Imports.

	First Period, 1850–51 to 1854–55.	Second Period, 1855–56 to 1859–60.	1860–61.	Comparison, 1860–61, with average of First and Second Terms.	
	Milreis.	Milreis.	Milreis.	Milreis.	Milreis.
Oils	569,362	935.925	994,655	+ 425,293	+ 58,730
Bacalhao (a fish)	1,737,479	3,530,756	2,660,420	+ 922,941	— 870,336
Spirituous liquors	499,998	1,173,653	1,352,946	+ 852,948	+ 179,293
Shoes	443,249	1,370,285	1,539,046	+ 1,095,797	+ 168,761
Meat	1,518,269	2,874,660	5,103,821	+ 3,585,552	+ 2,229,161
Coals	1,226,319	1,721,806	3,447,532	+ 2,221,213	+ 1,725,726
Hides	716,730	969,418	750,354	+ 33,624	— 219,064
Drugs	848,853	1,408.938	1,414,473	+ 565,620	+ 5.535
Wheat flour	4,361,898	7,732,797	6,977,849	+ 2,615,951	— 754,948
Iron ware	3,189,346	5,336 411	5,526,813	+ 2,337,467	+ 190,402
Raw iron	561,005	1,064,872	1,078,116	+ 517,111	+ 13,244
Pottery and glass	1,526,557	1,923,752	1,482,356	— 44,201	— 441,396
Machinery	257,522	491,170	606,676	+ 349,154	+ 115,506
Butter	1,401,105	1,974,699	1,995,136	+ 594,031	+ 20,437
Manufactures of cotton	27,164.537	31,824 654	33,634,542	+ 6,470,005	+ 1,809,888
„ woollen	4,951,827	6,612,807	5,042,557	+ 90,730	— 1,570,250
„ flax	2,654,000	2,878,110	2,726,372	+ 72,372	— 151,738
„ silk	2,014,611	3,258,259	2,908,837	+ 894,226	— 349,422
„ mixed	3,355,927	3,214,175	1,695,996	— 1,659,931	— 1,518,179
Gold and silver coin	7,226,903	7,433,872	5,549,292	— 1,677,611	— 1,884,580
„ work	1,461,465	4,251,685	3,180,438	+ 1,718,973	— 1,071,247
Powder	358,994	552,449	494,288	+ 135,294	— 50,161
Salt	768,403	942,311	929,441	+ 161,038	— 12,870
Wines	3,307,890	3,710,229	5,516,424	+ 2,208,534	+ 1,806,195

Exports.

Brandy	735,506	941,593	656,915	— 78,591	— 284,678
Cotton	4,941,873	6,236,250	4,616,955	— 324.918	— 1,619,295
Sugar	16,107,070	22,172,437	11,035,605	— 5,072,065	—11,137,432
Horse-hair	342,599	406,230	311,902	— 30,697	— 94,328
Cocoa	566,651	1,305,349	1,491,786	+ 925,135	+ 186,437
Coffee	36,678,262	51,199,946	80.805,221	+44,126,959	+29,605,275
Hides, salted	2,304,375	4,594,852	6,983,947	+ 4,679,572	+ 2,389,095
„ dried	2,799,377	3,359,680	2,705,335	— 94,042	— 654,345
Diamonds	2,643.081	3,420,828	3,772,300	+ 1,129,219	+ 351,472
Tobacco	1,759,079	2,991,342	2,382,280	+ 623,201	— 609,602
Gum mastic	1,943.588	2,084,254	3,448,920	+ 1,505,332	+ 1,364,660
Matá	744,898	2,104,737	1,517,771	— 772,873	— 586,966
Gold-dust and bar	489,234	608,747	1,629,290	+ 1,140,056	+ 1.020,543

(No. 4.)—Statement of the Funded Public Foreign Debt on December 31, 1861. (Translated from the Report of the Brazilian Minister of Finance.)

Loans.	Amount of Original Loan.		Paid Off.		Present Nominal Debt.
	Realized.	Nominal.	Realized.	Nominal.	
	£	£	£	£	£
Year 1824	2,999,940	3,686,200	1,029,591 5 0	1,135,600	2,550,600
„ 1839	312,512	411,200	69,544 5 0	70,400	340,800
„ 1843	622,702	732,600	296,403 7 6	297,400	435,200
„ 1852	954,250	1,040,600	107,547 5 0	115,500	925,100
„ 1859	508,000	508,000	63,720 5 0	63,800	444,200
	5,397,404	6,378,600	1,566,806 7 6	1,682,700	4,695,900
On account of the Dom Pedro II Railway Company, contracted on May 19, 1858	1,425,000	1,526,500	111,919 0 0	123,800	1,402,700
Contracted on March 16, 1860, viz., on account of—					
The União and Industria Company	675,000	765,930	19,393 0 0	22,035	743,895
The Pernambuco Railway Company	400,000	453,884	11,492 0 0	13,058	440,826
The Mucury Company	135,000	153,186	3,878 0 0	4,407	148,779
	8,032,404	9,278,100	1,713.488 7 6	1,846,000	7,432,100

Observations.—The payments made in the year 1861 in reduction of the loans of 1852, 1858, and 1860, were computed by estimate in the absence of data, and in the payments made in reduction of the loan of 1853 is included a policy of the value of 30,700*l.*, which, having been drawn for in July 1861, should have been paid on 1st January ultimo, although doubtless on account of forgetfulness the agents have not rendered an account of same.

The loan of 1824 was contracted in virtue of the Decree of January 5, 1824.
„ 1839 „ „ October 26, 1838.
„ 1843 „ „ July 22, 1842.
„ 1852 „ „ March 31, 1852.

For payment of the Portuguese Loan of 1823, for which Brazil had become responsible in conformity of the Convention of August 29, 1825.

The loan of 1859 was contracted in virtue of Section 2 of Act No. 939, dated September 23, 1857, for the payment of the loan of 1829.

The loan of 1858 was contracted on account of the Dom Pedro II Railway Company, under the guarantee of the Government, in virtue of the Decrees No. 912 dated August 26, 1857, and No. 2,104, dated February 11, 1858.

The loan of 1860 was contracted in virtue of the Decrees No. 912 dated August 26, 1857, No. 2,183, dated June 5, 1858; Nos. 1,011 and 1,045 dated June 8 and September 20, 1859, on account of the Pernambuco Railway Company, Commercial and Navigation Company of Mucury, and the União and Industria Company. The contract made with the Mucury Company being cancelled in virtue of the provisions of Section 28, Article 2, of Act No. 1,114, dated September 27, 1860, Government became responsible for the payment of that part of the loan raised for the benefit of this Company.

The periods for which the loans were contracted, and at the expiration of which they will have to be paid off at par, are :—

10 years after 1854, which expire in 1864, for the loan of 1824.
30 „ „ 1869, „ 1839.
20 „ „ 1864, „ 1843.
30 „ „ 1882, „ 1852.
20 „ „ 1879, „ 1859.
30 „ „ 1888, „ 1858.
30 „ „ 1890, „ 1860.

The Accountant,
(Signed) ANTONIO JOSE DE BEM.

Second Department of the General Direction of Accounts,
April 1, 1862.

Wurtemberg.

Report by Mr. Baillie, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Stuttgardt, July 1863.

AS the statistical information published yearly by the Wurtemberg Government does not appear until later in the year, I must confine myself in the present Report to some observations on the general state of trade and industry in this kingdom during the first half of the present year.

Compared with the corresponding six months of 1862, the cotton industry alone excepted, very little change appears to have taken place.

The cotton-spinners provided themselves in the summer of 1861 with large stores of cotton at still very moderate prices, so that labour could be continued without interruption up to the summer of 1862.

In August and September of last year, when the prices attained that abnormal height at which they still remain, a reduction of labour began in the weaving industry, the manufacturers being reasonably apprehensive that they never would obtain prices for their goods proportioned to the enhanced price of cottons.

In autumn last year the business was, consequently, slack; many weaving-looms were no longer worked; and the spinners, even if they did not bring their operations to a stand-still, reduced the hours of labour, without, however, any diminution of wages.

In the weaving industry the workmen who have been dismissed belong, for the most part, to a class who engage in the work only during a part of the year, as a secondary occupation. The steady and efficient workmen have always had employment up to the present time, and still receive the same price for the piece of work as before.

The consumers, too, have gradually consented to pay the manufacturer higher prices for his goods.

A large part of the cotton-stuffs prepared in Wurtemberg consist of heavy goods, partly of a fine and partly of an ordinary quality, such as piquets, bed-quilts, &c. Very little of this class is being at present made, in consequence of the amount of cotton it absorbs, the business being chiefly restricted to the lighter calicoes, shirtings, and articles of a similar kind.

The quantum produced has, I understand, diminished 50 per cent. in the last six months as compared with the previous normal times, whilst in the second half of 1862 it had only been reduced 25 per cent. The first half of 1862 was quite normal, both as regards the extent of the manufacture and the prices.

On the whole, up to the present time, few, either spinners or weavers, have sustained any losses worth speaking of, while the most have realized very considerable gains. Their situation has now, for the first time, become rather more embarrassing, the question being how to obtain remunerative prices for their goods manufactured from the dearly-purchased cottons. Almost all these spinners and weavers, however, having realized such large profits in previous years, are well able to meet the sacrifice which they now, and for some time to come, may be called upon to make.

The number of spindles and power-looms has been increasing very rapidly in the last few years. The number of spindles in August 1862 was about 236,000; of this number, about 30,000 newly erected have not yet been brought into use, owing to the dearness of the cotton.

The cotton crisis has not deterred the manufacturers of this country from procuring new spindles and power-looms, at the low prices at which they are now to be had in England, and on the occasion of the London Exhibition many orders for such were given by Wurtemberg visitors.

Linen Manufacture.

The expectation that the cotton business would, in consequence of the American civil war, at any rate experience a longer or shorter period of depression, induced the linen manufacturers, as early as 1861, to extend their operations. This could only be effected by the purchase of foreign yarn.

In the meantime the flax harvest last year turned out exceedingly productive. The consequence has been, that the manufacture of linen has increased by about 30 per cent. in the last six months as compared with the previous year; and as the flax and hemp of last year's harvest are only now coming upon the spindles and looms, there is every probability that a brisk business will continue throughout the year.

In order to promote the manufacture of linen, which, by the improvements that have been made in it, and especially in the excellent bleaching, &c., establishments, has already been raised to a high degree of perfection, the Government has, the last two years, been granting premiums and encouragements of various kinds for increasing and facilitating the supply of prepared flax upon an improved system.

I alluded to this subject in my last Report; and I was informed that, in favoured localities, the cultivation of flax and hemp has in consequence been considerably extended.

The cotton crisis, as might have been expected, has called forth an increased demand for linen, and consequently a rise of prices. The export and home trade is highly praised by manufacturers, especially in the Jacquard stuffs, table-cloths, damasks, &c., which are produced to a considerable amount.

Some of the cotton-weavers who were out of work are now employed in the linen manufacture. There has never, in fact, been any distress among the Wurtemberg workmen in consequence of the cotton crisis. This is to be attributed to the constant demand for field-labourers, and for workmen in the minor trades.

The Wurtemberg weavers, too, almost all possess a small piece of land, which, besides occupying them a part of the year in the fields, renders them better able to sustain any interruption of work.

Wool Manufacture.

This manufacture owes its extension not only to the diminution of cotton stuffs, but also to the change of fashion. There is a large demand now for light woollen stuffs, even for summer clothing for both sexes.

The Wurtemberg cloth-makers have, however, to sustain in this branch of industry the competition of the Rhenish and Saxon manufacturers, since the latter have almost been excluded from the American market. Southern Germany must always, in fact, serve as a sort of safety-valve in a commercial crisis to the Prussian and Saxon industry, and on this circumstance is based, to a great extent, the hope that Prussia and Saxony will not so readily allow a disruption of the Zollverein.

Southern Germany imports her manufactures chiefly from thence, and they are mostly paid for in money realized out of the produce of the soil.

I may also observe that there was a considerable importation into this country of fancy woollen stuffs from England, and a still larger from Austria, during last winter.

Iron Industry.

The demand for small machines of every kind, and for small steam-engines, has been very limited. On the other hand, for water machinery, for mills, &c., agricultural machines, threshing and other machines, horseworking machinery, &c., there has been a very large demand.

In Wurtemberg the favourable course of business, with the greater number of manufacturers, depends on the harvests, and last year these were good, as regards the corn and vintage. Wine sold to the amount of 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 gulden.

The prospects for this year are very good, both for corn and wine, while the harvest of fodder herbs is already brought in in unusual abundance, so that the prices of cattle and meat have greatly risen.

The succession of favourable harvests in the last seven years, which, in wine alone, during that period brought in above 40,000,000 of gulden, whilst in the previous fourteen years not more than the same amount was realized, has much raised the general state of prosperity, and, in connection with the universal progress of industry throughout the land, the building operations, especially, have increased to an extent never before reached, so that the many trades engaged in house building are so overloaded with orders, that the demand for workmen can barely be satisfied.

Since the introduction of freedom of industry in Wurtemberg a year has now elapsed, and it may be worth while to mention the influence which this measure has exercised with reference to the establishment of independent trades in Stuttgardt. The numbers taken from the official lists show that those trades which may be regarded as the most indispensable, only requiring moderate means at first starting, have increased the most; next to these, in consequence of the great increase in building operations of late years, those trades connected with such works. The official lists also show that, besides the district under the administration of the town of Stuttgardt, those in the immediate neighbourhood furnished the largest contingent, foreign countries almost nothing, and consequently the fear of excessive foreign competition has proved unfounded.

(Signed) EVAN M. BAILLIE.

Bavaria.

Report by Mr. Bonar, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Munich, July 15, 1863.

Criminal Statistics.

THE semi-official Bavarian Gazette publishes the following Report relative to the Judicial Statistics of Bavaria, but so slow is the progress of business in the Statistical Bureau of Munich that these Returns do not go beyond the period of of 1857; whilst it is further to be remarked that, like most official Tables compiled in this capital, they only apply to the seven circles comprising the Kingdom on this

side the Rhine, the province of the "Pfaltz," or Rhine Palatinate, which forms the eighth circle of Bavaria, still retaining its own separate administration and Penal Code, according to the "Code Napoléon" established there during the French occupation at the commencement of the current century.

An especial Report on the "Judicial Statistics of the Rhine Palatinate" is forwarded by the Bavarian Minister for Foreign Affairs annually to Her Majesty's Government.

In the seven circles this side the Rhine the number of offences of all grades tried during the period of three years, or from 1854-55 to end of 1856-57, amounted to :—

	1854–55.	1855–56.	1856–57.	Average per Year.
	6,430	6,555	6,210	6,398
At the Assizes	645	330	355	443
At the Town or County Minor Courts	5,785	6,225	5,855	5,955

Whilst comparing the above average with that of the preceding four years, 1850-51 to end of 1853-54, and reckoning the per-centage for these two periods as relative to the whole population of the above seven circles, we find :—

	Average.		Per-centage.	
	1850–54.	1854–57.	1850–54.	1854–57.
Cases—	5,415	6,398	100·00	100·00
Before the Assizes	556	443	10·26	6·93
Before Minor Courts	4,858	5,955	89·74	93 07

The total number of offences therefore has, on the whole, increased during the latter period by 983 cases, or 18 per cent., compared to the former. Cases of a magnitude to be sent for trial to the Assizes have indeed diminished by 113, or 20 per cent.; but, on the other hand, those belonging to the competency of the Municipal and District Courts have increased by 1,096, or 22·5 per cent.

The number of cases brought before the Assizes, as compared to those determined in the Minor Courts, was :—

For the periods 1850-54 as 1 in 8; 1854-57 as 1 in 13·4.

Consequently, whilst crimes of more serious nature have sensibly diminished, minor offences and misdemeanours have, on the whole, considerably increased in number.

The acquittals and condemnations pronounced during the above periods bore the following proportions :—

Acquittals.	Average.		Per-centage.		Condemnations.	Average.		Per-centage.	
	1850–54.	1854–57.	1850–54.	1854–57.		1850–54.	1854–57.	1850–54.	1854–57.
At the Assizes.. ..	60·7	62·3	11·41	12·49	At the Assizes ..	495.7	381	10·14	6·42
Minor Courts	466	436·3	88·59	87·51	Minor Courts ..	4,392·8	5,518·6	89·56	93·58
Total	526·7	498·6	100·00	100·00	Total	4,888·5	5,899·6	100·00	100·00

Thus, in the two periods comparatively, the number of condemnations has decreased at the Assizes by 30 per cent., whilst it has been greater at the minor tribunals by 25 per cent.

For 7 acquittals pronounced in the minor Courts during the period 1850-54 there was only 1 at the Assizes. And the same proportion holds good likewise for the period 1854-57. Whilst, for 1 condemnation pronounced at the Assizes, the minor Courts pronounced, in 1850-54, 14·5; 1854-57, 14·6.

By a review of the two periods, then, we find the proportion of the acquittals as compared to the condemnations pronounced, to have been :—

	In 1850–54.	In 1854–57.		In 1850–54.	In 1854–57.
At the Assizes ..	As 1 to 8·25	As 1 to 6·11	In the Minor Courts ..	As 1 to 9·43	As 1 to 12 65

As regards the penalties imposed during the two above periods we find—

	Average for		Per-centage for	
	1850–54.	1854–57.	1850–54.	1854–57.
Criminal cases—				
Capital punishment	28·7	22 7	0·59	0 38
Hard labour in chains ..	33 8	17·3	0 69	0·29
House of correction	187	147	3·82	2·43
Penitentiaries	1,202·2	1,539	24·59	26 09
Fortress	10	21 6	0·24	0·37
Degradation	2·3	3	0·5	0·5
Total	1,464	1,750·6	29·95	29·67
Misdemeanours—				
Imprisonment	3,317·5	3,751	67·87	63 58
Fortress arrest	7	11	0·14	0·19
Police arrest	4·8	201	0·10	3·41
Degradations and dismissal ..	3·5	2·6	0·07	0·04
Fines	81·2	179	1 66	3·04
Expelled the country	10·5	4·3	0·24	0·7
Total	3,424·5	4,149	70·05	70·33
Grand Total of condemnations ..	4,888	5,899	100	100

On the whole, then, there is shown an increase both of criminal cases and misdemeanours; the first in the proportion of 19 per cent., the second of 21 per cent.

The class of crimes subject to the heavier penalties (as capital punishment, hard labour in chains, and hard labour) has considerably diminished as the general condition of the lower classes has improved, and the benefits of education been more generally diffused; but if such heavier crimes (directed chiefly against the person, as murder, highway robbery, &c.) are usually found to diminish under the above beneficial circumstances, that is to say, under the influence of education and of a a better material condition, it is also universally remarked that these misdemeanours and lesser offences increase in even a greater ratio.

Fines and penalties of a lesser category are here found to take the place, in numerous instances, of the former penalties of imprisonment in jail.

In proportion to the whole amount of the population in the seven circles above-named we find, during the latter period, 1854-57, a total of—

Offences	165 to 100,000 inhabitants,	or 1 to	605
Condemnations	152 „	or 1 to	656
Acquittals	12·9 „	or 1 to	7,763

And of these:—

Condemnations to the heavier penalties ..	45·2 to 100,000 inhabitants,	or 1 to	2,211
Ditto for former offences	107·2 „	or 1 to	933

Sexes.—Taking into consideration the proportion in which the two sexes figure in the above Returns, we find out of 100 condemnations:—

	Average for 1850–54.	Average for 1854–57.		Average for 1850–54.	Average for 1854–57.
Males	82·14	79·34	Females	17·86	20·66

Showing for the latter period a considerable increase of female offenders, whilst also the average of condemnations of females at the Assizes had increased in the ratio of 25·11 per cent as compared to the former years named, and the condemnations of females by the Minor Courts (for lesser offences therefore) in the ratio of 20·33 per cent.

In proportion to the total of the population the number of condemnations was:—

To 100,000 inhabitants:—

Male	278	or 1 to 359
Female	65·7	or 1 to 1,522

Or, 4 males to 1 female.

In proportion as we find offences against property increase in the larger commercial and industrial populations of towns, and the number of female offenders

greater than that of the male, so in the agricultural districts we find offences against the person increase, and the number of male cases exceed the female ones.

Age.—With regard to age we find on 100 condemnations of persons above or under 16 years of age :—

	Under 16.	Between 16 and 60.	Over 60.		Under 16.	Between 16 and 60.	Over 60.
In 1850–54 ..	2·12	95·59	2·29	In 1854–57 ..	2·86	94·19	2·65

Of the cases over 60 years of age more appear at the Assizes (consequently for more serious offences) than before the minor Courts, the proportion being 3·15, against 2·61 per cent.

In proportion to the total of the population we find to every 100,000 inhabitants :—

Condemnations :—
47 cases under 16 years of age, or 1 to 21,141.
156·2 cases between 16 and 60 years of age, or 1 to 640.
41 cases over 60 years of age, or 1 to 24,272.

Single or Married.—On 100 condemnations the offenders were found to be :—

	Single.	Married.		Single.	Married.
In 1850–54	74·84	25·19	In 1854–57	74·09	25·91

Religion.—On 100 condemnations we find :—72·67 Roman Catholics ; 19·67 Protestants ; 0·66 of other religions.

The general average for 1854-57 shows :—Crimes and misdemeanours against the person, 17·8 per cent. ; crimes and misdemeanours against the person, 68·7 per cent. ; sundry other crimes and offences, 13·5 per cent.

The proportion of crimes as compared to minor offences is :—Crimes, 1 ; minor offences, 1·84.

As a rule, it may be said that crimes against property are more frequent as compared to those committed against the person, in proportion as the towns' and industrial population predominates, or as the individuals are better educated.

Lastly, the average of the condemnations pronounced during the period 1854-57 shows, for every 100,000 inhabitants, a total of 166, or 1 to 600 inhabitants ; of which :—Crimes, 58, or 1 to 1,700 inhabitants ; minor offences, 108, or 1 to 925 ; and offences against the person are by far the most numerous in the districts were heating drinks are most in use.

The greater number both of crimes and misdemeanours are committed at the age of between 20 and 25 years. Offences against property are found to commence rather with the age of 23 years ; those against the person with 25 years.

The total number of offences tried in the above seven circles during the period 1854-57, as well as the nature of each, are stated as follows :—

Sundry Crimes and Misdemeanours.

Description.	Total of Cases.	Crimes.	Minor Offences.	One Offence per Inhabitants.
Against the State	21	1·3	19·7	184,000
Against the authorities	453·5	127·9	325·4	8,500
Of which :—Resistance	210·3	127·3	83	18,400
Contempt	223	..	223	17,300
Against public security	165·3	8	157·3	23,400
Of which :—Domestic	33·3	..	33·3	116,000
Public	118·3	..	118 3	33,000
Against religion	45·7	20·7	25	85,000
Forgery of public documents ..	10·7	10·7	..	362,000
False coinage	15	7·7	7·3	258.000
Against State or public property ..	12·3	..	12·3	315,000
By State or public officials	167·3	24·4	142·9	23,000
Of which :—Bribery	143	2 7	140·3	27,000
Against the press	8	..	8	484,000
Total	873	182·3	690·7	4,400

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

Description.	Total of Cases.	Crimes.	Minor Offences.	One Offence per Inhabitants.
Against life	183·2	78·3	24·9	37,600
Of which :—Murder	11	11	..	352,000
Attempt at murder	8·6	6·3	2·3	450,000
Homicide	8	8	..	484,000
Assault causing death	23	23	..	168,000
Manslaughter	15·3	..	15·3	253,000
Infanticide	19	19	..	200,000
Wilful abortion	10	10	..	387,000
Exposure of helpless persons	8·3	1	7·3	466,000
Injury to the person and other ill-treatment	1,048	156·7	891·3	3,700
Of which :—Wilful	863·6	50·3	813·3	4,500
Accidental	38	.	38	102,000
Rape	53·3	53·3	..	73,000
Debauching	28·7	28·7	..	133,000
Seduction to prostitution	23·3	23·3	..	168,000
Seduction	39·3	..	39·3	99,000
Total	1,151	235	916	3,400

MINOR OFFENCES AND MISDEMEANOURS.

Description.	Total of Cases.	Crimes.	Minor Offences.	One Offence per Inhabitants.
Injury to property	3,550·7	1,332·7	2,228	1,100
Of which :—Theft	2,957·3	1,178	1,779·3	1,300
Embezzlement	317·7	69	248·7	12,000
Robbery	51·7	51·7	..	74,000
Extortion	22·3	22·3	..	176,000
Poaching	76·7	1·7	75	50,000
Infringement of forest laws	125	..	125	31,000
Damage to property	80·1	41·4	90·6	30,000
Of which :—Incendiarism	80·1	41·4	38·7	48,000
Injury to individual rights by imposture or fraud	751	493·3	257·7	5,000
Of which :—Injury to property	430	223	207	9,000
Forgery	14·2	14·2	..	27,000
Perjury	86	73·3	12·7	45,000
Bankruptcy	25	25	..	155,000
Defamation and calumny	43·7	29·7	14	88,000
Destruction of goods	18	..	18	155,000
Adultery	5	..	5	774,000
Total	4.433·7	1.857·4	2.576·3	870

Description.	Total of Cases.	Crimes.	Minor Offences.	One Offence per Inhabitants.
As above	873	182·3	690·7	4,400
	1,151	235	916	3,400
	4,433·7	1,857·4	2,576·3	870
Grand total	6,457·7	2,274·7	4,183	600

Railways.

The "Eastern Railway Company" (Munich-Ratisbon-Nurnberg).—Although detailed and official Reports are annually published by the Postal Department at Munich of all that is connected with or in any way relates to the very frequented State railways of Bavaria, until now no authentic and general return had been made public of the traffic and results of the administration of the Eastern Railway (Munich-Ratisbon-Nurnberg), which is the most important of the lines as yet conceded to private Companies in Bavaria.

A recent General Assembly at Munich, however, of the shareholders of this undertaking enables me now, for the first time, to give a succinct view of these extensive works, and of the excellent results of their administration.

The original concession to the "Eastern Railway Company" was for a capital

of 60,000,000 florins, of which only 43,500,000 have yet been realized, and 16,500,000 reserved for future extension and improvement of the line.

The costs of construction, rolling stock, &c., up to the present time has amounted to a total of 48,500,415 florins $33\frac{2}{8}$ kreutzers (including a reserve fund of 841,691 florins); and this outlay has already been in part covered by a surplus fund already assured of 5,000,415 florins $33\frac{2}{8}$ kreutzers.

The year 1861-62 shows :—

	Fl.	kr.	Fl.	kr.
Receipts			3,704,350	$53\frac{3}{4}$
Expenditure :—				
Of which :—Cost of working and administration ..	1,367,468	$48\frac{1}{2}$		
Interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on capital of $43\frac{1}{2}$ millions	1,882,417	49		
			3,279,886	$37\frac{1}{2}$
Surplus			424,464	$16\frac{1}{4}$

	Fl.
Pension fund for officials	165,469
Subvention fund, ditto	33,106
Hospital fund, ditto	21,012

The traffic Returns for the same period, 1861-62, give the following figures :—

Passengers :—		Receipts thereon :—	Fl.	kr.
First class	2,544	First class	9,273	27
Second class	138,390	Second class . ..	204,343	$10\frac{1}{2}$
Third class	1,332,329	Third class	791,606	1
Military	36,818	Military	28,272	$27\frac{1}{2}$
	1,520,081		1,035,495	6

The number of miles gone over was :—7,408,273 German miles, or circa 37,041,165 English miles.

The traffic of merchandize amounted to :—

	Cwt.	lbs.
By First class	46,954	90
Second class	4,780,562	20
Express trains ..	94,672	80
Total	5,344,756	90

Receipts thereon, 1,291,822 fll. $8\frac{1}{2}$ kr.

And, further, the transport of

	Fl.	kr.
Luggage yielded ..	38,364	55
Equipages	966	55
Cattle (110,327 head) .	69,183	50
	108,515	40

I have several times already alluded to the admirable regulations established throughout Germany to ensure safety in railway travelling, and have shown, by official returns, the great success which attends them. But the following figures, taken from authentic Tables, present so remarkable results that I cannot refrain from quoting them. It would be well, indeed, if our English Companies would take a lesson from their continental neighbours, and thus put an end to, or, at least, do their best to diminish the number of heart-rending reports which now daily fill our public journals, to the surprise of foreign countries, but especially of Germany, where no very considerable accident or loss of life has been recorded from the very first establishment of railways.

60,500,000 passengers are shown to have travelled, and 336,000,000 of German miles, or (336×5) circa 1,680,000,000 English miles to have been traversed during the year 1861-62 on the various lines comprised in "The German Railway Union;" yet, with this enormous traffic, it is stated that only 18 accidents occurred, namely, 13 persons injured and 5 killed, and out of that number only 7 (or 6 injuries and 1 loss of life) were attributable to circumstances within the control of the railway administration.

According to the above figures, then, we find a proportion of one injury in every 3,361,142 passengers, and to 90,000,000 English miles traversed; and only one loss of life in 12,100,000 passengers and 335,100,000 English miles traversed.

The above Returns, applying only to accidents occurring during travelling, it is further stated that, on the whole course of the various German lines, the total number of accidents in the year 1861-62 amounted to 340, including navvies, officials, &c. Ninety persons also lost their lives during that period on the railway lines, most of them having been cases of *felo de se*.

The total number of accidents recorded amounts to 272 wounded and 210

deaths, of which only 48 wounded and 11 deaths can be attributed to neglect or fault on the part of the administration.

It is manifest that the Insurance Companies against accident or loss of life, whose advertisements so agreeably meet the eye at every railway station in England, would find but few customers and would starve in Germany. There exists one such company in Germany, offering to insure for the sum of 10,000 thalers at a premium of 10 thalers per annum, but they cannot possibly do much business, and I should think will soon close their offices.

It has amused some eccentric person, whose leisure hours evidently hung heavy on his hands, to make the remarkable calculation how many horses would have been required in order to transport the above-quoted 60,500,000 railway passengers of the year 1861-62 over the said 336,000,000 German miles traversed, and to convey 621,000,000 cwts. of goods over 6,555,000,000 German miles—the German mile, be it remembered, equalling circa 4½ English miles.

Calculating the average ordinary power of a pair of (German) carriage horses, it is estimated by this inquisitive gentleman that the above traffic would have demanded at least 96,074 horses for the conveyance of the passengers, and 273,158 horses for the transport of the said amount of merchandize, in all 369,232 horses.

It is further stated that the feeding, harnessing, stabling, &c., of this number of horses could not have cost during one year's time less than 110,000,000 or 111,000,000 florins, and as the total working cost of the united German railways is estimated for the same period at 63,000,000 florins, the lucid and highly sagacious inference at last drawn from this most useful and practical calculation is that Germany has saved 47,000,000 or 48,000,000 florins by last year's employment of railways.

State Railways.—The Bavarian Government are continually increasing the number of the State railways, and laying down lines on all the most important points, with a laudable foresight, so that in a few years a very complete system of communication will be established, and a vast benefit accrue to the country.

On the first establishment of railroads it was Bavaria that took the lead in Germany (if not in all continental Europe), and the railway line joining Nürnberg with Fürth, a line of only two or three miles in length, drawn by horse-power, and due solely to the busy industry and active spirit of enterprise of the diminutive town (but important manufacturing Jewish population) of Fürth, was, I believe, the first railway line constructed out of England.

After this first effort, however, Bavaria lay upon her oars, and so she remained for ten or twelve years, content to watch, with her arms crossed, the success in other countries of the new discovery and speculation. Years passed without further attempt at railway construction in Bavaria; at last the lines from Munich to Augsburg, and thence to Hof, on the Saxon frontier, were laid down; but it was not until, I think, the year 1854, if not 1855, that the lines were completed and opened to public traffic which joined the Bavarian capital with Ulm (the frontier town of Wurtemberg), and lastly with the great French roads.

But the precious time thus lost to Bavaria was of serious detriment to the country. The more enterprising Saxons had gone ahead of her; the lines leading to Leipzig and Dresden had long since been in full activity; and the highroad of Europe, which formerly had run through Munich, now led to Dresden. Thirty years ago Munich was the rendezvous of many foreign families, of rank, fortune, and position in society, who flocked to the hospitable Court, the agreeable social circles, the celebrated collections of art, and the inviting scenery of Bavaria; but as soon as the railway lines of Saxony afforded greater facility and economy in travelling to the numerous families (with children and servants) who visited Germany, the tedious and expensive post-roads of Baden and Bavaria were abandoned, and Dresden filled, because easier of access, in the same ratio as the capital of Bavaria fell off. The lesson taught by these events has not been lost on the Bavarian Government, and under the mild equitable rule of the present day, and many enlightened reforms in the administration, civil and criminal procedure, &c., material improvements in the country and amelioration in the general condition of the people are everywhere discernible.

Great railway lines now meet the frontier of the Austrian Empire at various principal points, throwing open a road of easy communication with the important port of Trieste, and reaching to the vast agricultural area of Hungary. Commerce and industry, duly encouraged, are prospering, and a spirit of greater enterprise gradually springing into life, which hitherto had been fatally dormant in Bavaria.

The Bavarian Government has again demanded of the Chamber now sitting at Munich a credit of no less than 43,540,000 florins for further extension and improvement of the State railways; the payment of the interest and the operations of the sinking fund for which loan to be again regulated by the stipulations of the Law of September 23, 1861, on State loans.

The Austro-German Post Office Union.

Counted in the year 1861-62 no less than 9,527 post offices, viz.:—Prussia, 3,247; Austria, 3,094; Bavaria, 910; Thurn and Taxis, 592; Hanover, 465; Baden, 370; Saxony, 304; Wurtemberg, 288; Mecklenburgs, 89; Oldenburg, 70; Brunswick, 69; Luxemburg, 17; Lubeck, 9; Bremen, 3.

The number of their carriages was 19,885: horses, 32,429; postilions, 11,005; guards, 1,760; superior officials, 15,224; inferior officials. 16,667.

The number of miles traversed by the post office traffic was:—by mail-roads, 12,589,495; railways, 5,412,205; sea, 1,011,155. Total 19,012,855 German miles, or circa 95,064,275 English miles.

The post office statistics of a country are always an interesting subject of inquiry and consideration, the number of letters and newspapers in circulation affording a very accurate measure of the intelligence, education, and economy of a people, and in these respects the following figures will show that Bavaria is not, indeed, behind many of its neighbours.

The official Reports of the General Post Office administration of Bavaria gives the number of letters circulating during the last ten years respectively, that is, since the introduction of the reduced rates of postage and the postage stamps, as follows:—

Years.	Number of Letters.	Years.	Number of Letters.
1850–51 ..	11,040,738	1856–57 ..	19,461,946
1851–52 ..	12,978,793	1857–58 ..	20,662,801
1852–53 ..	14,066,187	1858–59 ..	21,970,664
1853–54 ..	16,404,498	1859–60 ..	23,565,971
1854–55 ..	17,093,026	1860–61 ..	25,258,463
1855–56 ..	18,123,923		

Further, the official correspondence not included in the above figures, counted in 1850-51, 3,210,786 letters; 1860-61, 3,931,250 letters.

In the course, then, of eleven years the inland correspondence of Bavaria has more than doubled; whilst the circulation of newspapers shows an almost equal increase, counting in—

1850–51	20,612,202	1856–57	34,361,968
1851–52	24,124,852	1857–58	35,622,190
1852–53	23,824,113	1858–59	37,063,410
1853–54	25,550,047	1859–60	37,365,669
1854–55	27,969,942	1860–61	37,726,306
1855–56	33,170,368		

The circulation of newspapers in Bavaria is the largest in Germany after Prussia.

The number of letters and of newspapers per head of the population in Bavaria was in 1860-61 as follows:—

	Letters.	Newspapers.	Inhabitants.		Letters.	Newspapers.	Inhabitants.
1852–53 ..	3·7	1	58	1858–59 ..	5·54	1	38
1854–55 ..	4·30	1	50	1859–60 ..	5·92	1	38
1855–56 ..	4·60	1	42	1860–61 ..	6·22	1	38

Hops, and the Manufacture of Beer.

The harvest of hops and barley having been in sufficient abundance to allay the fears entertained last year lest the beer of Bavaria should exceed its wonted price, the following figures will show the vast amounts devoted in this country to the manufacture of beer, and the preparations made for the season of the current year 1863.

According to the most authentic Returns the brewers of Munich alone have now laid in a stock amounting to no less than 632,754 eimer, or 61,900 more than

in 1862; each eimer containing 60 measures; each measure being equal to between 4 and 5 pints English.

The moderate quantity thus prepared, by far the largest portion of which will go to assuage the thirst or meet the taste of the Munich beer-drinker during the short period of one summer (and it is yet a query whether this quantity will suffice to cover the demand) is thus forcibly illustrated by a Munich journal.

A flowing spring, yielding two measures per minute, would require to flow uninterruptedly during the space of thirty-six years and a-half in order to produce the above quantity.

That amount of beer would fill to the brim a pond or small lake, of a surface equal to $10\frac{1}{5}$ Bavarian acres, and four feet in depth; or, again, it would form a river of 32 feet wide, 4 feet average depth, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long.

The barrels required to contain it, and such as are commonly in use in this country, if laid beside one another, would occupy a space of $12\frac{1}{2}$ leagues in length, or nearly 32 English miles, and, supposing the above-said amount of beer to cover the expected demand during the coming summer (which, however, is seriously called in doubt), it would average $1\frac{1}{2}$ measure per head of the whole population of Munich (or 150,000 souls) irrespective of age or sex.

In Munich alone 212,308 scheffel of malt have been employed in the manufacture of beer from August 1862 to May 1863.

But some portion of this large stock in hand it is but just to say will be consumed out of the capital, for the celebrated Munich beer is now largely exported to the most distant markets. I do not know whether any enters Great Britain, but Austria and France consume it in considerable quantities, and it is even said to find its way across the Atlantic to the Brazils, and to traverse the Atlantic and Indian Oceans to Java, Borneo, &c.

Professor Burckhardt has declared that whilst in 1859 Bavaria produced only 72,000 cwt. of hops, the yield in 1862 amounted to no less than 150,000 cwt., whilst others compute it even at 180,000 cwt.

As in England however, so also in Bavaria, there is a notable difference as to quality in the produce of the various soils. Among the best in this country are the districts of Spalt and Hersbruck: the former having produced in 1862 11,108 cwt. 13 lbs., yielding $\frac{5}{6}$1,119,347 florins; the latter, 27,409 cwt., fetching upwards of 3,000,000 florins.

The above statistics then show the vast importance to Bavaria of this branch of her agricultural produce, and of her commerce in hops, of which Nurnberg is the chief emporium.

The total harvest of hops in Bavaria during the four years 1858, 1859, 1860, and 1861, amounted to 211,696 cwt. 53 lbs., sold at 22,453,398 florins 29 kreutzers.

Customs' movements in the Zollverein.

Tables compiled from official sources and but lately made public, show for the three first quarters of the past year a remarkable increase in the importation in the Zollverein of the more important articles of commerce and trade, as compared with the Returns for the same period of 1861.

The increase on each article specially, is given as follows:

Leather and leather ware	39,033	Zoll. cwts.	
Chemicals	2,778	„	
Aloes, gall apples	34,824	„	
Exotic woods	21,315	„	
Raw produce for purposes of trade and medicinal use	16,300	„	
Dyeing woods	129,865	„	
Raw iron	419,227	„	
Coarse iron castings	36,113	„	
Coarse wrought iron	10,088	„	
Iron ore and steps	113,333	„	
Flax, tow, hemp	51,569	„	
Wheat	2,069,538	Scheffel	
Rye	2,556,706	„	
Barley	687,366	„	
Oats, buckwheat, spelt	513,557	„	
Rapeseed	336,244	Zoll. cwts.	
Clover seed	25,091	„	
Mirror glass	9,079	Zoll. cwts.	
Raw skins and hides	34,007	„	
Bark of wood and tanning bark	22,355	„	
Coarse wood wares	37,897	„	
Rough linen yarn	25,432	„	
Bleached and dressed linen yarn	7,092	„	
Meat, fresh and prepared	72,106	„	
Herrings	88,088	barrels	
Meal and flour	52,000	Zoll. cwts.	
Raw sugar for refining	315,529	„	
Olive oil and others	50,057	„	
Raw silk	9,807	„	
Tallow	34,000	„	
Tar and pitch	72,964	„	
Raw wool	26,073	„	
Single and double wool yarn	27,111	„	
Train oil	53,613	„	

On the following articles there was during the same period, a decrease of importation :—

Raw cotton	689,795	Zoll. cwts.	
Unbleached, single and double cotton yarn	108,971	„	
Resin	70,979	„	
Saltpetre	48,247	„	
Sulphur	30,259	„	
Indigo	7,203	„	
Turpentine oil	10,550	„	
Calamine, and sulphuret of zinc	43,072	Zoll. cwts.	
Charcoal	18,376	„	
Picked oranges and citrons ..	28,077	„	
Coffee and coffee surrogates ..	89,526	„	
Shelled rice	60,409	„	
Oil cake	46,411	„	
Swine	143,676	head	
Dried fruit	12,186	Zoll. cwts.	

P.S.—Since writing the above I have been enabled to see the complete Returns for the whole year 1862, the general results of which are given as follows :

	Zollverein Dollars.
Gross Receipts on Imports	25,703,237
Ditto Exports	143,191
Total	25,846,427

Showing an increase on 1861, of 912,716 rix-thalers, or $3\frac{3}{10}$ per cent.

The costs of administration, collection, &c., during the same period amounted to 2,817,676 rix-thalers; leaving therefore the net sum of 23,028,947 rix-thalers, to be divided as by Treaty stipulations among the various States of the Zollverein, and the share of which accruing to Bavaria amounts to 2,928,296 rix-thalers.

Zollverein Customs' Receipts during the first Quarter of 1863.

The gross customs receipts on imports into the Zollverein for the months of January, February, and March of the current year, amounted to 5,139,922 thalers; the gross receipts on exports 30,473 thalers; total 5,170,395 thalers: showing an increase as compared to the same period of 1862, equal to 424,398 rix-thalers, or 8·9 per cent.

But the two sources of the above receipts, namely the import and export duties, figure in the above calculation in very dissimilar proportions; for whilst the receipts on imports have augmented for the first quarter of the current year to 5,139,922 rix-thalers, against 4,726,942 rix-thalers for the same period of 1862; showing an increase of 412,980 rix-thalers, or 8·7 per cent.

The receipts on exports during the same short period have increased, as compared to the foregoing year, from 19,055 rix-thalers to 30,473 rix-thalers; showing a difference of 11,410 rix-thalers, or nearly 30 per cent., a proportion so remarkable that only the more detailed and specified Returns that have yet to be published can satisfactorily account for it.

The costs of administration, collection, &c., during the above-named period having amounted to 693,419 rix-thalers, the sum remaining to be divided amongst the various Members of the Customs Union, as Customs receipts for the first quarter of the current year 1863, to each State in the ratio of its population according to the last Zollverein census (of December 3, 1861) amounts to 4,476,976 rix-thalers, and the share thereof accruing to each State will be as follows :—

Prussia	2,267,986	Zoll. thalers.	
Luxemburg	23,919	„	
Bavaria	567,977	„	
Saxony	266,867	„	
Hanover	458,039	„	
Wurtemberg	208,143	„	
Baden	165,204	„	
Hesse Electorate	85,966	Zoll. thalers.	
Hesse Darmstadt	105,742	„	
Thuringian States	128,300	„	
Brunswick	30,989	„	
Oldenburg	57,251	„	
Nassau	54,957	„	
Frankfort-on-the-Maine ..	55,636	„	

Zollverein Mines and Saltworks, &c.

A late publication affords the first general statistics that have yet been compiled under official authority of the united produce of the mines, smelting houses, salt works, &c., of the Zollverein States.

The following figures apply especially to the year 1860, the last period for which the Returns have yet been made public :—

The number of mines, smelting-houses, and saltworks being worked in the Zollverein during the year 1860, amounted to	7,761		
Yielding a total produce equal to	403,760,510	Zoll. cwts.	
Valued on the spot at ..	130,808,291	thalers	
And giving employ to no less than	240,187	workmen	
Of which—			
Mines	5,491		
Employing	161,963	hands	
Producing	376,085,478	cwts.	
Valued at	41,604,251	thalers	
Smelting houses	1,589		
Employing	72,308	hands	
Producing	32,387,354	cwts.	
Valued at	84,164,182	thalers	
Saltworks	681		
Employing	5,916	hands	
Producing	6,580,593	cwts.	
Valued at	6,070,314	thalers.	

The produce of the mines specially, was as follows :—

Description of Produce.	Number of Mines.	Amount in Zollverein Cwts.	Description of Produce.	Number of Mines.	Amount in Zollverein Cwts
Coal	677	246,956,560	Cobalt ore	2	4,976
Lignite	912	87,653,287	Arsenic ore	3	75,383
Iron ore	2,843	28,015,637	Antimony ore ..	4	776
Gold and silver ore ..	248	694,494	Manganese ore ..	263	356,830
Gold washings ..	..	(lbs.) 5,493	Alum ore	3	629,340
Quicksilver ore ..	6	72	Vitriol ore	27	537,772
Lead ore	211	2,968,490	Graphite	57	19,483
Copper ore	104	1,858,948	Asphalt	1	32,000
Zinc ore	52	6,203,268	Fluor spar	17	72,682
Tin ore	63	5,425			

The smelting houses and iron works yielded :—

Description of Produce.	Number of Works.	Description of Produce.	Number of Works.
Raw iron, pig or bar	329	Bar and wrought iron	488
Raw steel	8	Sheet iron	25
Castings in bronze	43	Iron wire	71
Ditto iron	218	Steel	167

Description of Produce.	Number of Works.	Produce.	Value.
		lbs.	Rix-thalers.
Gold and silver—			
Gold	3	86,039	38,077
Silver	19	124,103,005	3,684,909

Description of Produce.	Number of Works.	Amount in Zollverein Cwts.	Description of Produce.	Number of Works.	Amount in Zollverein Cwts.
Lead, raw	15	517,792	Dyeing colours ..	6	13,898
„ litharge . ..	1	64,362	Nickel	5	8,007
„ worked lead ..	4	8,527	Arsenic	3	6,863
Copper, refined ..	16	48,477	Antimony	3	125
„ worked ..	26	38,109	Alum	15	67,844
Brass	35	35,120	Vitriol, copper ..	4	14,166
Zinc, sheet or bar ..	49	1,107,191	„ iron.. ..	10	69,270
„ plates	12	278,096	„ mixed ..	4	8,958
Tin	9	3,118	Sulphur	1	5,311

Lastly the salt works produced :—

Description of Produce.	Number of Works.	Amount in Zollverein Cwts.	Description of Produce.	Number of Works.	Amount in Zollverein Cwts.
Rock salt	6	1,023,346	Black and yellow salt ..	9	145,832
White or table salt ..	591	5,041,576	Manure salt.. ..	75	369,839

The united produce of the above mines, smelting houses, and salt works, is divided as follows :—

States.	Number of Works.	Amount of Produce.	States.	Number of Works.	Amount of Produce.
		Cwts.			Cwts.
Prussia	3,727	312,185,523·2	Hanover and Brunswick Commercial Works	47	349,683·2
Anhalt-Köthen ..	9	3,882,121	Wurtemberg . ..	124	2,015,340
Anhalt-Bernburg .	21	1,906,629	Baden	162	1,239,363·7
Lippe	1	25,168	Hesse Electorate ..	122	5,198,665
Waldeck and Pyrmont ..	27	41,400	Hesse Darmstadt ..	83	1,753,775
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.	5	253,334	Thuringian States ..	932	4,433,890
Luxemburg	10	4,501,900	Brunswick .. .	18	2,890,706
Bavaria	804	8,941,450·5	Oldenburg	10	178,399
Saxony	761	40,563,988·6	Nassau	647	4,487,002·6
Hanover	251	8,911,971·4			

Coal is found in most of the States of the Zollverein, Wurtemberg, Frankfort, Darmstadt; Brunswick and Nassau indeed alone excepted.

Iron ore, however, at the present day of such vast importance and value to a

country, is found in all the States, with the exception of Frankfort, the largest produce being afforded as follows :—

Prussia and Luxemburg ..	19 to 20 millions of Cwts.	Bavaria	1·28 millions of Cwts.
Nassau	2½ „	Hanover	1·18 „

The united coal and lignite mines of the Zollverein employ 102,089 work-people; the iron mines 18,481 work-people.

(Signed) A. G. G. BONAR.

Prussia.

Report by Mr. Lowther, Her Majesty's Secretary of Embassy.

Mr. Lowther to Earl Russell.

My Lord, *Berlin, July* 15, 1863.

IN conformity with the directions contained in your Lordship's circular despatch of the 24th of January, 1860, I have now the honour to inclose my half-yearly Report, which consists of an account of the receipts of the Zollverein from exports and imports during the first quarter of 1863; the transit dues from wine, must, and tobacco, and the receipts from the duty on brandy, during the same period; an account of the trade of some of the principal towns of Prussia during 1862; the receipts of the Zollverein in 1862 as compared to those of 1861; the transit dues on wine, must, and tobacco in the Zollverein, in 1862; transit dues on beer in the Zollverein, in 1862; revenue from dues on brandy in the Zollverein, in 1862; amount of duty on sugar and beet-root sugar in the Zollverein, from April 1862 to April 1863; Prussian telegraphs, in 1862; shipping on the Rhine, in 1861; cultivation of tobacco in the Zollverein, in 1861; and summary of the Budget of Prussia for 1863 as compared to that of 1861.

On the 28th of March of this year Treaties of Commerce and Navigation and Copyright were signed between Prussia and Belgium; these were approved of by the Lower Prussian Chamber on the 17th of April, and by the Upper Chamber on the 10th of May. The Treaty of Commerce secures to the Zollverein, with small and temporary restrictions, the position of the most favoured nations. Prussia, on her part, takes upon herself the redemption of the Scheldt dues to the amount of 1,670,640 francs; she, at the same time, enters into the enjoyment of all the advantages granted by Belgium to Great Britain. Belgium contents herself with the promise given by Prussia that it will be treated by Prussia in future, and at latest in 1865 (when the present Convention amongst the States of the Zollverein will have ceased to exist), as the most favoured nation. Belgium has maintained in this Treaty some of the restrictions on imports into Belgium, maintained also in the Treaty with Great Britain.

The rates of Tariff on cotton yarns, printed cotton goods, and tissues of cotton and wool, established by the Franco-Belgian Treaty, will only come into force on the 1st of October, 1864, but in the meanwhile considerable facilities, as compared to the existing Tariff, are given during this period of transition; the duty on printed cottons being reduced from 52 to 20 thalers, and on woollen tissues from 40 and 60 to 24 thalers.

Belgium has reserved to itself the right of increasing the export duty on rags, in order that it may not encourage the export of the raw material while imports of paper come from the Zollverein.

In the Treaty of Navigation, Belgium binds itself to Prussia (as previously to England) to remove or reduce various imposts which now weigh heavily upon river transport. The most important of these reductions is the abolition of the tonnage money, an impost which, owing to the considerable trade carried on in Prussian vessels to Belgian ports, amounted, in 1861, to 81,385 francs; it has also been resolved to reduce the pilot dues, which, by a computation of last year, may be rated at 13,892 francs per annum. The local dues of Antwerp are also to be reduced.

The short period of time which has intervened between the conclusion of the

Franco-Prussian Treaty and that of the Belgian-Prussian Treaty is the more remarkable since the branches of industry followed in the western parts of Germany are almost identical with those of Belgium, but it is explained by the great desire awakened in Germany to compete in the Belgian markets with the English, French, and Swiss manufacturers, who have already been admitted there by the respective Treaties, and also by an apprehension felt in Germany that any delay in bringing about a Treaty similar to those obtained by those countries might give their rivals such a start in the Belgian market as to render competition very difficult hereafter. The Prussian "Commercial Press," in speaking of this Treaty, says, "It secures to both negotiating parties the rights of the most favoured nations; Belgium grants to Prussia, for as long a time as Prussia gives to Belgium goods, the rights of the productions of the most favoured nations."

The Hanseatic commercial community, however, do not regard with much sympathy the Belgian-Prussian Treaty, as they have no expectations of direct advantage to be gained by it. The indirect advantage is that Prussia and the Zollverein are pledged by the Treaty to a free trade system. Bremen and Hamburgh expect also some advantages to their navigation by the transport by sea of many articles of Prussian and Zollverein export, rendered possible by this Treaty; a similar advantage may also be expected by them from the Franco-Prussian Treaty.

By a Convention concluded on the 4th of April at Hamburgh, between all the States adjacent to the River Elbe, there will henceforth be levied one single Elbe due for all the Elbe River States, which will be in place of all the Elbe duties, together with the so-called "equivalent of recognition." This Elbe due will be collected at Wittenberge, and the so-called "Esslinger dues" will also be done away with.

The Elbe dues were levied up to the present in accordance with the Elbe Navigation Act of the 23rd of June, 1821, and they were so high that competition by river transport with land, more particularly by railway, rendered next to impossible the transmission of goods belonging to the higher classes of the Tariff. Austria had, some time since, left off levying fluvial dues; Prussia and Saxony were prepared to give up fluvial dues which, according to the Treaty of Vienna, were raised only for the purpose of meeting the cost of keeping the river navigable, and not of making them a source of finance, and they had adopted various facilities in their mutual trade on the river. Saxony even gave up, on the navigation to and from Hamburgh, certain dues paid to Anhalt and a part of the Prussian tolls; but Denmark, and more particularly Hanover and Mecklenburg-Schwerin, refused for a long time to agree to any considerable reduction of the Elbe dues.

The present Convention for the reduction of these dues may be regarded as a compromise of the claims between the interested States rather than the satisfaction of the exigencies of national rights; nevertheless the mode of fixing the Elbe dues by this Convention is such that it will exercise a most reviving influence on the development of commerce and navigation on that river. The duration of this Convention, coming into force from the 1st of July, is restricted to twelve years. At the expiration of that period, each of the interested States has the right, by virtue of one year's notice, and under certain conditions, to withdraw from it.

The new Elbe zoll (due) amounts, for all articles not comprehended in the second or third class or amongst the articles which are duty free, to 16 pfennings (1 silvergroschen 4 pfennings) per cwt. gross weight. The dues on articles which will in future belong to the second class, that is, such as were till now rated at one-tenth of the normal tariff rate, as saltpetre, petroleum, &c., will be 8 silvergroschen. The articles belonging to the third class, namely, such as have been rated heretofore at the one-twentieth and one-fortieth part of the normal tariff rate, as also salt of all kinds, with the exception only of boiled salts, will have to pay 2 silvergroschen per cwt. gross weight. Mariners who enter the circuit of Wittenberge have to show to the two Customs stations there (United Elbe Zoll station for Austria, Prussia, Saxony, and Hamburgh, and the common Elbe Zoll station for Hanover, Denmark, and Mecklenburg) the original manifest, and to hand over, at the same time, a true copy of it. The mariners, from whatever place they may be coming, if their place of destination is below Wittenberge, have to hand over, at their place of discharge, their original manifest to the proper authority, and on taking their departure from any place below Wittenberge they have to get their manifest legalized as heretofore.

This Convention, amongst the States on the Elbe, is made for twelve years, and

by it a large number of Custom-house bureaux, now established between Magdeburg and as far up as Melnjk in Bohemia, have been suppressed, with the exception of that at Wittenberge; and many articles of commerce on which, till now, a heavy impost was levied have been eased of it.

The conclusion of this Treaty has been hailed with pleasure by the whole commerce of Germany, and it will be of great advantage also to all countries transacting business with Germany.

This Treaty was ratified on the 5th of May by the Prussian Chambers without discussion.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. LOWTHER.

(No. 1.)—*Provisional Calculation of the common Receipts from Zollverein Dues for the first Quarter of* 1863.

In the month of January, February and March the gross receipts were :—

	Thalers.
From Import dues	5,139,922
From Export dues	30,473
	5,170,395

In the corresponding time in 1862 they were :—

	Thalers.
From Import dues	4,726,942
From Export and Transit dues	19,055
	4,745,997

Showing an increase, in 1863, of 412,980 thalers from import dues, and of 11,418 thalers from export dues, and a total increase to the amount of 424,398 thalers.

I.—Import Dues.

States of the Verein.	Population.	Total Amount of the common Gross Receipt.	After deducting expense of Collecting Dues there remain for common Division.	Share of each State, as agreed.	There remain	
					To be Paid.	To be Received.
		Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.
1. Prussia	18,867,061	3,063,145	2,778,050	2,257,357	520,693	—
Luxembourg ..	197,731	30,056	3,265	23,658	..	20,393
2. Bavaria	4,695.424	278,658	187,859	561,786	..	373,927
3. Saxony	2,225,240	463,570	426,002	266,240	159,762	—
4. Hanover	1,908,631	441,207	311,640	453,114	..	141,474
5. Wurtemberg ..	1,720,708	80,213	74,997	205,874	..	130,877
6. Baden	1,365,732	187,505	100,960	163,403	..	62,443
7. Hesse, Electoral ..	710,680	83,683	83,683	85,029	..	1,346
8. Hesse, Ducal ..	874,168	123,210	119.907	104,590	15,317	—
9. Thuringia	1,069,821	67,259	67,259	127,999	..	60,740
10. Brunswick	257,624	60,655	60,655	30,824	29,831	—
11. Oldenburg	238,562	45,730	17,278	56,635	..	39,357
12. Nassau	454,326	19,522	19,439	54,358	..	34,919
13. Frankfort A/M ..	..	195,509	139,873	..	139,873	—
Total	34,585,708	5,139,922	4,390,867	4,390,867	865 476	865,476

II.—Export Dues of the Eastern Union.

States of the Verein.	Population.	Gross Receipts in First Quarter, 1863.	Gross Receipts after deducting for defects in Register, &c.	Share according to Population.	There remain	
					To be Paid.	To be Received.
		Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.
1. Prussia (Eastern Provinces)	13,740,278	2,393	2,386	3,869	..	1,483
2. Saxony	2,225,240	2,312	2,311	627	1,684	—
3. Thuringia	1,069,821	64	64	301	..	237
4. Brunswick	168,355	83	83	47	36	—
Total . ..	17,203,694	4,852	4,844	4,844	1.720	1.720

III.—Export Dues of the Western Union.

States of the Verein.	Population.	Gross Receipts in First Quarter, 1863.	Gross Receipts after deducting for defects in Register, &c.	Share according to Podulation.	There remain	
					To be Paid.	To be Received.
1. Prussia (Western Provinces)	5,126,783	Thalers. 4,099	Thalers. 4,096	Thalers. 6,760	Thalers. ..	Thalers. 2,664
Luxembourg ..	197,731	264	264	261	3	—
2. Bavaria	4,695,424	5,152	5,153	6,191	..	1,038
3. Hanover	1,908.631	922	922	4,925	..	4,003
4. Wurtemberg ..	1,720,708	388	388	2,269	..	1,881
5. Baden	1,365,732	2,944	2,942	1,801	1,141	—
6. Hesse, Electoral ..	710,680	172	172	937	..	765
7. Hesse, Ducal ..	874 168	614	614	1,152	..	538
8. Brunswick	89,269	..	..	118	..	118
9. Oldenburg	238,562	59	60	616	..	556
10. Nassau	454,326	202	202	599	..	397
11. Frankfort A/M ..	..	10,816	10,816	..	10,816	—
Total	17.382.014	25.632	25,629	25.629	11.960	11,960

IV.—Sums to be Paid and Received by each State of the Verein.

	To be Paid.	To be Received.		To be Paid.	To be Received.
	Rix-thalers.	Rix-thalers.		Rix-thalers.	Rix-thalers.
1. Prussia	516,546	—	8. Hesse, Grand Ducal	14,779	—
Luxembourg ..	..	20,390	9. Thuringia ..	..	60,977
2. Bavaria	..	374,965	10. Brunswick ..	29,749	—
3. Saxony	161,446	—	11. Oldenburg ..	..	39,913
4. Hanover	..	145,477	12. Nassau	..	35,316
5. Wurtemberg ..	..	132,758	13. Frankfort A/M ..	150,689	—
6. Baden	..	61.302			
7. Hesse. Electoral ..	..	2,111	Total	873,209	873,209

(No. 2.)—Provisional Calculation of the Common Transit Dues from Wine and Must, Tobacco Leaves and Manufactured Tobacco, for First Quarter of 1863.

States of Zollverein.	Population.	Gross Receipts from Transit Dues.			After deducting for Faults in Register and Drawbacks, there remain for Division in Thalers.	Share of each State according to Population.	There remain	
		From Wine and Must.	From Tobacco Leaves and Manufactured Tobacco.	Total.			To be Paid.	To be Received.
		Rth. sg. pf.	Rth. sg. pf.	Rth. sg. pf.	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.
1. Prussia	18,794,722	38,657 23 10	11,469 7 9	45,152 13 1	45,363	61,13[illegible]	...	15,775
		25 2 0	0 9 6					
Luxembourg . . .	197,731	103 18 3	616 11 6	719 29 9	720	643	77	...
2. Saxony	2,225,240	14,571 27 6	2,587 28 0	17,159 25 6	17,161	7,142	10,019	...
3. Hanover: . . .	1,908,631	2,987 13 6	1,094 7 0	4,081 20 6	4,072	11,588	...	7,516
4. Electorate of Hesse . .	709,707	11,586 27 6	2,984 8 0	14,607 6 9	14,568	2,559	12,009	...
		36 0 6						
5. Thuringia . . .	1,069,821	4,919 20 6	1,284 12 0	6,204 2 6	6,202	3,433	2,769	...
6. Brunswick	257,624	420 4 0	165 25 0	585 29 0	586	827	...	241
7. Oldenburg . . .	258,562	96 21 6	7 25 0	104 16 6	105	1,447	...	1,342
Total	25,402,038	68,405 9 1	20,210 13 9	88,615 22 10	88,777	88,777	24,874	24,874
Population of Hanover and Oldenburg . . .	2,147,193							
There remain for division of other Verein States . .	23,254,845							

(No. 3.)—PROVISIONAL CALCULATION of Common Duty on Brandy and Transit Dues on Brandy in States belonging to Zollverein, during First Quarter of 1863.

States of the Verein.	Population.	Gross Receipts.			After deduction for Defects in Register, Payment of Drawbacks, there are for Division, in Thalers.	Share as agreed by Treaty.	There are	
		Duty on Brandy.	Transit Dues from Brandy.	Total.			To be Paid.	To be Received.
		Rth. sg. pf.	Rth. sg. pf.	Rth. sg. pf.	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.
I. Prussia	18,299,640							
A. States mentioned below who pay Receipts into Prussian Coffers	223,142	2,620,083 18 4	3,202 19 0	2,623,286 7 4	2,246,860	2,220,240	26,620	...
	18,522,782							
B. States collecting their own Duties on Brandy—								
1. Anhalt-Bernburg	57,811	8,200 6 0	...	8,200 6 0	8,200	6,930	1,270	...
2. Anhalt-Dessau Köthen	124,013	28,169 22 0	0 15 0	28,170 7 0	24,559	14,865	9,694	...
3. Saxon Offices of Allstedt and Aldisleben	9,405	4,750 18 0	...	4,750 18 0	4,751	1,127	3,624	...
4. Saxe-Coburg Office of Volkenrode	2,904	...	...	...	...	348	...	348
5. Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	37,109	...	...	...	...	4,448	...	4,448
6. Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	15,885	50 9 0	...	50 9 0	50	1,904	...	1,854
7. Birkenfeld Principality	34,391	...	...	...	...	4,123	...	4,123
8. Schaumburg	36,325	655 9 0	48 14 0	703 23 0	704	4,354	...	3,650
Total I	18,840,625	2,661,909 22 4	3,251 18 0	2,665,161 10 4	2,285,124	2,258,338	41,208	14,422
							26,786	
II. Saxony	2,225,240	343,484 4 0	244 5 0	343,728 9 0	273,951	212,736	61,215	...
III. Thuringian Verein	1,069,821	40,436 13 0	189 28 6	40,626 11 6	37,491	125,492	...	88,001
Total	22,135,686	3,045,830 9 4	3,685 21 6	3,049,516 0 10	2,596,566	2,596,566	88,001	88,001

(No. 4.)—*Statement of Trade in some of the principal Towns.*

Memel.—The year 1862 was not very favourable to the trade of Memel, as hardly any single branch of trade was able to gain much; and some of the losses were owing to difficulties which might have been remedied years since by the construction of means of communication.

The want of connection by railway between Memel and the Great East Railway was never more severely felt, owing to the high roads being made impracticable, in April, by the amount of snow lying on them. Later in the year Memel suffered from floods and from frost, as early as the 6th of November; wood to the amount of 70,000 dollars got frozen up, and was eventually taken out to sea.

The navigation was closed the middle of November.

Of vessels there arrived, in 1862, 876 vessels, of 107,849 lasts; there sailed, 886, of 110,722 lasts. In 1861, 864 vessels, 108,768 lasts; sailed, 843, of 104,970 lasts. In 1860, 979 vessels, 120,552 lasts; sailed, 989, 125,070 lasts.

In Pillau and Königsberg there arrived, in 1862, 1,982 vessels, of 106,807 lasts; left, 1,949 vessels of 107,202 lasts. In Dantzig there arrived 31,151 vessels; there left, 3,200 vessels.

The number of vessels which arrived and sailed from Memel is greater than that of 1861, but is less by 103 vessels, of about 13,000 lasts, than that of 1860. The majority of the vessels which left were laden with voluminous goods, of comparatively less value; while 175 vessels left with 9,252 lasts of grain and linseed.

In comparing the export of grain from Memel during the last three years it is found that Memel shipped:—

	In 1860.	In 1861.	In 1862.		In 1860.	In 1861.	In 1862.
	Lasts.	Lasts.	Lasts.		Lasts.	Lasts.	Lasts.
Wheat	220	90	77	Linseed	5,310	3,360	1,573
Rye	14,380	7,600	6,276	Sowing-seed	..	..	105
Barley	1,750	1,700	942	Rape-seed	10	—	—
Oats	2,820	690	129				
Peas	455	83	18	Total	24,945	13,523	9,120

Therefore, in 1862, one-third less than in 1861, and nearly two-thirds less than in 1860.

Königsberg exported, in 1862, one-sixth less than in 1861, and one-twelfth less than in 1860; the trade of Königsberg and Dantzic have increased, while that of Memel has fallen off. This is owing chiefly to the trade of Memel depending chiefly upon Poland and Russia, and, in a great measure, upon the situation of Memel which is cut off from the line of railway, and is almost entirely dependent upon its communication by water.

In the Report on the trade of Memel great regret is expressed that the Franco-Zollverein Treaty has not been allowed to come into operation, as it is considered it would give a great impulse to trade. The want of a Treaty with Russia is much

felt, one of the objects of which would be to remove the prohibition of export into Russia of tea; another would be to make some arrangement for the arrest of debtors, so difficult in Russia, so easy in Prussia. An anxious wish is expressed in the report for the removal of the salt monopoly.

The harvest of 1862 was not considered good; fodder suffered from the wet; grain gave but a small produce; and potatoes were scarce.

The circumstances connected with the wood trade give but slight hopes for improvement in the future; the prices of wood in Russia and Poland increase annually, owing to the want of means of transport—the woods are very distant—and labour becomes dearer with the emancipation of the serfs. The business done in wood was not satisfactory, though the stocks were nearly all cleared away. The bad effects of the war in America made themselves felt in the markets by the lowness of the prices offered for wood for England; it was the same case, in a less degree, for France and Belgium. The export amounted to 90,416 ship lasts, in 574 vessels having a value of 3,305,348 thalers.

The Memel district does not produce enough grain for the consumption required; the quantity, therefore, that it exports comes from Russia: and unless the means of communication and of transport are made more easy, this trade must cease entirely. Only 77 lasts of wheat were shipped to England and Norway; the prices remained nearly stationary during the whole year from 90 to 100 silvergroschen per scheffel, according to quality. Rye went chiefly to Holland, Denmark, and some to Stettin; the amount shipped was 6,276 lasts. Of oats, 129 lasts were sent to England; the prices were from 20 to 26 silvergroschen per scheffel, according to quality. Of linseed cake there were exported, in 22 vessels, 50,628 centners.

Business in flax underwent considerable variations;- there were exported 79,914 centners.

The supply of herrings was much larger than usual, and even exceeded that of 1854 and 1855. There were imported:—

Herrings from Norway	28,951	tonnen
Herrings from Scotland	9,715	„
Coast herrings	560	„
Total	39,226	„

The reason of this increased import is owing to the large draught, the lowness of the price, and the increased consumption. The price of Scotch herrings varied from 10 to 11 thalers per tonne. The import of transit salt was also considerable in 1862, amounting to 739,712 centners.

Business in rags was, early in the year, very bad; there were exported 96,674 centners. Of bones there were exported 3,560 centners; Russia having raised a duty of 10 silvergroschen per centner on this article, and England using guano instead of bone dust, has caused the falling-off in this branch.

The trade in calf skins was considerable: 300,000 were imported from Russia, of which two-thirds went to England and one-third to Germany, at from 11 to 16 silvergroschen per lb., according to quality; about 30,000 native skins were also sent to Germany, averaging in price 16 silvergroschen per lb.

The import of coal (955,000 centners, in 157 ships, and 539,000 centners in 1861) so much exceeded the demand that large stocks were left on hand.

Dantzic.—There was a considerable increase in 1862 in the trade of Dantzic; in 1861 2,627 vessels, containing 280,708 normal lasts, left Dantzic; in 1862 there were 3,179 vessels of 325,415 lasts.

1. Grain and oil-seeds, 136,585 lasts, in value	22,051,200	Thalers
2. Wood	5,888,000	„
3. Various other wares	443,646	„
Total in value	28,382,846	„
In 1861	25,229,715	„

There were imported, of various wares, to the value of 5,685,345 thalers in 1862, and 5,468,310 thalers in 1861. By the opening of a line of railway from Thorn to Lowicz, Dantzic is brought into direct communication with Warsaw and St. Petersburgh, and it is hoped that Dantzic may, ere long, be in direct communication with Stettin, by Koslin and Stolp. The report of the merchants at Dantzic makes particular mention of the inconvenience which is experienced from the bad arrangement and management of the harbour; large quantities of wood are obliged to remain for long periods in the Vistula before they can be removed. The Franco-Zollverein Treaty is looked upon with great satisfaction. The report speaks, too,

with approval of the plan for a general system of weights and measures in the Zollverein States; some inconvenience will be felt at first, but eventually the advantage will be very great.

On looking back at the corn trade of 1862, it is found to have been much larger than that of the two good years 1860 and 1861. The fluctuations which took place at the market may be seen from the following figures:—Wheat, 85 lbs.; rye, 81⅝ lbs.; barley, 72 lbs.; oats, 50 lbs.; peas, 90 lbs. per scheffel.

	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Peas.		Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Peas.
January ..	99	60	44	26	58	July . ..	91	60	45	30	60
February ..	97	60	42	28	56	August ..	93	60	47	32	60
March ..	95	59	41	28	56	September ..	97	57	48	32	58
April . ..	94	59	40	28	56	October .	93	59	45	27	55
May . ..	90	60	40	29	55	November ..	88	55	42	26	54
June . ..	87	59	43	30	58	December ..	88	53	40	26	53

The wheat was exported as usual, chiefly to England; Holland took 6,300 lasts; Belgium, 4,000; France, 1,300. Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Finland take the rye. The supply of peas, all through the province, was unusually large.

The yield of potatoes was as large as that of 1844; 9,609 scheffel were exported to Denmark, and about 3,000 scheffel to Germany.

Table of Stock, Supply, and Export of Grain in 1862, per last of 60 Scheffel.

	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Peas.	Linseed.	Rape.	Total.
Stock, end of 1861 . ..	6,067	1,374	701	116	790	..	1,101	—
Supplies—								
From Poland and Russia ..	44,798	25,182	208	20	562	135	450	71,355
From interior, by boat ..	23,948	11,198	1,158	764	2,328	237	1,440	41,073
„ by rail ..	11,290	6,256	3,101	90	2,877	..	1,220	24,834
„ by carriage .	2,000	2,000	1,000	700	900	..	1,200	7,800
Supply, 1862	88,103	46,010	6,168	1,690	7,457	372	5,411	145,062
„ 1861	73,700	30,491	6,942	2,991	10,115	220	5,704	119,910
„ 1860	50,233	29,720	6,071	4,493	6,436	340	6,988	104,289
„ 1859	29,107	23,720	4,368	1,855	2,688	749	4,120	66,607
„ 1858	39,305	21,562	3,753	1,615	2,409	671	2,295	71,611
„ 1857	28,407	17,125	12,881	1,211	1,955	995	3,320	65,894
„ 1856	14,457	5,763	1,517	1,700	953	4,664	1,500	30,554
„ 1855	18,338	4,706	1,231	731	510	1,041	1,401	27,958
„ 1854	26,528	4,800	1,000	1,526	688	630	1,860	37,027
„ 1853	38,364	4,819	1,538	1,080	390	206	3,006	49,403
Stock, end of 1862 . ..	11,070	1,310	370	80	1,060	..	630	—
„ 1861 . ..	6,067	1,374	701	116	790	..	1,101	—
„ 1860 . ..	4,840	923	752	106	942	20	2,670	—
„ 1859 . ..	6,450	1,670	560	420	570	156	1,040	—
„ 1858 . ..	9,630	2,530	310	162	340	140	1,164	—
„ 1857 . ..	2,375	3,486	375	109	258	47	838	—
„ 1856 . ..	2,985	586	93	13	247	413	406	—
„ 1855 . ..	1,471	1,006	189	63	31	30	500	—
„ 1854 . ..	806	387	50	100	11	106	360	—
„ 1853 . ..	4,438	495	119	20	117	..	1,153	—
Exported in 1862, by sea ..	74,757	40,558	4,086	37	6,150	265	3,185	—
„ by railway .	101	197	16	68	19	7	135	—
	74,858	40,755	4,102	105	6,169	272	3,320	—
Stock in 1862	11,070	1,310	370	80	1,060	..	630	—
Loss by kiln-drying . ..	675	345	16	5	28	..	61	—
Consumption	1,500	3,600	1,680	1,500	200	100	1,400	—
Total amount ..	88,103	46,010	6,168	1,690	7,457	372	5,411	—
					The last of 56½ scheffel.			
Exported in 1862	79,282	42,867	4,322	38	6,511	274	3,291	136,585
„ 1861	67,567	26,132	4,808	1,610	9,681	234	3,207	113,239
„ 1860	53,388	28,460	4,739	3,819	6,116	370	4,071	100,963
„ 1859	31,942	21,805	2,800	191	2,269	560	2,444	62,011
„ 1858	31,132	20,583	2,948	1,021	2,111	389	797	58,981
„ 1857	33,703	13,269	2,537	871	3,101	653	1,398	55,532
„ 1856	10,967	1,162	392	233	595	3,752	300	17,404
„ 1855	16,294	1,698	10	..	354	1,015	385	19,756
„ 1854	22,510	1,881	18	..	604	98	237	25,348
„ 1853	48,520	1,702	413	..	179	1,404		52,218

EXPORTED IN 1862.

	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Peas.	Linseed.	Rape-seed.
Belgium	4,056	1,242	19	..	44	67	758
Denmark	467	7,016	91	..	78	—	—
England	66,210	780	2,849	38	4,644	145	1,427
France	1,276	..	..	..	..	..	230
Hanover and Hamburgh	316	4,807	71	..	8	..	47
Holland	6,330	15,636	498	..	1,126	62	829
Mecklenburg and Lübeck	100	1,344	140	..	152	—	—
Oldenburg and Bremen	5	541	11	..	11	—	—
Prussia	..	287	14	—	—	—	—
Russia	125	..	103	—	—	—	—
Sweden and Norway	291	11,214	526	..	448	—	—
Portugal	106	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	79,282	42,867	4,322	38	6,511	274	3,291

There is a considerable trade at Dantzic in amber; there are no exact accounts of the amount of amber taken near Dantzic, and the account given can only be supposed to be correct. Amber is collected in ditches or pits dug at no great distance from the sea-shore; it is also thrown up on the beach and collected: both ways prevent any control being exercised. The Dantzic territory is let at present for 5,450 thalers annually, and it is naturally in the interest of the person to whom it is let to conceal the profit he gains. The amber trade, however, appears to have been very profitable in 1862, for not only was there a large export of amber of all sorts, but there was also a large stock remaining at the end of the year, for which, on an average, a higher price of 10 per cent. was asked and obtained. As regards the single sorts of amber and the prices, there were large supplies of the finest dull colour, for which, according to the size, from 7 to 40 dollars were asked per pound. Flat pieces, clear and clouded, fetched from 4 to 24 thalers per pound, according to the size. During the last two years there has been a demand for large clear pieces for China; these are paid from 5 to 16 thalers per pound, according to the size of the pieces. The produce from amber scrapings was smaller than usual; the price paid rose from 10 to 12 per cent., and were sold at 5 to 15 silvergroschen per pound. The existence, however, of the amber workers at Dantzic is very much endangered by the Franco-Zollverein Treaty, the duty upon amber being now 50 per cent. on the value, it having been till now ½ per cent. Large quantities are exported to France, and the trade supports a large number of families and workmen in Dantzic.

Of bones 18,000 centners were exported to Scotland. In the course of 1862, 407 vessels, partly or entirely laden with coal of all sorts and coke came by sea to Dantzic, supplying 2,220,449 centners, while in 1861, there were 296 vessels came, bringing 1,702,737 centners coal and coke, showing an increase in 1862 of 517,712 centners. In the neighbourhood of Dantzic there are eighty iron-hammers, which are occupied in working old forged iron from England and Holland into iron bars by means of charcoal. The export of wood from Dantzic was greater in 1862 than it has ever been; there left in 1862, 1,261 vessels laden with wood, and 1,068 in 1861. The value of the wood exported is placed at about 5,888,000 thalers. The supply of some woods was smaller than usual, but generally the supply was very good; a very large quantity of wood (to the value of 500,000 dollars) was prevented coming to Dantzic by the want of water in the Vistula. The wood trade of Dantzic has much increased during the last three years, owing to the duty on wood being abolished in England and the demands for the railways—837 vessels laden with wood to the value of 4,550,000 thalers, while only 424 vessels laden with wood to the value of 1,338,000 thalers left for other countries.

Hirschberg.—The linen trade of Hirschberg and Schönau (in Silesia), from April to October, was more prosperous than it has been for some years. This is not so much owing to the fact of new markets existing for the produce, or an increased demand, as to favourable conjunctures. The prices for linen yarn rose about 30 per cent., while the price of made linen goods rose about 20 per cent., and were with difficulty got rid of. The cotton specimens suffered naturally from the effects of the war in America; the prices of cotton, which at the beginning of 1862 were higher than were ever known, doubled themselves in September. There is a large manufacture of imitation Turkey carpets at Schmudeberg in this district, but in consequence of the

high price of jute, this branch of trade will, it is feared, suffer. In 1862 there were made 320 Turkey carpets of various sizes, from 24 feet broad to 44 feet long, all in one piece, besides large quantities of table covers. Of material there were used 170 centners of Servian and Syrian wool, 900 centners of jute, manilla, matting, and linen yarn; in the first six months there were employed 80 workmen, in the latter six months 120 to 130. Wages were per week from 2 to 3 thalers for men, and for women $1\frac{1}{6}$ to 2 thalers. The manufacture of Brussels and Valenciennes lace was also very satisfactory; the sale of it having been very much promoted by its having been seen at the Exhibition in England. Glass is also made in this district, and its sale is on the increase; the sale would be still greater if the Franco-Prussian Treaty could come into operation. Hirschberg has two factories of paper, a fire-proof cement for wood, iron, and tin-goods, champagne, wine from other fruits, toys, and straw paper. About 200 centners of wax were bleached, and 50 centners for candles.

Tilsit.—The trade of Tilsit in 1862 appears to have been less favourable than in 1861, but it is expected it will improve with the construction of a railway to Istenburg, to be finished in 1864, and of a canal to Minge and Schmeltelle. The harvest of wheat was not good. Of rye there were 90 lasts sent to Königsberg, and 615 to Memel; the harvest appears to have been bad, the grain being so defective in weight. Barley was good as regards quantity and quality, as were also oats. Flax is one of the principal articles produced in the neighbourhood of Tilsit; for several years it has been unsatisfactory: in consequence of the high price of cotton there was so large a demand for flax that the old stocks were cleared out. The harvest of flax in 1862 was bad; the produce of flax in Lithuania appears to decrease every year, owing probably to the want of hands, and the high wages paid to such as are to be got, consequently less flax and more grain are cultivated now than formerly; flax is chiefly sent to Memel, whence it is exported to Scotland. The trade in wood is so small as not to be worth mentioning. The amount of spirits of wine made from potatoes was about 800 ohm, and the total supply was about 9,000 ohm.

The prices for animals to be killed were :—

		Rth.	sgr.	pf.
Oxen		76	0	0
Cows		45	0	0
Milking cows		47	0	0
Swine		27	0	0
Sheep and calves .	Per lb.	4	0	0
Beef	„	0	3	6

		Rth.	sgr.	pf.
Pork	Per lb.	0	4	6
Mutton and veal ..	„	0	3	6
Suet	„	0	4	6
Grease	„	0	7	0
Smoked meat ..	„	0	6	0

Of horse-hair 80 centners were exported to France; of bristles 7,000 lbs. to Germany. Of rags 3,600 centners were exported to Berlin and Stettin.

The trade in tea with Russia diminishes every year, and is removed to Königsberg.

The consumption of coals in 1862 as compared to 1861, was much greater; this is partly owing to the appearance of a caterpillar which did much damage to the wood, and caused coal to become a cheaper article of fuel.

Königsberg.—1862 was not so favourable a year to trade in Königsberg as might have been expected. The harvest of 1861 was inferior to that of 1860, and that of 1862 was still more unfavourable as regards wheat. The corn trade was less, therefore, than in the preceding year; the supply was smaller, and the prices lower. The grain export of 1861 exceeded that of 1862 by more than 22,000 lasts. The trade of Königsberg was also considerably affected by the political changes taking place in Russia.

There arrived at Pillau, in 1862, 1,982 vessels, of 106,807 lasts; and, in 1861, 1,975 vessels, of 125,242 lasts. In 1862 there were 179 steamers, of 26,970 lasts; and, in 1861, 261 steamers, of 42,416 lasts. Showing a decrease of 82 steamers, and of 15,446 lasts, as compared to 1861. There sailed from Pillau, in 1862, 1,949 vessels, of 107,202 lasts; and, in 1861, 1,972, of 124,718 lasts; showing a decrease to the amount of 23 vessels, and 17,516 lasts, as compared to 1861. There were, in 1862, 179 steamers, of 26,782 lasts; and, in 1861, 260 steamers, of 42,068 lasts; giving a decrease of 81 steamers, and 15,286 lasts, as compared to 1861. The largest amount of vessels and of tonnage went to Great Britain.

The railway traffic, as compared to 1861, was less as regards passengers, but greater as regards goods.

There were exported, of grain, at 56½ scheffel per last :—

		Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Shell fruits.	Oil seed.
To Great Britain . .	1862	17,308	92	760	2,050	4,753	3,161
	1861	15,118	204	1,354	7,291	4,265	3,588
To the Rhine	1862	2,412	5,610	69	..	180	801
	1861	4,105	3,709	35	122	449	1,813
To Norway	1862	132	8,166	86	..	389	—
	1861	45	10,609	113	..	312	176
To Sweden	1862	..	6,098	840	..	311	202
	1861	17	5,342	..	..	35	212
To Denmark	1862	133	5,064	..	..	106	438
	1861	42	7,429	15	..	70	206
To Holland	1862	1,163	1,786	54	..	435	1,947
	1861	8,568	7,379	663	94	2,244	3,873
To France	1862	318	..	..	..	138	—
	1861	6,811	159	78	273	14	17
To Pomerania	1862	..	2,577	3	..	..	10
	1861	..	3,585	..	25	6	35
To the Zollverein . .	1862	4	5.202	..	..	122	179
	1861	113	4,986	..	..	581	152

The export of wheat, alone, was less by 8,000 lasts in 1862 than in 1861. The price of rye remained steady during the whole year; the chief export was to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Finland. Only small quantities of barley are brought to market, as it is generally disposed of to the brewers.

There was considerable business done in flax, hemp, and tow; for, in consequence of the want of cotton, a large use was made of hemp. There were shipped :—

	Flax.	Tow.
To England	55,412 centners	3,231 centners.
To Denmark	7,610 „	
Total	63,022 „	3,231 „
In 1861	10,680 „	2,114 „

There were also exported, by railway, 24,799 centners of flax. The prices at the end of September were very high, and all the supplies were exhausted. Of raw cotton there were imported, in 1862, 624 centners; in 1861, 3,892 centners. Very little business was done in wood as regards export; the home consumption is on the increase. The value of the wood sent from Russia amounted to about 300,000 dollars.

The use of coal is increasing, as well for the home consumption as for Russia. The official lists show that, in 1862, 976,339 centners were imported; and, in 1861, 691,888 centners of English coal. Considerable quantities were also sent by Memel in August and September. The coal exported to Russia amounted, in 1862, to 121,619 centners; and, in 1861, to 20,860; but probably a far greater quantity than this was exported. The trade in spirits of wine, though limited, was good. The import of herrings, with the exception of Dutch herrings, was greater than in any other year; the amount, in 1862, was 126,894 tonnen; and, in 1861, it was 65,157. A very large amount (50,000 tonnen) of herrings is sent to Russia and Poland.

The trade in rags was good, the supply from the interior was large, and the prices high. Large quantities are sent to the Rhine. In the Report of the Chamber of Commerce of Königsberg a great desire is expressed to see the export duty on rags abolished.

Elberfeld and Barmen.—The produce of silk generally, in Europe, was bad, owing to a malady, either in the grains (eggs) or in the mulberry trees. The Elberfeld and Barmen silk-drying establishment gave the following results for 1862 :—

463,000 lbs. { In 46 per cent. China and Japan silk.
In 43 per cent. European and Levant.
In 11 per cent. East Indian.

For 1861 :—

346,000 lbs. { In 42 per cent. China and Japan silk.
In 45 per cent. European and Levant.
In 13 per cent. East Indian.

Showing a larger supply and a larger consumption (of about 30 per cent.) as compared to 1861 and former years. Prices of silk were, at the end of the year,

from 10 to 15 per cent. higher than at the beginning. Trade in silk and half-silk goods remained active, and great advantages would be gained by this trade if the Franco-Prussian Treaty came into operation. Only small quantities were sent to Austria, and the import duties upon silk goods sent to Sweden are so high that the trade with it is limited; the same may be said of Russia and Poland. The trade with Spain and Portugal was good. The supply to England was good as regards quantity, but Elberfeld is not able to compete with the French, and more particularly the Swiss, produce. The trade with the Brazils is reduced nearly to nothing. In consequence of the total want of cotton there was no trade in silk and cotton goods, or cotton goods; for the same reason the trade in Turkish red yarn has been daily decreasing.

The demand in the Zollverein for iron and steel goods, though the prices were low, was good; and the demand for arms, as compared to former years, was considerably diminished. Machine making, too, was unprofitable, in a great measure, from the high prices of wages; and it appears that the trade suffers from a variety of machines being made at one factory, instead of each factory making one kind of machinery. The trade in chemical produce was also much affected by the want of cotton, and the prices were gradually decreasing. This trade suffers from the prices of transport on railways, which the Chamber of Commerce points out to the Government should be reduced.

Berlin.—Commerce and trade in Berlin were, with few exceptions, satisfactory; they were, however, naturally disturbed by the state of politics in Prussia itself, particularly as the existence of the Zollverein may also be said to depend upon the course politics may take. Capital was always forthcoming for building for railways and other enterprizes. The branches of trade which were most extended were the manufactures of cloth and shawls, cloak stuffs, linen, carpets, furniture, and hardware; there was also a very considerable business done in wood, locomotives, and the building of carriages. The trade in raw cotton was very bad; the sale of linen and woollen goods increased considerably. There was a considerable trade from Berlin to America in cloths, woollen stuffs, silk goods, Genoa velvets, and hardware. In the Report of the Chamber of Commerce of Berlin a great desire is expressed to see the Franco-Prussian Treaty carried into effect.

The corn trade cannot be said to have been very satisfactory, owing to various causes, viz., the want of water in the latter part of the summer, the high prices for transport, and want of proper means of transport. The bad potatoe harvest of 1861 had a depressing effect upon the spirit trade in 1862; and the largest quantity of spirit came from Silesia and Posen, in the months of January, February, and March. The following amounts were sent to Berlin:—

In 1862 .. 5,805,600 quarts .. 1861 .. 2,581,560 quarts .. 1860 .. 3,018,290 quarts.

The total import of spirit in 1862 cannot be exactly ascertained. The amount which passed the gates of the town was about 14,000,000 quarts, while 15,000,000 quarts were exported and 10,000,000 quarts were consumed in the town and provinces.

There was a diminution in the amount of oxen and swine, but an increase of calves and sheep. The trade in butter was unchanged. The supplies of wood were in 1862 double those of 1861; the demand for wood for building purposes being at present very great.

The increase in the export of coals was considerable:—

	Tonnen.		Tonnen.
In 1862	2,688,193½	In 1860	2,040,509
1861	2,022,981	1859	1,642,329

The largest quantity coming from England. The trade in iron and other metals appears to increase every year, as does also the building of engines for railways; 158 locomotives having been built in 1862, of which 80 were for Russian railways and 70 for German. There is also a considerable manufacture of agricultural implements, which has increased in consequence of the Exhibition in London. In consequence of the bad harvest of beet-roots between 1861 and 1862 the prices of sugar were high, and more business was done in Indian sugar.

The business in wine was much as usual. There passed the Custom-house:—

	Centners.		Centners.
Of French wine	18,969	Of Hungarian	697
Champagne	6,566	Cape wine	379
Spanish	477	Italian	9
Portuguese	376	States of the Verein	15,017

The yield in Rhine wine in 1862 was very good, but notwithstanding the quantity, the prices remain high in consequence of the increase in the consumption.

The leather trade in 1862 was bad in consequence of the dearness of the raw material, which is brought from America. Large quantities of raw hides pass through Berlin to France from Russia; and this trade has increased considerably in consequence of the railway communication which now exists. The trade in furniture is on the increase, there being great demand for Berlin itself as well as a considerable exportation to the provinces.

The wool trade was very dull during the first quarter of 1862, and was not much improved by the doubtful result of the great London auctions of May; the Silesian markets, therefore, held at the end of May showed a reduction of 8 to 12 thalers per centner as compared to 1861. The quantity of wool brought to Breslau amounted to 75,000 centners, exceeding the supply of 1861 by 15,000 centners. The Berlin market held towards the end of June was supplied with 155,000 centners, of which 20,000 were of last year's stock, 135,000 newly shorn. Contrary to all expectation, the business was good, three-fourths of the stock being sold the first day, and the reduction in price as compared to 1861 did not exceed 5 to 9 thalers. Comb wools produced good prices, the best of this sort being in great demand for the French. Though the washing of the wool in 1862 was better than that of 1861 there is no doubt that the quality of Prussian wool is deteriorating every year. This is ascribed to the influence of the Mecklenburg rams. The quantity of the wool has increased as much as the quality has decreased. Wools from Silesia, celebrated for short and even growth, also begin to lose their superiority. Lambs' wools were generally of an inferior quality, and generally could not find any sale; only the best sorts produced a tolerable price. The improving tendency of the Berlin market prevailed after the London sales of July, and increased during September and October. Great supplies were announced from Russia, though the stock then in Berlin amounted to 55,000 centners. The great progress made in the comb wool industry in France and in the Zollverein made itself felt through the whole wool trade, producing better prices for comb wools.

In the Report of the Chamber of Commerce of Berlin occasion is taken to mention the benefits that England has derived from the new Commercial Treaty between England and France; for it is stated that England exported to France of woollen yarn and other woollen articles in 1861 for the value of 1,036,000*l.*, in 1862 for the value of 1,996,000*l.*, and in 1860 for the value of 480,000*l.* The export of wool (raw) from Prussia to England amounted to about 29,238 ballen or bales, showing an increase of 18,164 bales as compared with the export of 1861. The export of wool to Sweden was, on the contrary, less than in former years.

(No. 5.)—*Receipts of the Zollverein in* 1862, *as compared with those in* 1861.

The receipts of the Zollverein under the third head of export, import, and transit dues, give a result (in comparison to 1861) showing an increase to the amount of 938,462 thalers, after deducting the decrease in the receipts.

	Thalers.
Increase in Receipts from Import dues	957,241
Increase in Receipts from Export dues	11,732
Total	968,973
From which sum is to be subtracted the diminution from Transit dues, which were raised till March 1, 1861, and which amounted to	30,511
The total increase of Receipts amounting to	938,462

which sum shows an increase (in 1862 as compared to 1861) in the receipts of nearly 4 per cent. The import dues amounted in 1861 to 24,751,995 thalers, and in 1862 to 25,703,236 thalers, showing an increase of 957,241 thalers in 1862, equal to less than 4 per cent.

This is not considered as an unfavourable result, after looking at the amount of dues from imports which were levied in 1861, as well as the effect produced now only upon the internal trade, but also all trade in general, by the American Civil War. On the whole, however, these unfavourable circumstances have not had so bad an effect as might have been expected during the last year, as there was rather a rise than otherwise in those articles which are not directly dependent upon that trade, and consequently a greater activity appeared to have developed itself in such articles as were not directly affected by the cotton distress.

As regards the increase of import dues in single States in 1862 as compared to 1861, it will be seen from the following Table that there was in the majority of them an increase of above 10 per cent., and that chiefly in Wurtemberg and in the Duchy of Hesse, while the per-centage was considerably beneath that in Prussia, Bavaria, Hanover, and Oldenburg, and the per-centage was considerably smaller again in Electoral Hesse and in Brunswick. As regards the decrease in receipts, these were considerably beneath 14 per cent., chiefly in Thuringia and in Luxemburg. The receipts have also diminished in Frankfort, Saxony, and Nassau, but not to any very great degree; but it is at the same time to be remarked, that in 1861 there was no great rise in the receipts of those States.

On looking at the list of articles paying duty, it is found that the increase resulted chiefly from the increase in the importation of raw sugar for Verein refineries. There was also an increase to a smaller degree upon meat, wine in casks and bottles, iron goods, raw iron, linen yarn of all sorts, herrings, spices, silk and half-silk goods, but as compared to increase upon raw sugar, this increase upon the above articles was very small. The impulse given to the sugar refineries is not so much owing to the reduction in the duty upon raw sugar, as to the unfavourable result of the beet-root harvest; the prices of Indian sugar being favourable, it was used to cover the want of beet-roots, and thus the import of Indian sugar was increased.

With regard to the increase of dues upon meat, &c., it is to be remarked that it is caused by the use of bacon and grease from America, these articles being much cheaper there than in the Zollverein, and their import is much facilitated by their transmission by railway.

The increase in the dues on wine is owing to the fact that the wholesale dealers were compelled to renew their exhausted supplies (notwithstanding the high prices of the French wines), which they had allowed to become low, in the expectation of a reduction on that article, during the previous year. The increase in the importation of iron (raw) and iron goods is owing to the impulse given to iron foundries and iron-rolling works, as well as to the increased want of the article for articles of trade.

The diminution in dues was chiefly in one and two-threaded cotton yarn and in coffee, and also to a smaller degree in shelled rice, tea, fattened pigs and meat from Austria, lean swine, unwrought tobacco leaves, and fabricated iron. The diminution in cotton yarn is owing to the limited demand, as the prices, owing to the want of raw cotton, have become so high that the use of it has become next to impossible. The decrease in the import of raw coffee is also owing to the considerable rise in the price of this article occasioned by the bad coffee-harvests in Brazil. Less rice has been imported than usual on account of the good state of potatoes, and the decrease in the importation of swine is owing to pestilence in the cattle, and it is believed the decrease in the importation of tea was owing to the import of that article into Russia being now permitted. The decrease in the importation of unwrought tobacco leaves is attributed to large quantities having been bought in 1861, as there was a general fear that the supplies would not be able to arrive from America; the diminution of the supply of cigars to America has also not been without its effect upon this article of trade.

With regard to the receipts in the single Provinces of Prussia (which can be taken in general as increased to about 5 per cent.), it is observed that the increase in the Rhenish Provinces amounted to 15 per cent., and this increase was owing to the importation of raw sugar for refineries, as well as of raw iron, meat, &c.; in East Prussia it arose also from the importatian of sugar and herrings; in West Prussia from iron goods, building wood, and herrings; in Pomerania from meat, herrings, oil in casks, tallow, and train oil; and in Saxony from raw sugar. As regards the decrease in the receipts, it amounted in the Province of Posen to more than 10 per cent., in Westphalia to less than 10 per cent., in Silesia the receipts were 5 per cent. less than in 1861, and in Brandenburg it was not quite 1 per cent. In Posen this decrease was owing to the small supply of swine; in Westphalia to that of unbleached one and two-threaded yarn, raw coffee, and rice; in the Provinces of Silesia and Brandenburg it was also owing to the small supply of unbleached one and two-threaded yarn, and of raw coffee.

Export Dues.—The increase in the receipts amounted to 11,732 thalers.

The increase in the receipts from import dues in the States of the West Union is chiefly owing to the increased exportation of sheep's wool and calamine, while the decrease in the export dues in the Eastern Union is chiefly to be attributed to the

small exportation of raw hides and skins prepared for leather, there having been but little business done in those articles, owing to the very low prices.

The following Table shows the receipts from the import, export, and transit dues during 1862, as compared to 1861 :—

States of Verein.	Import Dues.		Export Dues.		Transit Dues.		Total.			
									In 1862.	
	In 1862.	In 1861.	In 1862.	In 1861.	In 1862.	In 1861.	In 1862.	In 1861.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.
1. Prussia	14,900,764	14,235,343	29,794	27,240	..	8,902	14,967,763	14,308,318	659,445	—
			37,205	33,542	..	3,291				
Luxembourg ..	118,778	128,196	1,605	2,544	..	137	120,383	130,877	..	10,494
2. Bavaria	1,453,823	1,329,498	13,767	11,779	..	1,415	1,467,590	1,342,692	124,898	—
3. Saxony	2,553,630	2,605,151	8,148	12,656	..	11,531	2,561,778	2,629,338	..	67,560
4. Hanover.. ..	2,311,668	2,174,116	6,025	4,415	..	3,012	2,317,693	2,181,543	136,150	—
5. Wurtemberg ..	539,119	482,070	1,550	1,176	..	143	540,669	483,389	57,280	—
6. Baden	1,102,538	1,058,038	15,890	14,609	2	1,628	1,118,430	1,074,275	44,155	—
7. Electoral Hesse .	353,974	352,041	651	179	..	1	354,625	352,221	2,404	—
8. Ducal Hesse ..	585,810	505,843	3,287	1,543	..	288	589,097	507,674	81,423	—
9. Thuringia ..	290,987	337,581	31	40	..	37	291,018	337,658	..	46,640
10. Brunswick ..	272,980	272,443	51	..	..	25	273,031	272,468	563	—
11. Oldenburg ..	265,167	260,693	165	130	..	..	265,332	260,823	4,509	—
12. Nassau	92,204	94,772	178	268	..	..	92,382	95,040	..	2,658
13. Frankfort A/M ..	861,794	910,210	25,039	21,533	..	103	886,833	931,846	..	45,013
Total	25,703,236	24,745,995	143,386	131,654	2	30,513	25,846,624	24,908,162	1,110,827	172,365
									172,365	
									938,462	

(No. 6.)—Receipts from and Division of Common Transit Dues from Wine, Must, Tobacco Leaves and Manufactured Tobacco, in States of Zollverein, in 1862.

States of the Verein.	Population.	Gross Receipts.			After deducting Errors in Registration, Back-Payments, there remain for Division in Thalers.	Share according to Population, as agreed by Treaty.	There remain	
		From Wine and Must.	Tobacco Leaves and Manufactured Tobacco.	Total.			To be Paid.	To be Received.
		Rth. sg. pf.	Rth. sg. pf.	Rth. sg. pf.			Rth.	Rth.
1. Prussia	18,794,722	134,759 4 2	58,819 4 7	193,589 10 3	193,217	244,049	...	48,641
		11 1 6			687			
					193,904			
Luxemburg . . .	197,731	291 24 3	3,036 1 6	3,327 25 9	3,324	2,567	735	...
2. Saxony	2,225,240	56,434 13 6	11,113 29 6	67,548 13 0	67,526	28,505	37,850	...
3. Hanover	1,908,631	8,020 2 7	4,826 9 6	12,848 19 7	12,853	46,262	...	32,407
		2 1 6	0 6 0					
4. Electoral Hesse . .	709,707	40,833 16 6	8,191 24 0	49,097 8 0	48,995	10,216	37,616	...
		71 27 6						
5. Thuringia . . .	1,069,821	19,983 17 0	4,685 29 6	24,669 16 6	24,648	13,704	10,616	...
6. Brunswick . . .	257,624	2,312 15 6	312 22 6	2,625 8 0	2,629	3,300	...	651
7. Oldenburg . . .	238,562	470 16 0	40 2 0	510 18 0	506	5,782	...	5,118
Total	25,402,038	263,190 20 0	91,026 9 1	354,216 29 1	354,385	354,385	86,817	86,817
Population of Hanover and Oldenburg subtracted .	2,147,193							
There remain for division among the other States .	23,254,845							

(No. 7.)—Receipts from, and Division of, the common Transit Dues from Beer, in the States of the Zollverein, in 1862.

States of Verein.	Population.	Amount of Gross Receipts, after deducting for revision of Register, &c.	Share according to Population.	After deducting 3 per cent. for collecting Dues.	
				To be Paid.	To be Received.
1. Prussia	18,809,290	Thalers. 12,288 17*	Rix-thalers. 60,400	Rix-thalers. ..	Rix-thalers. 46,653
		12,305			
Luxembourg	197,731	113	635	..	506
2. Saxony	2,225,240	54,791	7,146	46,216	—
3. Thuringia	1,069,821	5,014	3,435	1,532	—
4. Brunswick	250,425	197	804	..	589
Total	22,552,507	72,403 17*	72,420	47,748	47,748
		72,420			

* Duchy of Anhalt.

(No. 8.)—Revenue and Division of the Common Dues on Brandy and Transit Dues on Brandy in States belonging to the Zollverein in 1862.

States of Verein.	Population.	Gross Receipts.			After Deduction for Defects in Registration, Back Payments, &c., there remain for Division, in Thalers.	Share according to Treaty.	There remain	
		Duc- on Brandy.	Transit Dues on Brandy.	Total.			To be Paid.	To be Received.
		Rth. sg. pf.	Rth. sg pf.	Rth. sg. pf.	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.
I. Prussia	18,299,640							
A. States which pay Dues into Prussian Treasury	223,142	9,215,337 29 8	5,805 2 7	9,221,143 2 3	7,763,216	7,332,297	430,919	...
	18,522,782							
B. States which levy their own Dues on Brandy—								
1. Duchy of Anhalt-Bernburg	57,811	28,494 3 0	...	28,494 3 0	28,490	22,885	5,605	...
2. Duchy of Anhalt-Dessau-Köthen	124,013	108,791 21 0	2 25 6	108,794 16 6	95,682	49,091	46,591	...
3. Ducal Saxon Offices of Allstedt and Aldisleben	9,405	10,928 15 0	...	10,928 15 0	10,929	3,723	7,206	...
4. Saxe-Coburg Office of Volkenrode	2,904	517 15 0	...	517 15 0	517	1,150	...	633
5. Principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	37,109	...	...	...	...	14,690	...	14,690
6. Principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt ...	15,855	1,839 9 0	...	1,839 9 0	1,839	6,288	...	4,449
7. Principality of Birkenfeld	34,391	...	...	...	...	13,613	...	13,613
8. Schaumburg	36,325	2,043 9 0	42 6 0	2,084 14 0	2,084	14,380	...	12,296
Total I	18,840,625	9,367,951 11 8	5,850 3 1	9,373,801 14 9	7,902,757	7,458,117	490,321	45,681
							444,640	
II. Saxony	2,225,240	760,451 12 6	1,064 20 0	767,516 2 6	625,632	736,632	...	111,000
III. Thuringian Union	1,069,821	91,290 10 0	467 1 6	91,757 11 6	82,527	416,167	...	333,640
otal	22,135,686	10,225,693 4 2	7,381 24 7	10,233,074 28 9	8,610,916	8,610,916	444,640	444,640

(No. 9.)—Produce of the Duty on Sugar, and of the Tax upon Beet-root Sugar, from April 1, 1862, to end of March 1863, in the Zollverein.

	Amount of Sugar and Treacle Taxed on Entry, and Amount of Duty Paid.								Beet-roots taxed for making Sugar, and Receipts from Beet-root Sugar.		Amount of Tax and Duty in Thalers.	Indemnification for Exported Sugar.	Remain of Receipts from Tax and Duty on Sugar, Treacle, &c.
	Loaf and Candy.		Farine and Raw Sugar.		Raw Sugar for Inland Refineries.		Treacle.						
	Taxed on Entry.	Amount of Duty at 7½ Thalers per Centner.	Taxed on Entry.	Amount of Duty at 6 Thalers per Centner.	Taxed on Entry.	Amount of Tax at 4¼ Thalers per Centner.	Taxed on Entry.	Amount of Duty at 2½ Thalers per Centner.	Amount of Beet-roots Taxed.	Amount of Tax at 7½ Thalers per Centner.			
	Ctr. lbs.	Rth. sgr. pf.	Ctr. lbs.	Rth. sgr. pf.	Ctr. lbs.	Rth. sgr. pf.	Ctr. lbs.	Rth. sgr. pf.	Ctr. lbs.	Rth. sgr. pf.	Rth.	Rth.	Rths.
1. Prussia	328 8·8	2,405 29 3	140 16	840 28 9	371,427 63·3	1,577,567 13 1	41,417 13·9	103,542 25 5	31,724,677 0	7,931,169 7 6	9,615,526	93,742 83,150	9,438,634
and Luxemburg	2 81	20 18 2	..	..	..	..	29 11	72 23 3	..	..	93	..	93
2. Bavaria	441 94	3,240 26 9	62 92	377 15 7	..	..	2,175 2	5,437 16 6	398,275 0	99,568 22 6	108,625	..	108,625
3. Saxony	81 83·5	600 3 8	19 44·3	116 19 8	96 31·4	409 9 10	13,503 23·8	33,758 2 10	73,170 0	18,292 15 0	53,177	.. 475	52,702
4. Hanover	615 51·4 6 91	4,513 22 11 69 3 0	85 77·7	514 19 10	72,215 11·6	306,914 7 1	28,937 18·5	72,342 28 10	125,955 0	31,488 22 6	415,843	11,743	404,100
5. Wurtemberg	207 56·9	1,522 5 0	2 27	13 18 7	..	..	615 10·4	1,537 22 9	994,332 0	248,583 0 0	251,657	..	251,657
6. Baden	130 0·6	953 11 2	0 81·3	4 26 3	13,785 24	58,587 8 0	889 35·1	2,223 11 3	679,775 0	169,943 22 6	231,713	..	231,713
7. Hesse, Electoral ..	30 70	225 4 0	0 13	0 23 4	..	..	202 85	507 3 9	..	..	733	..	733
8. Hesse, Ducal	320 17	2,347 27 4	106 76	640 16 9	..	..	994 41	2,486 0 9	..	..	5,474	..	5,474
9. Thuringia	19 27·9	141 11 2	0 54·6	3 8 2	..	..	2,342 40	5,856 0 0	221,067 46	55,266 25 11	61,267	..	61,267
10. Brunswick	6 95	50 28 6	3 29	19 22 0	..	..	3,849 5	9,622 18 6	2,065,084 40	516,271 7 6	525,965	..	525,965
11. Oldenburg	229 0·3	1,679 10 7	16 60·6	99 19 0	..	..	4,158 50·6	10,396 7 11	..	..	12,177	..	12,177
	16	1 18 0					0 4·6	0 4 1					
12. Nassau	25 58·5	187 18 3	5 92·4	35 16 3	..	..	0 6	0 4 4	..	..	223	..	223
13. Frankfort on the Maine ..	37 81	277 8 2	1 54	9 7 2	..	..	373 29	933 6 9	..	..	1,220	..	1,220
Total	2,484 32·9	18,237 5 11	446 17·9	2,677 1 4	457,524 30·3	1,943,478 8 0	99,486 75·9	248,716 26 11	36,282,335 86	9,070,584 3 5	11,283,694	105,485 83,625	11,094,583
Included in Prussia—													
1. Anhalt-Dessau ..	0 68·9	5 1 5	0 2·5	0 4 1	421 93·2	1,793 6 2	116 33·5	290 25 1	3,376,824 0	844,206 0 0	846,295	..	846,295
2. Anhalt-Bernburg ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,953,014 0	488,253 15 0	488,253	..	488,253
3. Saxe-Weimar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	272,584 0	68,146 0 0	68,146	..	68,146
4. Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85,176 0	21,294 0 0	21,294	..	21,294

(No. 10.)—*Prussian Telegraphs in* 1862.

On the 1st of January, 1861, the amount of the length of State telegraphs was 1,038 geographical miles, and the total amount of telegraphic wires in use was 2,988·2 miles. In the course of 1861 there were constructed of new lines 107·4 geographical miles, and 2·4 miles were diminished by improvements in laying down the wire straight on. Of parallel lines 293·4 geographical miles were constructed.

The following figures show the length of lines and wires that were in operation on the 1st of January, 1862 :—

	Length of Line.	Length of Telegraph wire.
	Miles.	Miles.
Berlin Central District	2·1	28·0
Line of Berlin-Hamburgh-Lübeck	45·1	211·0
Herbesthal-Saarbruck	280 3	942·0
Frankfort A/M and Hohenzollern	243·5	681·8
Oderberg	242·9	657·6
Eydtkuhnen-Polyen	329·2	866·2
Total	1,143·1	3,386 6

There were 19 new stations opened on the newly made and some of the old lines.

The business on the lines and stations was transacted by 15 superior officials, 79 telegraph secretaries, 223 superior telegraphers, 187 telegraphers, and 95 messengers. The intercourse per telegraph on the Prussian lines has increased in undue proportion to the increase of lines and stations in 1861 ; this is probably owing to the reduction in the home tariff. The total amount of despatches delivered has increased from 384,335 to 459,002, or nearly 19½ per cent. The total amount of despatches expedited, that is, sent and received (exclusive of the correspondence transmitted), was, for 1861, 928,367, whilst in 1860 it was 778,903. Of the total amount 177,797 were expedited from the Berlin central station. In comparison to 1860 there was a decrease in the number of despatches sent from Memel, Tilsit, and Marburg. The greatest increase in the number of despatches was at Berlin, Hamburgh, Stettin, Cologne, Dantzic, Königsberg, Leipzic, Magdeburg, Düsseldorf, and Elberfeld. The total number of despatches transmitted in transit was in 1862, 134,840, being an increase above 1860 of 20,880.

With regard to the number of words, the number of despatches sent may be classed in the following manner:—

	Number of Despatches.						
	Despatches of Home Government.	Telegraph Service Despatches.	Despatches of Foreign Governments.	Railway Service Despatches.	Private Despatches.	Total.	Per-centage of Total.
Despatches of—							
1 to 20 words ..	2,694	10,867	1,206	396	372,501	387,664	84 8
21 30 „ ..	2,816	2,966	880	394	35,603	42,659	9·3
31 40 „ ..	2,095	1,263	284	308	11,033	14,983	3·3
41 50 „ ..	1,421	786	143	185	2,649	5,184	1·1
Over 50 „ ..	2,412	815	159	238	3,148	6,772	1·5
Total ..	11,438	16,697	2,672	1,521	424,934	457,262	—

Classed according to their contents, the despatches expedited may be placed thus :—

	Despatches of Home Governments.	Despatches of Foreign Governments.	Railway Despatches.	Telegraphic Service.	Private Despatches.				Total.
					Exchange News.	Commercial News.	Newspaper News.	Family News.	
Per-centage for 1861	15,934	2,715	1,527	16,817	55.474	265,191	15,326	84,347	457,331
	3·48	0·59	0·34	3·68	12·13	57·99	3·35	18·44	
Per-centage for 1860	13,315	2,377	1,618	16,178	51,171	217,741	14,013	67,850	384,263
	3·47	0·62	0·42	4·21	13·32	56·66	3·65	17·66	
Per-centage for 1859	14,040	2,799	1,217	11,978	70,227	163,320	15,871	70,545	349,997
	4·01	0 80	0·35	3·42	20·07	46·66	4·53	20·16	
1859 compared to 1860	+ 1,894	— 84	+ 310	+ 4,839	—14,753	+ 101,871	— 545	+13,802	+ 107,334
1860 compared to 1861	+ 2,619	+ 338	— 91	+ 639	+ 4,303	+ 47,150	+ 1,313	+16,497	+ 73,068
	+ 0·01	— 0·03	— 0·08	— 0 58	— 1·19	+ 1·33	— 0·30	+ 0·78	

(No. 11.)—*Shipping on the Rhine in* 1861.

The traffic in most of the Rhenish harbours, that is, at Mannheim, Mayence, Düsseldorf, &c., shows a considerable increase in 1861; on the whole there was an increase in the 17 Rhenish harbours (concerning which there is any official information) to the amount of 906,847 centners as compared to 1860. In general the expectations from the reduction of the Rhenish dues since the 1st March, 1861, were not realized last year; they would, however, probably have been realized had it not been for the disturbing effects of the American war and the rise in the tariff on imports into North America. Notwithstanding these disadvantages the year 1861 was looked upon as a favourable period to the traffic on the Rhine. The navigation was rendered more difficult in January, September, October and November, by the want of water, which also had an effect upon the transport of passengers. In consequence of the decision of the Committee which sat in 1860, some better regulations were made for the navigation of the Rhine.

As usual, large sums were spent on improving the channel and the banks, and in 1861 there were expended in

		Francs.			Francs.
Holland ..	854,102 florins =	1,830,219	France		866,000
Prussia ..	314,701 thalers =	1,180,130	Bavaria ..	74,995 florins =	160,704
Nassau ..	71,190 florins =	152,550	Baden ..	490,028 „ =	1,050,060
Hesse ..	177,827 „ =	381,057			

amounting to a total of 5,800,690 francs. There appears to be a want of improvement in the winter harbours and harbours of safety.

Since the introduction of steamers on the Rhine freights have fallen from 30 to 40 per cent., whilst there has been a considerable rise in the price of most of the necessaries of life; at the same time the price of coal, and consequently towing freights, fell considerably.

The following Table shows in what proportion the traffic has increased at the principal stations.

There were expedited at the office for levying Rhine dues—

At Mayence—	Vessels.	In Coblence—	Vessels.
In 1851	11,552	In 1851	14,465
In 1861	18,292	In 1861	29,283
Increase in 1861	6,740	Increase in 1861	14,818
At Camb—		In Emmerich—	
In 1851	10,819	In 1851	8,190
In 1861	12,955	In 1861	14,780
Increase in 1861	2,136	Increase in 1861	6,590

The reduction of the Rhenish shipping dues agreed upon in 1860 by the German States bordering on the Rhine came into operation at all the German offices on the 1st of March, 1861. The following Table shows the decrease in the sums taken at the various offices for collecting the dues since the reduction came into operation:—

	Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Fr. c.	Fr. c.		Fr. c.	Fr. c.
Alt Breisach	..	815 67	Coblence	..	156,291 68
Strasbourg	212 76	—	Emmerich	..	386,822 69
Neuburg	..	588 49	Prussian Inland Offices .	..	3,340 74
Mannheim	..	74,636 68			
Mayence	..	111,874 44	Total Decrease ..	..	979,449 59
Caub	..	245,291 66			

By a law of 19th July, 1861, the trade tax on Prussian vessels was reduced to half its amount, that is, from 1 thaler 10 silvergroschen to 20 silvergroschen per 6 lasts' loading capability; on steamers it was reduced to $7\frac{1}{2}$ silvergroschen per horse-power. The decrease in the exports sent by the Rhine show to what a degree the American war and the raising of the American import dues for European produce affected the traffic on the Rhine. There were expedited by the Rhenish offices for exacting dues—

	Centners.
Wine—	
In 1860	234,915
In 1861	154,140
Decrease in 1861	80,775
Manufactured tobacco—	
In 1860	26,059
In 1861	3,339
Decrease in 1861	22,720
Mineral water—	
In 1860	69,775
In 1861	53,276
Decrease in 1861	16,499
Glass and glass goods—	
In 1860	16,639
In 1861	10,259
Decrease in 1861	6,380
Hardware—	
In 1860	18,567
In 1861	17,533
Decrease in 1861	1,034

On the other hand the reduction of the Rhenish dues made itself felt as regards articles charged with them. Of these there were expedited—

	Mayence.	Emmerich.
Beer—	Centners.	Centners.
In 1860	39,452	31,046
In 1861	52,288	34,387
Increase in 1861	12,836	3,341
Spices—		
In 1860	9,042	22,024
In 1861	12,735	27,211
Increase in 1861	3,693	5,187
Hops—		
In 1860	5,278	5,598
In 1861	13,642	14,888
Increase in 1861	8,364	9,290
Indigo—		
In 1860	4,912	9,062
In 1861	6,225	11,632
Increase in 1861	1,313	2,570
Coffee—		
In 1860	182,368	560,038
In 1861	207,106	631,006
Increase in 1861	24,738	70,968
Southern fruits—		
In 1860	2,391	27,933
In 1861	3,377	33,962
Increase in 1861	986	6,029
Oil—Palm oil, &c.—		
In 1860	28,127	103,800
In 1861	32,368	114,436
Increase in 1861	4,241	10,636
Other oils—		
In 1860	41,477	201,181
In 1861	59,590	227,841
Increase in 1861	18,113	26,660
Copper and brass—		
In 1860	1,760	13,382
In 1861	3,823	19,926
Increase in 1861	2,063	6,544
Machinery, &c.		
In 1860	19,921	35,061
In 1861	47,218	75,609
Increase in 1861	27,297	40,548

	Mayence.	Emmerich.
Zinc and zinc goods—	Centners.	Centners.
In 1860	11,827	115,190
In 1861	17,204	138,068
Increase in 1861	5,377	22,878

With the exception of Mannheim, there was more traffic in coals at all the places in 1861 than in 1860.

(No. 12.)—Amount of Land used for Cultivation of Tobacco: the Yield and Price of the Tobacco in the States of the Zollverein in 1861.

	Arable Land.	Planted with Tobacco.	Amount of Tobacco obtained in dried leaves.			Price of a centner of dried leaves.		
	Prussian morgens.		Amount.	Highest and Lowest Produce.		Highest.	Middle.	Lowest.
1. Prussia—			Centners.	Centners.	Centners.	Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.
East Prussia ..	6,943,182	755	5,357	14½	7¼	13	8	3
West Prussia ..	2,524,323	1,475	10,273	8½	4	5⅓	4¼	3⅓
Posen	2,706,299	1,027	3,730	5	3½	6 4/15	5 3/10	4 1/10
Pomerania	3,163,896	3,878	27,271	12	2	9	6	1⅚
Silesia	2,059,816	2,395	18,457	13	2½	10	5	2
Brandenburg and Berlin	1,029,245	5,697	41,053	5	2	8	5½	2½
Potsdam	5,652	2	10	5	2	..	..	..
Frankfort	2,145,747	1,567	8,264	8⅛	3	7	4	3
Saxony	Unknown	1,762	11,650	6 6/10		..	4¾	..
And Calvörde ..	13,459	227	1,172	8	4	4⅜	4½	4⅓
Westphalia	200,193	11	99	17	2	10	6	4
Rhine	411,293	974	8,859	20	3½	14	10½	5
Total .. .	..	19,541	135,013	6·91		..	..	..
Anhalt-Dessau-Köthen	64,930	502	1,945	8	2	6	5⅓	4
Anhalt-Bernburg ..	25,798	5	24	9 6/10	4	5	4⅔	4½
Allstedt and Aldisleben	6,198	7	56	13½	5½	4¾	4½	4
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	18,638	437	3,750	11	5	5½	5¼	3½
Meisenheim	6,500	4	27	7	6	..	9	..
Total	..	20,596	140.815	6·81		..	..	..
Luxembourg . ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Bavaria	11,790.905	12,138	63,018	17·92	2·24	8 9/30	6 14/30	4 17/30
3. Saxony	367,412	48	437	50	3	10⅓	6⅓	1⅔
4. Hanover	Unknown	1,228	9,012	14	2	10	7½	4
5. Wurtemberg	72,480	189	1,084	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
6. Baden	493,483	18,722	117,987	20	2	10⅔	6⅔	2⅔
7. Electoral Hesse ..	70,603	529	6,663	11¾	9¼	6¼	5⅞	5½
8. Ducal Hesse	Unknown	1,824	10,491	5⅗		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
9. Thuringia	158,282	604	4,737	14	2⅔	8	6	4
10. Brunswick	Unknown	7	88	1 9/8	0·66	6	4⅝	4
11. Oldenburg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Nassau .. .	..	24/180	1	..	..	..	8⅐	..
13. Frankfort-on-the-Maine .	..	1/4	2	8		..	..	..
Total from 2 to 13	..	35,289	213,520	6·05		..	..	..
Added to Prussia..	..	20,596	140,815	6·81		..	..	..
Grand Total ..	..	55.885	354.335	6·34		..	..	..

The Prussian morgen is equal to 0·630938 Engiish acre.

(No. 13.)—Budget of Prussia in 1863, as compared to that of 1861.

Receipts.

	1863.	More than in 1861.	Less than in 1861.
	Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.
Ministry of Finance	86,912,212	—	396,437
Ministry of Commerce	38,053,379	2,807,325	—
Ministry of Justice	10,150,300	139,980	—
Ministry of the Interior	681,416	—	13,188
Ministry of Agriculture	1,157,944	—	184,348
Ministry of Public Instruction	96,343	356	—
Ministry of War	413,486	44,104	—
Ministry of Marine	19,882	—	55
Ministry for Foreign Affairs	12,340	150	—
Total	137,497,302	2,397,887	—
To which is to be added for the country of Hohenzollern	242,286	4,571	—
Grand Total of Receipts	137,744,159	2,402 458	—

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	1863.	More than in 1861.	Less than in 1861.
	Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.
A. Administration of Single Branches of the State—			
1. Ministry of Finance	12,554,263	—	303,931
2. Ministry of Commerce	29,951,902	1,871,746	—
Total	42,506,165	1,567,815	—
B. Dotations	15,960,976	—	328,398
C. Expenses of the Administration of the State—			
1. State Ministry	277,360	8,520	—
2. Ministry for Foreign Affairs	898,595	11,375	—
3. Ministry of Finance	6,624,956	—	137,964
4. Ministry of Commerce	5,794,457	217,053	—
5. Ministry of Justice	11,388,905	105,124	—
6. Ministry of the Interior	5,521,968	40,181	—
7. Ministry of Agriculture	1,848,657	—	135,618
8. Ministry of Public Instruction	4,055.865	130,582	—
9. Ministry of War	37,354,002	2,423,665	—
10. Ministry of Marine	1,130,163	161,235	—
Total Expenses for the Administration of the State	74,894,328	2,824,153	—
Total	133,361,469	4,063,570	—
To which has to be added for the country of Hohenzollern ..	229,886	5,600	—
Grand Total	133,591,355	4,069,170	—

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES.

	1863.	More than in 1861.	Less than in 1861.
Reckoned at, for—	Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.
1. Ministry of State	6,870	6,870	—
2. Ministry for Foreign Affairs	10,000	—	—
3. Ministry of Finance	498,530	—	58,801
4. Ministry of Commerce	2,438,916	759,166	—
5. Ministry of Justice	260,000	40,000	—
6. Ministry of the Interior	111,069	—	14,028
7. Ministry of Agriculture	218,500	—	30,500
8 Ministry of Public Instruction..	430,000	59,793	—
9. Ministry of War	1,111,948	—	4,318,919
10. Ministry of Marine	1,150 000	5,000	—
Total	6,235,833	—	3,551,319
To which has to be added for the country of Hohenzollern	16,971	—	1,029
Grand Total of Extraordinary Expenses ..	6,252,804	—	3,552,348

Hanover.

Report by Mr. Petre, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Hanover, August 5, 1863.

Foreign Trade of Harburg in 1862.

THE Returns of the Foreign Trade and the Navigation Returns of the Port of Harburg for the year ending December 31, 1862, contrast unfavourably with those of preceding years. The total imports and exports during the year 1862 amounted to 1,885,995 quintals, as against 2,646,200 quintals in 1861, and 2,907,395 quintals in 1857. The number of ships, exclusive of steamers, entering the port of Harburg

in 1862 amounted to 942 (of which 477 arrived from British ports), as against 1,169 (of which 582 from British ports) in 1861.

This decline in the foreign trade of Hanover's chief commercial port, apart from the general disturbing influences of the war in America, is assignable to several causes, but mainly, I believe, to two. First, to the abolition of the Stade toll, from the payment of which vessels bound to Harburg were exempt—an immunity which undoubtedly created for it a kind of artificial prosperity; and, secondly, to the increasing difficulties attending the navigation of that channel of the Elbe called the Köhlbrand, which gives access to Harburg. This latter cause has, of course, long been one of the chief impediments to the growth of its trade; but now that there is no longer any pecuniary inducement to the owners of vessels to choose Harburg as a port of entry in preference to Hamburgh, its foreign trade must naturally decline.

There are apparently, but two ways by which the Hanoverian Government can hope to rescue the commercial prosperity of Harburg from decay. They must either clear and deepen the channel of the Elbe so as to make it easy of navigation to vessels other than those of light draught, or they must do as Bremen did to avoid being shut out altogether from the sea by the choking sands of the Weser, and establish a second Bremerhafen nearer to the mouth of the Elbe. Such a port might be constructed, perhaps, at Brunshausen, and a railway made connecting it with Harburg.

It is a question, however, whether, for the sake of Harburg, the commercial importance of which must always be dwarfed by the vicinity of its giant competitor Hamburgh, or in consideration of the public money which has been expended upon its port,—the Hanoverian Government would be justified in proposing so large an expenditure as the adoption of either of the above remedies would entail. What is of infinitely more importance to Hanover than the trade of Harburg is, to secure for her railways the carrying trade from the Elbe to the South of Germany, and this will be best effected by the proposed railway from Harburg to Hamburgh by means of bridges across the two intervening arms of that river. As, under equal conditions, the shortest route must be the cheapest, foreign produce destined for the consumption of the South of Germany will then be despatched from Hamburgh viâ Harburg and the Hanoverian line of railway, in preference to the more circuitous route on the other side of the Elbe by Magdeburg.

Supposing the river-entrance to Harburg to be left in its present condition, the completion of the projected railway across the Elbe to Hamburgh would, in all probability, give the death-blow to whatever importance Harburg may now possess as a commercial port; but this local loss, as I have shown above, would be far more than counterbalanced by the increased revenue which the country would derive from the State railways. On the other hand, the manufacturing industry of the town of Harburg is flourishing and on the increase.

It is unfortunate that the negotiations between the Hanoverian and Hamburgh Governments on the subject of the railway in question, which have been going on for nearly three years, have not yet been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. The cost of the scheme has been roughly estimated at 10,000,000 thalers (1,500,000*l.*).

The trade with Great Britain engrosses nearly three-fourths of the foreign trade of Harburg. I annex a detailed account of the imports and exports from and to British ports in 1862, but I have no means of ascertaining the money-value of this trade, as the Statistical Returns from which I have extracted the account merely give quantities.

The chief articles of import were cotton, of which 19,497 bales were received; cotton yarn and twist, colonial produce; herrings (83,899 casks), machinery, syrup, wool and worsted, bacon and hams, and coal, of which latter 33,000 tons were imported.

The total imports from Great Britain in 1862 amounted to 1,240,550 quintals; the exports amounted to 11,736 quintals only, the chief items of which were corn, hops, wool, flax, India-rubber goods, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE PETRE.

Account of the Trade of Harburg with Great Britain in 1862.

Imports from Hull, London, Middlesbro, &c.

	Quintals.
Ammoniac	2,009
Antimonium	107
Arrow-root and sago	112
Arsenic	261
Asphalt	144
Balsam	23
Cotton, raw (19,497 bales)	66,995
Cotton-yarn and twist	8,109
Cotton-seed oil	2,400
Ale and porter	282
Borax	1,047
Books	18
Cocoa	202
Coffee	24,668
Cinnamon	129
Cardamom	25
Cedar-wood	78
Cement	4,995
Citronic acid	62
Cochineal	287
Cocoa-nut oil	26,176
Currants	240
"Circumæ"	96
Mats of all sorts	25
Apothecaries' wares	365
Iron, raw and cast	31,814
Iron, wrought	2,639
Railway iron	3,342
Iron and steel wire	639
Iron manufactures	479
Ivory	27
Essences	69
Dyeing-woods	890
Colours	181
Mexican fibre	155
Felt	164
Varnish	62
Whalebone	55
Gas-fittings	488
Glass-ware	29
Litharge	21
Guano	514
India-rubber	3,628
Gum resin	1,989
India-rubber ware	61
Gutta-percha ware	17
Hides and skins	4,264
Herrings (83,899 casks)	268,476
Wooden ware	60
Honey	104
Hops	153
Horns and horn-tips	837
Indigo	386
Ginger	36
Jute	5,864
Alkalies	282
Oxalic acid	147
Cork-wood	13
Copper	674
Copper cylinders	210
Hardware	660
Madder, &c.	814
Chalk and gypsum	22,058
Lac dye	85
Leather	656
Leather manufactures	121
Lime	267
Linen and linen goods	655
Linen-yarn and thread	3,917
Linseed oil	22,410
Rags	242
Mace	129
Almonds	285
Oil of almonds	31
Manilla hemp	75
Manufactured goods of all kinds	3,114
Machinery	30,974
Metal-ware	47
Iceland moss	93
Shell-fish	56
"Myrobalanen"	27
Naptha	17
Oil, refined	31
Olive oil	118
Arnotto	13
"Orseille" moss	768
Palm-nuts	8,000
Palm-nut oil	295
Palm oil	3,964
Pepper and pimento	2,336
Petroleum	1,648
Horses (6)	
Pickles, &c.	4
Phosphorus	219
China and crockery	27
Porcelain clay	24,774
Quicksilver	1,140
Quercitron	31
Rice	4,571
Rice of lead ("Reisblei")	536
Rhubarb	59
Medicinal bark	108
Raisins	4,526
Iron pipes	1,874
Rum (177 casks)	1,386
Zaffer	126
Sal ammoniac	191
Sandstone-slabs	3,248
Shellac	1,826
Slates	1,760
Emery and emery-cloth	467
Grinding-stones	68
Pigs (4)	
Sulphur	2,937
Spun-silk	80
Silk refuse	33
Senna-leaves	123
Sesame oil	270
Sesame-seed	2,331
Soda	314
Spermaceti	11
Bacon and hams	281
Steel	647
Steel-pens	24
Anise	19
Fire-stones	6,600
Coal	667,040
Syrup	28,148
Tobacco	15
Tallow	692
Turpentine	52
Terra japonica	276
Tea	130
Train oil and blubber	589
Wax	17
Oil-cloth and leather-cloth	509
Carriages (1)	8
Carriage-springs	154
Wine	276
Tin	1,192
Wheat	120
Wool (890 bales)	3,551
Worsted (443 bales)	4,814
Medicinal roots	58
Sugar, unrefined	4
Sundries	1,154
Total Imports	1,240,550

Exports to Hull, Leith, London, &c.

	Quintals.
Starch	22
Antimonium	109
Cotton (1 bale)	4
Sugar of lead	394
Bark	2,788
Books, &c.	99
Coffee	111
Cocoa-nut oil	17
Drugs	211
Miscellaneous goods	130
Iron, raw	369
Ironware	31
Dyers' earth	109
Flax and hemp	918
Meats ("Fleisch waarm")	37
Pictures	9
Barley	17,740
Glassware	36
"Graphit"	1,587
India-rubber	208
India-rubber combs	292
India-rubber and felt shoes	2,975
India-rubber ware	710
Gypsum	402
Oats	23,420
Hemp	68
Hides and skins	146
Hops	5,932
Clover seed	1,535
Cow-hair	291
Hardware	174
Leather-cloth	17
Leather and leather goods	17
"Leonische" ware	84
Machinery	257
Manufactured goods of all sorts	82
Flour	491
Furniture	7
Poppy-shells	222
Poppy seeds	32
Nuremberg ware	75
Dried fruits	189
Rape oil	1,326
Oil-cake	26,310
Perfumery	23
Paper and pasteboard	1,396
Fur	4
Rice	1,004
Sheep's wool	7,478
Lac	6
"Schuddy" wool	42
Hogs' bristles	1,031
Solar and paraffin oil	514
Stearine candles	33
Tobacco leaves	657
Pottery	66
Ultramarine	956
Victuals	149
Vitriol	4,736
Juniper berries	139
Wine	386
Tartar	32
Wheat	7,914
Tin	5
Vetches	44
Worsted	80
Sundries	693
Total Exports	117,361

Netherlands.

Report by Mr. Ward, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

The Hague, July 2, 1863.

IN my Report of the 29th June, 1861, giving an account of the direct taxation of the Netherlands, the tax called "personeel" is described as raised from—1st. House-rent; 2nd. Doors and windows; 3rd. Hearths; 4th. Furniture; 5th. Servants; and 6th. Horses. It has been felt that the artificial system under which the four first heads of this tax have been assessed causes an unequal pressure upon those classes of the community which most feel the burden of taxation, while, on the other hand, many persons are exempted who are well able to contribute to the expenditure of the State. According to that system every householder paying less than 18 florins a-year rent is exempt from the operation of this tax; while a sliding scale, varying according to the population of the chief place in the Commune, determines the remission of the entire amount, of two-thirds, or of one-third of the assessment, in favour of occupiers of houses rated respectively at the rents mentioned in Table No. 1. The tax on doors and windows also varies according to a similar scale; and that on furniture commences only with tenements paying 100 florins per annum, according to the Table printed with my Report above alluded to.

The unequal operation of the system founded on these Tables will be evident when it is stated that while in North Holland 381 out of every 1,000 tenements came within the exemption, in South Holland 390, and in Friesland 279, the ratio in Limburg and North Brabant is respectively 655 and 445 in 1,000; and while the

average rent per head of the population is 16 florins 10 cents in North Holland, 13 florin 37 cents in South Holland, and 7 florins 59 cents in Friesland, it only amounts to 3 florins 31 cents in Limburg, and 5 florins 33 cents in North Brabant.

Thus it comes to pass that in the former provinces many families are charged to the tax who ought to be exempt, and in the latter, on the other hand, many are exempt who are able to pay; and while the amount of tax impossible to be collected is in North Holland ·0395 of the whole, in South Holland ·0356, and in Friesland ·0224, in Limburg it is only ·0037, and in North Brabant ·0160.

In only 73 out of the 1,138 communes in the kingdom do the exemptions apply to tenements paying a higher rent than 18 florins, namely, in 32 tenements paying less than 22 florins; in 9 the minimum of rent rendering the occupier liable to tax is 25 florins; in 10, 30 florins; in 7, 35 florins; in 7, 40 florins; in 3, 45 florins; in 1, 50 florins; and in 4, 67 florins.

Another evil which occurred to the financial reformer was the condition of the local taxation in the country. The Communal Law passed in 1851 pointed out the general sources from which the revenue of the Communes was to be derived, imposing upon them only such restrictions as were necessary in order that the local taxes on such articles as contributed also to the State revenue might not exceed the means of the taxpayers; but indicating also the direction into which it was desirable to guide the system of taxation, namely, that of the gradual abolition of local taxes on consumption. The necessities of the communes, however, and the difficulty of assessing a direct tax in the way permitted by the general law, and, on the other hand, the facility of taxing articles of consumption, has, in the case of a great many of them, led to a deviation from this principle. Table No. 2, showing the amount of taxes raised during the year 1861 in the several communes in the kingdom, will prove to what an extent this resource has been taken advantage of, and how remote the prospect is of attaining to the desired object of an entire repeal of imports of this nature, with all their vexatious obstructions to trade. Of the 1,138 communes in the Netherlands 925 levy excise duties to a greater or less extent; and of late years this evil has increased. In 1857 there were 42 communes which derived a revenue from a multure tax, to an amount of 638,207 florins; while, in 1861, the number of such communes had increased to 70, and the amount raised to 924,871 florins. Table No. 3 contains a comparative view of the state of local taxation in the years 1857, 1859, and 1861 respectively; and shows that the number of communes where excise is taken has considerably increased, and that the proportion of the amount raised by direct taxation in 1861 to that derived from excise is considerably less than in 1857, viz., nearly as 1 to 1·8 in the first-mentioned year, and 1 to 1·4 in the latter. The practice in different provinces is also various. In North Holland a small minority of the communes only levy an excise, and in Limburg none except the three principal towns; whereas, in all the other provinces, but few communes dispense with this resource. In Groningen, with the exception of the single commune of Winschoten, no taxes are imposed upon the articles of first necessity, such as butchers' meat, flour, and fuel; while in Friesland these articles contribute, in a large proportion, to the local revenue. The multure tax either does not exist at all, or is an exceptional case in most of the provinces, while in South Holland it is to be found in 46 out of the 197 communes to the aggregate amount of 584,430 florins.

The Minister of Finance announced to the Legislature at the beginning of the present session his intention to propose a reform of the present system of taxation in general, and he has now, in redemption of that pledge, presented to the Chambers a series of Bills intended as an instalment of that reform. The general explanatory remarks which he has attached to these Bills enter into the subjects above alluded to, since in dealing with the question it was indispensable to provide a remedy for them; and he shows the manner in which he considers it possible, by remodelling the present system as regards those two branches, and combining this measure with other reforms, to relieve the taxpayer of some of the most objectionable of his burdens, without at the same time diminishing the aggregate receipts. In his plan he has found it convenient to divide his measures into groups, each of which is so arranged as to contain a compensation for taxes abolished in the imposition or augmentation of other taxes, so that the rejection of any one set of Bills will not prejudice the successful working of the remainder should they pass into a law. Thus by combining the repeal of the taxes on fuel, soap, and vinegar, with the increase of the excise on spirits and beer, a higher rate of tax on house-rent and on

hearths, by readjusting the tax called "patent-regt," and by imposing a duty on coffee and increasing the duty on tea as a compensation for an anticipated loss from the amendment of the stamp and registration duties, no disturbance of the financial balance is expected to ensue from the rejection or adoption of any one or more of these measures to the exclusion of the others.

Of these projected measures only a portion of the first group has been laid before the Chambers, namely, 1st, a bill providing for the reform of the "personeel" tax; 2nd, for repealing the tax upon fuel; 3rd, for repealing the tax upon soap; and 4th, for increasing the excise upon spirits.

1. The reform of the "personeel" tax. This will continue to be imposed upon the same subjects, namely, *a*. House rent; *b*. Doors and windows; *c*. Hearths; and *d*. Furniture;—leaving *e*. Servants; *f*. Horses, at the disposal of the communes. The tax upon house rent will be raised from 5 to 6 per cent., while doors and windows, instead of being charged according to the progressive scale represented in my Report of June 29, 1861 (see Reports, &c., No. 5, p. 137), will pay an uniform rate of 68 cents each; and hearths in like manner will be charged 4 florins each, while the tax or furniture will remain at the same rate as at present, viz., 1 per cent. With respect to this last head, however, a different scale is adopted for calculating the value of furniture in cases where the taxpayer elects to have it apprised at a certain multiple of his house rent. This scale is set forth in Table No. 4.

The system of exemptions will also be arranged in a different manner, so as to avoid the inequalities mentioned before, and also to effect a more gradual rise from the point where taxation commences up to the imposition of the full amount. For this purpose an inquiry has been instituted throughout the kingdom respecting the house rent paid on an average in different parts of the country by the lower class of operatives and labourers. From the results of this inquiry a Table has been prepared in which the kingdom has been divided into districts for the purpose of taxation (corresponding with the present arrondissements or divisions according to the jurisdiction of the different Courts of Justice) in each of which a fixed amount of house rent has been assumed as the minimum liable to taxation. A copy of this Table is annexed (No. 5), in which the fourth column shows the exceptional portion of each district, namely, that in which the minimum is fixed at a higher point, by reason of the higher comparative rates of house rent paid in such exceptional portions. All householders paying less than the house rent fixed for each district respectively are exempt from taxation under all the different heads; while those who exceed this minimum pay only a portion of the tax, ascertained according to Table No. 6; that is to say, if the house rent exceeds the minimum fixed for the district by less than 8 per cent., then the householder will enjoy a remission equal to nine-tenths of the tax, and so on until the rent exceeds the minimum by 72 per cent., when he becomes liable to be assessed to the whole amount.

It is proposed to leave the fifth and sixth heads of the "personeel" tax, namely, that on servants and horses, at the disposition of the communes, in order that by either combining these with such personal direct taxes as are now subsisting in any of them, or by assuming them as a basis of a direct tax where none now exists, it may become practicable in many of them to get rid of the taxes in consumption either entirely or in part, and more especially such as affect the articles of first necessity. At the same time such alterations in the communal law will be introduced as will prohibit the imposition of a tax on any article of consumption before first raising a direct tax equal in amount to the per-centage on the State direct taxes authorized by the present law; and further, making it necessary to obtain a special law in each case where the necessities of a commune may require the taxation of any article of consumption other than those subject to State excise. By these means it is expected that in North Brabant the greater part of the excise on the first necessaries of life may be dispensed with, and the rest either partially or entirely abolished. In Gelderland one half of the communes would no longer require any taxes on consumption, while in the remainder the greater part of the charges imposed on articles of first necessity might be done away with. In South Holland, where the system of excise is most prevalent, a great improvement might be brought about, and in some places all such like taxes might be abolished. In North Holland, also, the necessaries of life might be to a great degree relieved from taxation where they are now subject to it. In Zeeland two-thirds of the communes might get rid of all excise, and the remainder might reduce it within narrow limits. The whole Province of Utrecht, with the exception of six communes, might be free

of excise. In Friesland the taxes on butchers' meat and fuel, now raised in 32 communes out of 43, might be abolished in all but one, while the excise on other articles might be materially diminished. In Overijssel, also, the same articles might be untaxed, and the excise reduced within narrow limits, with a prospect of an entire repeal. In Groningen, where with one exception no excise is raised on flour, butchers' meat, or fuel, the amount of the other taxes on consumption may be materially reduced. Drenthe may be brought into a condition similar to that of Overijssel; and lastly, in Limberg, where the three large towns only tax articles of consumption, while they raise no direct taxes of their own, by imposing these to a reasonable amount the excise may be very considerably reduced.

I subjoin two other Tables (Nos. 7 and 8) showing the operations of the present system of exemptions in comparison with those proposed under the new Bills.

2. The particulars of the tax upon fuel are fully given in my former Report, so that it is only necessary to mention here that the loss to the revenue by the repeal of this tax is estimated at 3,000,000 florins (about 250,000*l.*).

3. With respect to soap, the excise on which it is also proposed to abolish, it is observed that it is levied at a rate of nearly 50 per cent. on the value (10 florins per 100 kilogrammes), and that estimated produce of the tax for the present year is 1,260,000 florins (105,000*l.*). The accompanying Tables Nos. 9 and 10 will show the quantities charged in each year since 1857, and the receipts on account of the duty.

4. The excise on spirits, now amounting to 22 florins per cask of 22 gallons, is to be raised to 35 florins per cask. The probable gain to the revenue from this increase is estimated thus:—Average annual consumption of spirits for the five years ending 1861, 261,460 casks; 13 florins per cask additional duty, 3,398,980 florins; making a deduction for the probable falling-off in consumption, as well on account of enhanced price as from the sale of smuggled spirits, the gain may be expected not to fall short of 3,000,000 florins, or 250,000*l.*

The general financial result of the reforms contemplated by this group of measures may be stated as follows:—

	Florins.		Florins.
Expected increase from the redistribution and partial augmentation of the "personeel" tax	2,500,000	Loss of revenue by assigning the tax on horses and servants to the Communes .	1,600,000
Increased revenue from spirits	3,000,000	Loss of excise on fuel, repealed	3,000,000
Ditto from beer	500,000	Ditto excise on soap, repealed	1,200,000
Total	6,000,000	Total	5,800,000

Showing an expected gain of 200,000 florins, or about 16,700*l.*

(Signed) WILLIAM R. WARD.

(Table No. 1.)—Householders residing in Communes where the Population of the principal place does not exceed the numbers set down below, and paying an amount of rent as therein specified.

Population.	Entirely exempt from taxation under the first three heads.	Enjoying a remission of two-thirds.	Enjoying a remission of one-third.
	Annual Rent.	Annual Rent.	Annual Rent.
Under 3,000	18 florins	From 18 to 21 florins	From 21 to 24 florins
From 3,000 to 5,000 ..	22 ,,	,, 22 to 25 ,,	,, 25 to 28 ,,
,, 5,000 to 8,000 ..	25 ,,	,, 25 to 30 ,,	,, 30 to 33 ,,
,, 8,000 to 12,000 ..	30 ,,	,, 30 to 35 ,,	,, 35 to 38 ,,
,, 12,000 to 17,000 ..	35 ,,	,, 35 to 40 ,,	,, 40 to 44 ,,
,, 17,000 to 24,000 ..	40 ,,	,, 40 to 45 ,,	,, 45 to 49 ,,
,, 24,000 to 36,000 ..	45 ,,	,, 45 to 50 ,,	,, 50 to 55 ,,
,, 36,000 to 48,000 ..	50 ,,	,, 50 to 60 ,,	,, 60 to 70 ,,
Exceeding .. 48,000 ..	67 ,,	,, 67 to 80 ,,	,, 80 to 100 ..

(No. 2.)—TABLE showing the Produce of some Local Taxes in 1861, and of the 5th and 6th Head of Personal Taxation in 1861-62 in the several Provinces of the Kingdom.

Provinces.	Population.	Communal Per-centages on State Direct Taxes (after deduction of 2½ per cent. Charges of Collection).	Property Tax (Ordinary).	Total Amount of the Local Taxes on Consumption (either by way of Per-centages on State Excise or as Separate Assessment).		In the Preceding Column is comprised on account of						Personal Taxes under the 5th and 6th Head in 1861-62 (principal sum and 20 per cent. for the State.)
						Multure.		Butcher's Meat.		Fuel.		
				Number of Communes.	Produce.	Number of Communes.	Produce.	Number of Communes.	Produce.	Number of Communes.	Produce.	
		F. c.	F. c.		F. c.		F. c.		F. c.		F. c.	F. c.
North Brabant ...	411,947	182,285 97·5	282,782 03·5	181	411,062 88·5	2	42 616 69	10	32,981 20	6	15,500 57·5	125,490 90
Gelderland ...	407,452	220,145 80·5	305,729 50·5	116	501,225 85	3	80,266 02·5	9	39,270 70	5	26,550 63	185,734 65
South Holland ...	630,088	590,417 36	867,460 54·5	195	2,442,245 83	46	584,429 80·5	44	301,721 49·5	32	300,957 68·5	340,600 20
North Holland ...	545,514	516,889 65	1,174,923 80	63	2,015 090 79	13	88,223 19·5	32	343,880 85	30	435,255 88	311,991 0
Zeeland	170,131	121,768 88·5	194,449 11	110	356,699 04·5	4	90,229 30	4	17,401 82	5	52,919 24	85,857 90
Utrecht	162,992	146,652 36	194,555 88·5	65	310,029 87·5	1	2,104 41	3	44,415 26·5	3	50,477 70·5	110,856 15
Friesland ...	276,420	205,772 27	596,361 17	43	539,606 74	...	...	28	48,854 39	16	56,082 24·5	129,309 90
Overijssel ...	237,688	85,354 57·5	158,481 74·5	59	217,213 0	...	...	7	10,517 03·5	2	13,156 57·5	80,467 95
Groningen ...	211,462	117,849 56·5	216,810 13·5	57	346,683 17	...	...	1	1,021 12	...	...	122,479 65
Drenthe	98,509	25,252 03·5	84,219 98·5	33	82,675 69	...	...	7	4,412 95·5	...	...	31,674 75
Limburg	219,194	58,081 01	50 565 50	3	173,648 67	1	37,001 88	3	34,378 27	3	2,962 44·5	62,436 0
Total ...	3,371,397	2,270,469 49	4,126,339 41·5	935	7,396,181 54·5	70	924,871 30·5	148	878,855 09	102	953,862 98	1,587,229 05

(No. 3.)—TABLE containing a view of the Progressive Increase of Local Taxes on Consumption since 1857.

Provinces.	Number of Communes				Total Produce of the Local Taxes on Consumption in—			Amount of Direct Taxation in—		
	Existing in each Province in 1861.	Where Local Taxes on Consumption are raised, in—								
		1857.	1859.	1861.	1857.	1859.	1861.	1857.	1859.	1861.
					F. c.	F. c.	F. c.	F. c.	F. c.	F. c.
North Brabant	185	11	11	181	109,799 8·5	160,041 1	411,062 88·5	274,669 6·5	274,620 44·5	282,783 3·5
Gelderland	116	116	116	116	354,788 80·5	396,728 30·5	501,225 85	192,949 77·5	204,419 44	305,729 50·5
South Holland	197	96	97	195	1,769,357 30	2,060,608 0·5	2,442,245 83	763,802 45·5	760,062 8·5	867,460 54·5
North Holland	136	45	44	63	1,606,767 35	1,712,996 66	2,015,090 79	1,289,867 98·5	1,146,506 39	1,174,923 80
Zeeland	113	94	91	110	255,514 51·5	315,796 16·5	356,699 4·5	208,069 27·5	180,939 77·5	194,449 11
Utrecht...	72	61	59	65	249,874 95	266,472 61	310,029 87·5	184,163 77·5	187,483 53·5	194,555 88·5
Friesland	43	43	43	43	456,014 11	473,574 76	539,606 74	398,570 54·5	476,003 53	596,361 17
Overijssel	61	62	61	59	147,635 17·5	174,251 49	217,213 0	130,510 11	137,515 98·5	158,481 74·5
Groningen	57	57	57	57	165,015 54·5	176,561 31	346,683 17	208,801 8 5	199,672 55·5	216,810 13·5
Drenthe	33	33	33	33	61,556 93·5	67,525 6·5	82,675 69	65,000 60·5	64,951 47	84,219 98·5
Limburg	125	3	3	3	158,147 99	172,245 17	173,648 67	42,289 36	44,373 3	50,565 50
Total	1,138	621	615	925	5,334,371 76	5,976,730 55	7,396,181 54·5	3,758,694 3·5	3,676,548 24	4,126,339 41·5

(No. 4.)—TABLE showing the manner of taking the Value of Furniture for the purpose of Taxation as a Multiple of House-rent.

	When the Minimum of Rent amounts to									
	61 florins and above.	From 56 to 60 florins.	From 51 to 55 florins.	From 46 to 50 florins.	From 41 to 45 florins.	From 36 to 40 florins.	From 31 to 35 florins.	From 26 to 30 florins.	From 21 to 25 florins.	From 20 florins and less.
	And when the Rent exceeds such Minimum so many times as herein expressed, such Rent is multiplied by the corresponding factor in Column 1, to give the value of the Furniture.									
1	Under 2·2 times.	Under 2·03 times.	Under 1·88 times.	Under 1·75 times.	Under 1·63 times.	Under 1·54 times.	Under 1·46 times.	Under 1·40 times.	Under 1·37 times.	Under 1·35 times.
2	2·2 times & und. 4·2 times	2·03 times & un. 3·69 times	1·88 times & un. 3·24 times	1·75 times & un. 2·85 times	1·63 times & un. 2·50 times	1·54 times & un. 2·22 times	1·46 times & un. 1·99 times	1·40 times & un. 1·81 times	1·37 times & un. 1·71 times	1·35 times & un. 1·65 times
3	4·2 „ 7·2 „	3·69 „ 6·18 „	3·24 „ 5·24 „	2·85 „ 4·49 „	2·50 „ 3·80 „	2·22 „ 3·24 „	1·99 „ 2·78 „	1·81 „ 2·43 „	1·71 „ 2·21 „	1·65 „ 2·10 „
4	7·2 „ 11·2 „	6·18 „ 9·50 „	5·24 „ 7·96 „	4·49 „ 6·68 „	3·80 „ 5·53 „	3·24 „ 4·60 „	2·78 „ 3·83 „	2·43 „ 3·26 „	2·21 „ 2·89 „	2·10 „ 2·70 „
5	11·2 „ 16·2 „	9·50 „ 13·65 „	7·96 „ 11·36 „	6·68 „ 9·41 „	5·53 „ 7·69 „	4·60 „ 6·30 „	3·83 „ 5·14 „	3·26 „ 4·29 „	2·89 „ 3·74 „	2·70 „ 3·45 „
6	16·2 „ 22·2 „	13·65 „ 18·63 „	11·36 „ 15·43 „	9·41 „ 12·69 „	7·69 „ 10·29 „	6·30 „ 8·34 „	5·14 „ 6·72 „	4·29 „ 5·53 „	3·74 „ 4·75 „	3·45 „ 4·35 „
7	22·2 „ 29·2 „	18·63 „ 24·44 „	15·43 „ 20·18 „	12·69 „ 16·51 „	10·29 „ 13·32 „	8·34 „ 10·70 „	6·72 „ 8·56 „	5·53 „ 6·97 „	4·75 „ 5·93 „	4·35 „ 5·40 „
8	29·2 „ 37·2 „	24·44 „ 31·08 „	20·18 „ 25·62 „	16·51 „ 20·88 „	13·32 „ 16·79 „	10·70 „ 13·41 „	8·56 „ 10·67 „	6·97 „ 8·63 „	5·93 „ 7·28 „	5·40 „ 6·60 „
9	37·2 „ 46·2 „	31·08 „ 38·55 „	25·62 „ 31·75 „	20·88 „ 25·80 „	16·79 „ 20·70 „	13·41 „ 16·45 „	10·67 „ 13·05 „	8·63 „ 10·50 „	7·28 „ 8·80 „	6·60 „ 7·95 „
10	46·2 and over.	38·55 and over.	31·75 and over.	25·80 and over.	20·70 and over.	16·45 and over.	13·05 and over.	10·50 and over.	8·80 and over.	7·95 and over.

(No. 5.)—TABLE showing the Fixed Amount of House Rent assumed as the Minimum liable to Taxation in the Various Districts.

Provinces.	Buildings in the undermentioned Arrondissement, with the exception of the Communes mentioned in Column 4.		Buildings in the Commune.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
		Florins.		Florins.
North Brabant ..	's Hertogenbosch ..	21	's Hertogenbosch (fortress only)	36
	Eindhoven	15	Eindhoven	27
	Breda	25	Breda	35
			Bergen op Zoom ..	32
			Oosterhout	25
Gelderland ..	Arnhem	28	Arnhem	42
	Nijmegen	26	Nykerk	33
	Zutphen	19	Harderwijk	30
	Tiel	23	Nijmegen (fortress only) ..	34
			Zutphen	37
			Doesborgh	38
			Tiel	35
			Culemborg	31
South Holland ..	's Gravenhage ..	36	's Gravenhage (except Scheveningen)	61
	Leiden	31	Delft	49
	Rotterdam	32	Leiden	33
	Dordrecht	31	Rotterdam . ..	64
	Gorinchem	26	Schiedam	61
	Brielle	35	Gouda . ..	51
			Vlaardingen	39
			Dordrecht	44
			Gorinchem	43
North Holland ..	Amsterdam ..	34	Amsterdam	63
	Alkmaar	26	Hilversum	36
	Hoorn	29	Alkmaar	39
	Haarlem	36	Helder	57
			Texel (Island)	20
			Wieringen (Island) ..	24
			Hoorn	45
			Enkhuizen	32
			Vlieland (Island) ..	14
			Terschelling (Island) ..	22
			Marken (Island) ..	13
			Haarlem	46
			Zaandam	38
Zeeland . ..	Middleburg ..	29	Middelburg	35
	Goes	27	Vlissingen	36
	Zierikzee	30	Goes	40
			Zierikzee	35
Utrecht ..	Utrecht	30	Utrecht	58
	Amersfoort ..	27	Amersfoort	40
Friesland ..	Leeuwarden ..	30	Leeuwarden	54
	Heerenveen ..	23	Dockum	41
	Sneek	29	Franeker	31
			Harlingen	35
			Ameland (Island) ..	20
			Schiermonnikoog (Island) ..	15
			Heerenveen	31
			Sneek	42
			Bolsward	30
Overjissel ..	Zwolle	22	Zwolle	37
	Deventer	22	Kampen	39
	Almelo	19	Deventer	40
			Almelo	20
			Enschedé	31
Groningen ..	Groningen	27	Groningen	42
	Winschoten ..	25	Winschoten	32
	Appingadam ..	27	Veendam	30
			Appingadam	35
Drenthe ..	Assen	20	Assen	32
			Meppel	28
Limburg ..	Maastricht . ..	14	Maastricht	38
	Roermond	13	Roermond	26
			Venlo	20

(No. 6.)—Partial Exemptions from the Tax on House-rent, &c.

0·9	of the amount	when the house-rent does not exceed	108	per cent. of	the minimum fixed in Table No. 5.
0·8	,,	,,	116	,,	,,
0·7	,,	,,	124	,,	,,
0·6	,,	,,	132	,,	,,
0·5	,,	,,	140	,,	,,
0·4	,,	,,	148	,,	,,
0·3	,,	,,	156	,,	,,
0·2	,,	,,	164	,,	,,
0·1	,,	,,	172	,,	,,

	2. Population on December 31, 1850.	3. Total Number of Dwelling-Houses.	4. Proportion of Dwellings to Population, viz., 1 to	5. Dwelling-Houses exempt, being under value. (*a.*)	6. Dwelling-Houses taxed according to House-rent. (*b.*)	7. Proportion by 1,000. (*a.*)	8. Proportion by 1,000. (*b.*)	9. Total Rental of Dwellings liable to Tax.	10. Proportion of Column 2 to Column 9.	11. Amount of Tax charged in the Books, Principal Sum and Per-centages, in 1859–60.	12. Amount of Tax impossible to be collected in 1859–60.	13. Proportion Per Cent. of Tax impossible to be collected. To the Tax.	14. Per Head.	15. Remarks.
								F. c.		F. c.	F. c.			
The Kingdom	3,308,969	652,062	5·07	260,385	391,677	0·399	0·601	30,462,036 0	9·21	9,027,584 31	225,032 9	0·0249·5	0·0680	
The Provinces—														
North Holland	407,794	80,788	5·05	35,951	44,837	0·445	0·555	2,192,251 0	5·33	692,085 48·5	11,116 89·5	0·0160·5	0·0272·5	
Gelderland	403,640	74,702	5·40	28,354	46,348	0·380	0·620	2,559,827 0	6·34	861,026 17	3,835 54	0·0044·5	0·0095	
South Holland	619,380	128,438	4·82	50,054	78,384	0·390	0·610	8,283,864 0	13·37	2,320,896 9	82,812 18·5	0·0356·5	0·1337	
North Holland	523,876	109,135	4·80	41,622	67,513	0·381	0·619	8,432,939 0	16·10	2,095,263 86	82,759 98	0·0395	0·1580	
Zeeland	166,112	32,291	5·14	6,715	25,576	0·208	0·792	1,276,154 0	7·68	461,470 40	11,276 7·5	0·0244·5	0·0679	
Utrecht	160,106	31,326	5·11	15,695	15,631	0·501	0·499	1,787,180 0	11·16	584,017 16	10,764 50·5	0·0184·5	0·0672·5	
Friesland	274,305	53,492	5·13	14,924	38,568	0·279	0·721	2,081,609 0	7·59	698,863 7	15,679 74·5	0·0224·5	0·0571·5	
Overijssel	235,155	43,392	5·42	19,183	24,209	0·442	0·558	1,231,271 0	5·24	370,419 93·5	2,955 55·5	0·0079·5	0·0125·5	
Groningen	207,688	42,331	4·91	15,128	27,203	0·357	0·643	1,537,562 0	7·40	545,880 26·5	1,698 19·5	0·0031	0·0082	
Drenthe	95,231	17,548	5·43	7,580	9,968	0·432	0·568	364,825 0	3·83	119,046 70·5	1,094 14·5	0·0092	0·0115	
Limburg	215,682	38,619	5·58	25,179	13,440	0·655	0·345	714,552 0	3·31	278,615 17	1,039 27	0·0037	0·0048	
List of some Communes varying most from one another with reference to the number of dwellings liable to tax and of dwellings exempt from tax—														
Bergschenhoek	995	208	4·78	2	206	0·010	0·990	8,595 0	8·64	3,292 60	397 31·5	0·1206·5	0·3993	
Schiebroek	333	60	5·55	..	60	..	1·000	2,779 0	8·35	944 23	89 78	0·0951	0·2696	
Langeruigeweide	458	74	6·19	1	73	0·013	0·987	3,169 0	6·92	1,431 34·5	27 85·5	0·0194·5	0·0608	
Mathenesse	1,325	283	4·68	1	282	0·004	0·996	12,631 0	9·53	3,917 7	465 56·5	0·1188·5	0·3513	
Bennebroek	578	123	4·70	2	121	0·015	0·985	9,096 0	15·74	3,152 97	117 99	0·0374	0·2041·5	
Bloemendaal	3,043	500	6·09	8	492	0·016	0·984	61,005 0	20·05	18,742 84·5	428 71	0·0228·5	0·1409	
Houtrijk en Polanen	412	90	4·58	1	89	0·011	0·989	4,114 0	9·99	1,138 22	58 41·5	0·0513	0·1417·5	
Monnikkendam	2,691	588	4·58	2	586	0·003	0·997	25,051 0	9·31	9,257 7	532 19·5	0·0575·5	0·1977·5	
Nieuwer Amstel	6,171	1,449	4·26	..	1,449	..	1·000	83,962 0	13·61	22,710 95·5	2,597 77	0·1144	0·4209·5	
Diemen	788	167	4·72	..	167	..	1·000	11,386 0	14·45	3,299 88·5	206 5	0·0624	0·2615	
Huizum	1,414	271	5·22	4	267	0·015	0·985	18,140 0	12·83	5,681 3	314 24	0·0553	0·2222	
Jorwerd	1,720	302	5·70	8	294	0·026	0·974	17,192 0	10·00	6,587 87	13 99·5	0·0021	0·0081	
Zeelst	1,354	279	4·85	201	78	0·720	0·280	1,989 0	1·47	695 65	..	..	..	
Bergeyk	1,763	382	4·62	277	105	0·725	0·275	3,268 0	1·85	1,422 38·5	3 27·5	0·0023	0·0019	
Zesgehuchten	941	218	4·32	168	50	0·771	0·229	1,124 0	1·19	315 2	3 78·5	0·0120	0·0040	
Geldrop	1,781	482	3·69	344	138	0·714	0·286	4,392 0	2·47	1,607 81	7 34	0·0045·5	0·0041	
Berg en Terblijt	867	179	4·84	142	37	0·793	0·207	1,353 0	1·56	645 51	1 38·5	0·0021·5	0·0016	
Gronsveld	1,664	354	4·70	280	74	0·791	0·209	2,566 0	1·54	1,096 2	..	..	..	
Ulestraten	810	172	4·71	146	26	0·849	0·151	958 0	1·18	530 69	..	..	..	
Slenaken	574	133	4·32	112	21	0·842	0·158	687 0	1·20	309 9·5	..	..	..	
Elsloo	1,219	307	3·97	280	27	0·912	0·088	919 0	0·75	823 68·5	4 55	0·0055	0·0037	
Stein	1,619	366	4·42	335	31	0·915	0·085	754 0	0·47	283 37	..	..	..	
Herkenbosch	1,380	280	4·93	232	48	0·829	0·171	1,267 0	0·92	542 24	1 61	0·0029·5	0·0012	
Susteren	1,926	427	4·51	360	67	0·843	0·157	1,678 0	0·87	753 28	20 62	0·0274	0·0107	

Amount of Minimum for Exemption.	
Under the Present Law.	Under the Proposed Law.
F. c.	F. c.
18 0	32 0
18 0	32 0
18 0	31 0
18 0	32 0
18 0	36 0
18 0	36 0
18 0	36 0
18 0	29 0
18 0	34 0
18 0	34 0
18 0	34 0
18 0	30 0
18 0	15 0
18 0	15 0
18 0	15 0
18 0	15 0
18 0	14 0
18 0	14 0
18 0	14 0
18 0	14 0
18 0	14 0
18 0	14 0
18 0	13 0
18 0	14 0

(No. 8.)—TABLE showing the Amount of the Rental of the Dwelling-houses in the different Communes in the Kingdom beneath that which renders them liable to Tax.

A. According to the Bill. B. According to the existing Law.

Arrondissement.	According to the Bill.	According to the existing Law.		Exceptions.	According to the Bill.	According to the existing Law.	Remarks.
	Fl.	Fl.	Fl.		Fl.	Fl.	
's Hertogenbosch	21		Except—	's Hertogenbosch (fortress)	36	40	
Eindhoven	15	18	Roozendaal - 22	Eindhoven	27	22	
Breda	25		Waalwijk - 22	Breda	35	35	
				Bergen op Zoom	32	25	
				Oosterhout	25	22	
Arnhem	28			Arnhem	42	40	
Nijmegen	26		Except—	Nijkerk	33	22	
Zutphen	19	18	Zalt-Bommel - 22	Harderwijk	30	22	
Tiel	23			Nijmegen (fortress)	34	40	
				Zutphen	37	30	
				Doesborgh	38	22	
				Tiel	35	25	Up to 1861 the exemption at Tiel began at 22 florins.
				Culenborg	31	22	
			Except—				
's Gravenhage	36		Schveningen - 25	's Gravenhage (except Scheveningen)	61	67	
Leiden	31		Katwijk aan Zee 22	Delft	49	40	
Rotterdam	32		Maassluis - 22	Leiden	33	50	
Dordrecht	31	18	Oud-Beijerland - 22	Rotterdam	64	67	
Gorinchem	26		Brielle - 22	Schiedam	61	35	
Brielle	35		Hellevoetsluis - 22	Gouda	51	35	
			Delfshaven - 22	Vlaardingen	39	30	
				Dordrecht	44	40	
				Gorinchem	43	30	
Amsterdam	34		Except—	Amsterdam	63	67	
Alkmaar	26		Edam - 22	Hilversum	36	25	
Hoorn	29	18	Purmerend - 22	Alkmaar	39	30	
Haarlem	36		Wormerveer - 22	Helder	57	35	
				Texel (Island)	20	18	
				Wieringen (Island)	24	18	
				Hoorn	45	30	
				Enkhuizen	32	22	
				Vlieland (Island)	14	18	
				Terschelling (Island)	22	18	
				Marken (Island)	13	18	
				Haarlem	46	45	
				Zaandam	38	30	
Middelburg	29			Middelburg	35	35	
Goes	27	18		Vlissingen	36	30	
Zierikzee	30			Goes	40	22	
				Zierikzee	35	25	
Utrecht	30	18		Utrecht	58	67	Up to 1860 the exemption at Utrecht began at 50 florins.
Amersfoort	27			Amersfoort	40	30	
Leeuwarden	30			Leeuwarden	54	45	Up to 1862 the exemption at Leeuwarden began at 40 florins.
Heerenveen	23	18		Dockum	41	22	
Sneek	29			Franeker	31	22	
				Harlingen	35	30	
				Ameland (Island)	20	18	
				Schiermonnikoog (Island)	15	18	
				Heerenveen	31	18	
				Sneek	42	25	
				Bolsward	30	22	
			Except—				
Zwolle	22		Steenwijk - 22	Zwolle	37	30	Up to 1861 the exemption at Zwolle began at 35 florins.
Deventer	22	18	Zwartsluis - 22	Kampen	39	30	
Almelo	19		Oldenzaal - 22	Deventer	40	35	
				Almelo	20	22	
				Enschedé	31	22	
Groningen	27		Except—	Groningen	42	45	
Winschoten	25	18	Wildervank - 22	Winschoten	32	22	
Appingadam	27		Oude Pekela - 22	Veendam	30	25	
				Appingadam	35	18	
Assen	20	18		Assen	32	22	
				Meppel	28	25	
				Maastricht	38	45	
Maastricht	14	18		Roermond	26	25	
Roermond	13			Venlo	20	25	

(No. 9.)—Quantities of Soap for which Soap-manufacturers and Soap-boilers have been charged during each Year herein mentioned.

Year.	Soft.	Hard.	Total.	Quantity, after deducting Exports, and that exempted from Excise, as well as the Quantity of spoiled Soap.
	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.
1857 . ..	12,491,454	581,405·5	13,072,859·5	12,118,232
1858 . ..	12,774,398	357,303	13,131,701	12,261,639
1859 . ..	13,204,719	451,556·5	13,656,275·5	12,688,365
1860 . ..	12,934,720·4	493,331	13,428,051·4	12,527,520
1861 . ..	13,147,325·5	516,729	13,664,054·5	12,614,598
1862 . ..	12,872,279	502,301	13,374,580	

(No. 10.)—Receipts on Account of Excise on Soap.

Years.	Principal Sum.	Per-centages.	10 per cent. Stamp on Collection.	Total.
	Florins c.	Florins c.	Florins c.	Florins c.
1842	847,313 53·5	321,979 13·5	116,929 27	1,286,221 94
1843	854,090 07	324,554 22·5	117,864 43	1,296,508 72·5
1844	853,338 32·5	324,268 54·5	117,760 68·5	1,295,367 55·5
1845	843,579 09	320,560 06	116,413 91·5	1,280,553 06·5
1846	818,023 46·5	310,848 91	112,887 23·5	1,241,759 61
1847	785,564 68·5	298,514 57	108,407 92·5	1,192,487 18
1848	803,285 51	305,248 47	110,853 40	1,219,387 38
1849	823,290 58·5	312,850 41	113,614 10	1,249,755 09·5
1850	836,829 31	317,995 14	115,482 44·5	1,270,306 89·5
1851	826,519 29	314,077 34	114,059 66 5	1,254,656 29 5
1852	864,743 83·5	328,602 67	119,334 65	1,312,681 15·5
1853	833,566 47	316,755 25·5	115,032 17·5	1,265,353 90
1854	853,757 62	324,427 89	117,818 55	1,296,004 06
1855	796,188 91	302,551 78	109,874 07	1,208,614 76
1856	815,339 73	309,829 09	112,516 88	1237,685 70
1857	845,670 80·5	321,354 90·5	116,702 57	1,283,728 28
1858	865,385 63·5	328,846 53·5	119,423 21·5	1,313,655 38·5
1859	888,572 33	337,657 49	122,622 98	1,348,852 80
1860	1,250,331 08	..	..	1,250,331 08
1861	1,276,179 41·5	..	..	1,276,179 41·5
1862	1,259,448 84	..	..	1,259,448 84

Norway.

Report by Mr. Hamilton, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Stockholm, August 31, 1863.

Finance.

THE Budget of Norway proposed for the financial term 1863-66 is 4,760,000 specie-dollars.*

The principal revenue is derived from the Customs, calculated at 2,550,000 specie-dollars yearly.

The tax on the home production of brandy is calculated at 550,000 specie-dollars yearly. In the Budget of the present triennium the tax was calculated at 600,000 specie-dollars, but during the years 1860 and 1861 the actual return has fallen considerably short of this calculation owing to the reduced production of brandy in consequence of the potatoe disease.

* 1 specie-dollar Norwegian is equal to 4*s*. 6*d*.

The tax on malt, used for the home production of beer, is calculated at 250,000 specie-dollars yearly.

The stamp duty is calculated at about 73,000 specie dollars.

The gross returns from the Postal Department, calculated in the Budget at 321,300 specie-dollars, and from the telegraphs at 63,800 specie-dollars, do not, however, cover the expenses of their maintenance and administration.

The principal revenue being derived, as stated above, from the Customs, and consequently depending upon general conjunctures and the state of commerce, the Government has lately appointed a Committee in order to examine the question whether a more direct mode of taxation might not be introduced.

BUDGET proposed to the Storthing by the Government for the Financial Term 1863-66.

	Specie Dollars.
Custom-house	2,850,000
Tax on brandy	550,000
Tax on malt	250,000
Paper stamps, after deducting expenses	68,500
Stamp on cards, after deducting expenses	5,200
Legacy duty	28,500
Corn rents	19,600
Tithes	15,000
Land and farming rent on property belonging to State	4,600
Yearly income from State property sold	16,000
Gross receipts from Kongsberg silver-mine	99,000
Gross receipts from Postal Department	321,300
Gross receipts from Telegraph Office	63,800
Department and law fees	6,500
Rents and payments on account of debts owing to the State	162,600
Dividend on State's old Bank stock	42,000
Dividend on State's new Bank stock, according to Law of August 8, 1842	62,500
Dividend according to Bank Law of September 28, 1857	15,000
Interest on sum paid by State for the ground for the Christiania and Edsvald Railroad	5,200
Dividend on State stock in above-named railroad	12,000
Interest on the foundation capital of mortgage banks	31,875
Gross returns of the Mint	1,700
Different receipts	26,000
Interest on surplus	32,500
From the surplus itself	90,625
	4,760,000

Public Credit.

The public debt of Norway which at the end of August 1859 was 7,688,300 specie-dollars, was in the same month of 1862 reduced to 7,266,500 specie-dollars; $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions thereof was borrowed in 1858 in order to construct railroads. A considerable part of the money obtained by these loans is lent by the State in advances made to promote public works and for other similar purposes, generally on the security of the works or property for whose benefit the advances are made, which therefore constitute a full security for so much of the public debt.

According to the Treasury accounts for 1860, the public debt only surpassed the Treasury property by 1,300,000 specie-dollars.

The principal loan establishments are—

The Bank of Norway with its Branch Banks in the principal towns.

The Mortgage Bank, guaranteed by the State, which lends on security in landed property.

Discounting Committees, established by the Government, through whom the surplus of the Treasury is disposed of in loans to private individuals at short date.

The private loan establishments are the "Credit Bank," and the "Credit Kasse" of Christiania, besides which there are savings banks all over the country, as well as insurance offices which also lend money.

Commerce.

Commerce in Norway has in the last year suffered like that of other countries, owing to the unsettled state of political affairs in general, but it is now steadily

improving. The price on timber has been higher, and the export greater. The large fisheries were also very abundant in 1862.

Manufactures.

Although the manufactures in Norway are not yet very significant, still in the course of the last twenty years several have been established, especially at and in the neighbourhood of Christiania, consisting of spinning and weaving mills, cloth manufactories, and considerable manufactures of sail cloth, of which the capital invested is about 500,000 specie-dollars, and the gross returns yearly about 250,000 specie-dollars. Besides these, there are mechanical manufactures both in Christiania, in Bergen, and in Drontheim. Notwithstanding the difficulties of obtaining raw cotton, the greater part of the mill-owners have been able, owing to their having cotton in reserve, to keep on their workmen, only making a reduction in the time of labour; none have been obliged as yet entirely to cease working; as foreign thread has not much risen in price the weavers have been able to carry on their trade with advantage.

Agriculture.

In order to improve agricultural knowledge in general, and to form teachers for that purpose, the State has established a central institution where theoretical and practical instruction is given; besides this there are in the different provinces of the country several lesser institutions, supported partly by the State and partly by the province itself. There are also cattle shows and prizes in the different districts. The use of these institutions becomes more and more acknowledged in the land, and the results thereof are shown by the increase in the production. One of the great obstacles to agricultural prosperity consisted in the community of landed property which existed in several of the provinces of Norway. By a law passed in 1857, each owner in common was allowed to claim a division, and this partition was to be effected by public surveyors. This law had produced the most beneficial effects, and in many parts of the country this division has already taken place, so as to secure to each owner his own separate part to be cultivated by him. The State also allows contributions or loans towards the drainage and cultivation of swamps. Notwithstanding these improvements the country is still obliged to import considerable quantities of corn.

Shipping.

The merchant navy of Norway consisted at the end of 1860 of 5,287 ships, of 266,156 commerce lasts (about 665,000 tons), with crews of 33,014 men. Since that time the loss by old and wrecked ships has been more than counterbalanced by ships built in the country and sold to foreign countries.

The Tables of the Trade of Norway annexed are drawn up with the completeness of detail found in all the statistical publications of the Scandinavian Governments; but it is necessary, for the proper comparison of results, to reduce the quantities given by them to values at the prices of the time.

According to this mode of computation it appears that the whole import trade of the country in 1861 was about 5,000,000*l.* sterling, or 3*l.* per head of the population.

As regards the necessities of the population, nearly four-tenths of the whole importation in the order of their value consisted of common articles of food, as corn and meal, butter, salt, meat, cheese, rice, and other less important articles; and two-tenths of articles of luxury, as coffee, tobacco, wine, spirits, refined sugar, dry fruits and others; while, as regards the industry of the country, nearly three-tenths of the whole importation consisted of materials as coals, raw sugar, cotton, hemp, oil, hides, wool, iron, dyestuffs, and others; and two-tenths of manufactured articles, metals, cottons, linens, silks, glass, paper, woollens, earthenware, leather, and others. Of the whole nearly three-tenths came from the British dominions, and about a third entered through the port of Christiania, the centre of the manufacturing power, as well as of the population and wealth of Norway.

It will be seen that the chief article of food was corn and its products, always more or less in demand from the difficulties encountered by agriculturists in the severe climate of the country. The quantity was 1,727,000 Norwegian barrels, or

826,330 imperial quarters of corn, chiefly rye and barley; with 1,235,294 lispunds, or 9,726 tons of meal, chiefly rye. The value of these quantities may be computed at 1,600,000*l.*, or about 20*s.* (being over 2 cwt.) for each head of the population; an enormous proportion which is by no means rare in Norway.

Next in amount to corn are butter, lard, and cheese, 5,679,294 lbs., to be valued at 200,000*l.*, to which may be added, in their order, salt, meat, rice, and potatoes, amounting together to about 120,000*l.*

Of luxuries, coffee was imported to the extent of 10,568,992 lbs., its value about 350,000*l.*; wine and spirits 4,160,578 lbs. in weight, with about 6,000 gallons in measure (making about 540,000 gallons in all), of the value of 300,000*l.*; tobacco 3,542,260 lbs. in weight, or 150,000*l.* in value.

Of this importation of luxuries, which it will be seen amounts to one half of the value of the corn imported, more than a moiety entered at secondary ports, and went to supply other than the more wealthy districts dependent on Christiania. In considering the consumption of luxuries with reference to the general habits of the population it must be remembered that the brandy tax of the country produces annually about 750,000 specie dollars, (168,750*l.*) and shows a legal manufacture (the illicit not considered) of about 3,000,000 imperial gallons.

Norway is naturally formed for a manufacturing country. Its universal water power, abundant fuel, and deep inlets, give it easy means for the supply and conversion of raw material, while a long annual period of inaction as regards outdoor labour seems to make indoor occupation a necessary resource.

But whatever the degree of industry displayed in the simple products of family labour, organized manufactories have not made much progress; from published tables it appears that there are not a hundred of them in the country—spinning, weaving, rope, paper, and metal wares—employing about 5,000 hands.

The whole value of manufacturing material imported (not including coal, part of which is applied to other purposes, and sugar, part of which is consumed raw) is under 400,000*l.*, or less than 5*s.* per head of the population. Nearly one half of this is cotton yarn, which is in extensive use for the home-woven tissues of the peasantry; and more than an eighth hemp, extensively worked up by the people themselves.

Of the manufactured imports, textile fabrics make up about half; cottons, 200,000*l.*; linen, 80,000*l.*; silk, 60,000*l.*; woollens, under 20,000*l.* Next in importance are hard-wares, for about 350,000*l.*, including 300,000 lbs. weight of as simple a manufactured article as nails; while glass and earthenware were imported for 40,000*l.*, and paper for 25,000*l.*

(Signed) FRE^{c}. HAMILTON.

Table of the Principal Foreign Goods and Products Imported to Norway in the year 1861, showing the proportion thereof Imported to Christiania, and also the proportion imported from Great Britain and Ireland, the East and West Indies, and the British Possessions in North America.

Goods and Products.	Weight Measure, Number, or Value.	Total Foreign Import.	To Christiania.	From Great Britain and Ireland.	From East India.	From the West Indies.	From the British Possessions in North America.
Cotton and cotton goods—							
Cotton	pund*	3,275,964	2,800,389	2,358,963	517,430	—	—
Cotton yarn—							
Untwisted and undyed	,,	42,801	14,115	40,584	—	—	—
Twisted and undyed	,,	28,363	11,132	25,303	—	—	—
Dyed or twisted with metallic wire	,,	42,489	19,207	13,916	—	—	—
Sail cloth and other undyed, unbleached stuffs, weighing 18 lod† or above, per square alen‡ .. .	,,	361	..	202	—	—	—
Wadding	,,	257	60	14	—	—	—

* 1 "pund" equal to 1·0981 lb. English.
† 1 "lod" (ounce) equal to 0·0343 lb avoirdupois.
‡ 1 "alen" (ell) equal to 0·6862 English yards.

Goods and Products.	Weight, Number, Measure, or Value.	Total Foreign Import.	To Christiania.	From Great Britain and Ireland.	From East India.	From the West Indies.	From the British Possessions in North America.
Cotton and cotton goods—							
Stuffs weighing 10 lod or above per square alen, bleached, printed, dyed, or woven of dyed yarn; fishing nets of cotton yarn	pund	44,879	18,828	16,966	—	—	—
Marly, embroidery canvas, stiffening, corded book and other open stuffs prepared with glue or paste; wicks both twisted and woven	„	6,818	3,545	2,598	—	—	—
Tape and band, and also stuffs with india rubber or gutta percha interwoven in their web, and belts of the same texture	„	20,101	5,537	3,757	—	—	—
Diaper and damask stuffs, and also handkerchiefs not falling under a category liable to higher duty ..	„	6,078	554	4,511	—	—	—
Hose, both knitted and woven, dyed, and undyed	„	7,620	3,600	1,283	—	—	—
Shirt fronts, worked and woven ..	„	627	65	136	—	—	—
Blond lace, net, lace, and blond ..	„	3,489	1,381	1,649	—	—	—
Other transparent or open cotton goods	„	20,789	8,606	5,143	—	—	—
Printed cotton goods, close.. ..	„	209,263	55,958	125,031	—	—	—
Party coloured and not printed, close cotton goods	„	179,649	57,782	57,557	—	—	—
Close cotton goods of one colour, or bleached	„	230,559	90,680	187,606	—	—	—
Unbleached close cotton goods ..	„	152,412	8,019	145,463	—	—	—
Brandy and spirits of all descriptions, corn brandy excepted, with or without addition, and without regard to strength—							
In casks	„	2,727,434	1,615,058	12,835	—	—	—
In bottles or stone flasks.. ..	pot*	10,466	4,396	679	—	—	—
Bread, wheaten, or mixed with other kinds of flour, hard or soft	pund	120,122	6,563	79,277	—	10	—
Rye, or other kinds of bread ..	„	15,613	..	1,656	—	—	—
Oakum	„	114,614	22,326	45,740	—	—	—
Beasts and meat—							
Living beasts, horned cattle, great and small..	number	1,037	—	—	—	—	—
Eatables—							
Pork, fresh	pund	46,815	1,008	17	—	—	—
Salted pork	„	1,093.912	609,686	18 728	—	—	—
Bacon	„	88,506	46,507	2,127	—	—	20
Fresh meat	„	53,287	212	338	—	—	—
Salted meat	„	736,947	148,123	7,702	—	—	—
Sausages and tongues	„	76,275	54,462	522	—	—	—
Smoked, dried, or hung meat ..	„	6,804	766	63	—	—	—
Vinegar, in casks	„	103,550	39,751	57	—	—	—
„ in bottles or stone flasks ..	pot	405	..	66	—	—	—
White lead and oxide of zinc, minium of lead and of iron	pund	716,189	417,754	258,019	—	—	—
Dyeing woods, whole	„	707,990	357,270	437,395	—	—	—
„ rasped, pounded, in shavings and otherwise	„	239,467	134,447	73,596	—	—	—
Fat and tallow—							
Stearine, margarine, and palmetine, including paraffine and other greasy and oily substances from which the oily matter is either wholly or in part extracted, inclusive also of spermaceti	„	35,400	609	3	—	—	—
Stearine, margarine, and other similar candles	„	120,464	62,726	4,918	—	—	—
Tallow and other oily substances not otherwise mentioned in the Tariff ..	„	465,034	339,259	2,354	—	—	—
Tallow candles, &c.	„	57,419	1,753	3,415	—	—	—
Feathers and down, bed feathers, and unprepared quills..	„	170,853	71,262	1,477	—	—	—
Fruits, dried, raisins	„	519,886	316,321	3,297	—	—	—

* 1 "pot" equal to 0·2124 gallons.

Goods and Products.	Weight, Measure, Number, or Value.	Total Foreign Import.	To Christiania.	From Great Britain and Ireland.	From East India.	From the West Indies.	From the British Possessions in North America.
Glass, and articles of glass—							
Bottles and phials (cruets, and embossed or cut bottles excepted), milk bowls, jars for preserves, fishing-net buoys	„	133,689	84,780	24,422	—	—	—
In plates or sheets—							
Silvered	„	31,848	27,912	184	—	—	—
Not silvered, cut glass	„	46,481	37,848	1	—	—	—
Stained, gilt, varnished, etched, ground, and figured glass ..	„	4,762	..	12	—	—	—
Other kinds of glass	„	204,543	24,788	405	—	—	—
Patent glass and glass tiles	„	5,599	4,800	364	—	—	—
Other articles of glass—							
Coloured, painted, gilt, silvered, or united with metal	„	12,805	5,100	670	—	—	—
Otherwise	„	101,777	57,799	6,709	—	—	—
Garden plants and fruits, esculent, fresh potatoes	tonde*	46,057	7,304	12,560	—	—	—
Hops	pund	232,155	116,866	—	—	—	—
Articles produced from earth and clay—							
Bricks of all kinds and paving tiles ..	number	1,914,457	288,176	470,192	—	—	—
Roof tiles, glazed	„	305,283	42,700	100	—	—	—
„ unglazed	„	3,463,941	101,908	—	—	—	—
Pottery ware—							
Common, unglazed and uncoloured ..	pund	30,267	1,893	27,860	—	—	—
Other kinds	„	128,249	16,301	79,340	—	—	—
Crockery ware, gilt or silvered ..	„	2,100	1,115	397	—	—	—
Other kinds of crockeryware	„	1,101,538	286,362	1,069,673	—	—	—
Coffee	„	10,568,992	5,241,159	157,619	—	—	—
Cork	„	460,514	153,060	153,699	—	—	—
Corks cut for bottles, not mounted, and cork soles	„	18,991	5,390	495	—	—	
Corks cut for bottles, mounted ..	„	97	61	4	—	—	—
Corn, not ground—							
Buckwheat	Tonde	13	—	—	—	—	—
Barley	„	667,553	203,197	7	—	—	—
Beans, pease, and lentil	„	47,098	28,574	10	—	—	—
Oats	„	35,289	12,358	27	—	—	—
Wheat	„	43,153	18,797	45	—	—	—
Maize	„	2	..	2	—	—	—
Malt of all kinds, ground and not ground	„	5,534	48	—	—	—	—
Rye	„	917,519	223,489	400	—	—	—
Corn, ground—							
Grits of buckwheat	„	59	14	—	—	—	—
„ barley, whole and half; sago grits	„	7,103	174	5	—	—	—
„ oats	„	3,687	26	106	—	—	—
„ wheat, including semolina grits and cabanca grits, eier grits, hirse grits, and manna grits .	pund	51,813	363	462	—	—	—
Flour of buckwheat, beans, pease, lentil, and maize	lispund†	80	..	44	—	—	—
„ barley	„	3,371	369	—	—	—	—
„ oats	„	5,956	545	262	—	—	—
„ wheat	„	210,592	35,750	8,420	—	—	42
„ rye	„	1,013,204	3,768	173	—	—	—
Flax, hemp, Manilla hemp, gunny, jute, Chinese grass, and other similar articles for spinning, together with goods manufactured therefrom—							
The above-named materials for spinning, hatchelled and unhatchelled, and also the refuse after hatchelling, including tow	pund	5,586,934	553,102	45,203	—	—	—
Yarn, undyed	„	241,650	34,197	219,400	—	—	—
„ dyed, twisted	„	37,469	12,241	32,704	—	—	—
„ „ untwisted	„	15,433	10,551	13,243	—	—	—
Felt	„	6,294	6.192	6,294	—	—	—
Cordage, tarred	„	78,282	..	864	—	—	—
„ untarred, over 1 linie in diameter	„	97,688	2,242	1,661	—	—	—

* 1 "tonde" equal to 3·8235 bushels.

† 1 "lispund" equal to 17·5403 lbs. English.

Goods and Products.	Weight, Measure, Number, or Value.	Total Foreign Import.	To Christiania.	From Great Britain and Ireland.	From East India.	From the West Indies.	From the British Possessions in North America.
Cordage—							
Finer sorts, and also those twisted with dyed yarn, for binding	pund	47,288	7,188	13,917	—	—	—
Band for girths, and furniture; fire-engine hose	„	5,338	3,212	463	—	—	—
Fishing-nets	„	319	..	149	—	—	—
Carpets and matting	„	19,601	7,603	16,509	—	—	—
Hair-cloth (Marly), embroidery, canvass, corded book and other similar open tissues prepared with glue or starch	„	42	..	42	—	—	—
Band and tape; also band and other tissues with india-rubber and gutta-percha intervowen in the web; and belts of the same materials ..	„	2,297	1,231	259	—	—	—
Diaper and damask; also towels, provided they cannot be included in any class of goods more highly taxed	„	28,879	15,963	9,832	—	—	—
Shirt fronts, sewn or woven ..	„	615	219	534	—	—	—
Blond, net, blond lace, and lace ..	„	25	..	16	—	—	—
Other goods of the above-named spinning materials—							
Open	„	10	..	10	—	—	—
Closely woven:							
Weighing 11 lod and upwards per square alen, bleached and unbleached	„	733,168	54,406	203,346	—	—	—
Weighing from 7 to 11 lod per square alen	„	44,401	19,148	11,935	—	—	—
Printed	„	179	..	16	—	—	—
Party coloured, not printed ..	„	15,905	6,860	1,509	—	—	—
Of one colour, and also bleached, weighing less than 7 lod per alen	„	37,588	19,463	12,227	—	—	—
Unbleached, weighing less than 11 lod per square alen ..	„	87,809	50,332	31,967	—	—	—
Machinery—							
Steam-engines for ships	sp. daler	2,743	318	—	—	—	—
Other steam-engines; machines for industrial and agricultural purposes, and for use on board ship; parts of machinery	„	45,858	27,036	38,929	—	—	—
Metals—							
In ore, in mass, in grain, in ingots, in bars, and in plates that have not been subjected to any further labour than melting; also old metal goods only adapted for re-smelting or re-forging; and the dross of metal:							
Iron	skippund*	19,852	3,215	19,727	—	—	—
Lead	pund	47,863	..	35,758	—	—	—
Zinc	„	17,034	..	2,680	—	—	—
Copper, brass, bronze, argentine, and other metals alloyed with copper .	„	2,612	..	—	—	—	—
Manufactured metals—							
Iron, steel	skippund	310	32	197	—	—	—
Nails, brads, and rivets, zinced, coppered, tinned, or otherwise:							
3 tomme† or upwards	pund	222,038	59,596	3,922	—	—	—
1 tomme and under 3 ..	„	50,861	10,892	20,121	—	—	—
Less than 1 tomme	„	22,171	5,605	18,203	—	—	—
Table-knives and forks, with silver, plated, ivory, or bone handles; pen-knives; razors, with or without cases or boxes	„	2,921	1,631	2,336	—	—	—
Surgical instruments, with or without cases or boxes	„	118	..	6	—	—	—

* 1 "skippund" equal to 351·4053 lbs. English.

† 1 Norwegian "tomme" (inch) equal to 1·0294 English inch.

Goods and Products.	Weight, Measure, Number, or Value.	Total Foreign Import.	To Christiania.	From Great Britain and Ireland.	From East India.	From the West Indies.	From the British Possessions in North America.
Manufactured metals—							
Steel and iron-wire up to one-quarter of an inch in thickness, either with or without a covering of copper or zinc; also strings for musical instruments, inclusive of the material on which the wire is wound	pund	178,682	92,702	152,253	—	—	—
The above wires manufactured into goods—							
Ropes and cables	„	13,843	..	13,540	—	—	—
Tools and implements for mechanical, manufacturing, and agricultural purposes, not elsewhere named—							
Drawn pipes	„	400,623	132,609	261,000	—	—	—
Door-handles, fire-shovels, fire-tongs, hinges, grit and coffee-grinders, buttons, chopping-machines, door-fastenings, shears, window-fittings, and similar articles	„	137,531	56,941	71,619	—	—	—
Thimbles (of iron or other metal), sword-blades, scissors (other than the shears before named), locks, and similar articles	„	66,862	22,541	31,436	—	—	—
Cast-iron goods—							
Cannons, mortars, balls, shells, grenades, pipes, ballast-iron, and similar articles	skippund	2,629	628	2,037	—	—	—
Pots and saucepans, with or without lids, enamelled, tinned, glazed, or covered with any other substance on the inside	pund	37,392	14,253	22,222	—	—	—
Other pots or saucepans, with or without lids	„	255,861	54,170	4,735	—	—	—
Fine cast goods, such as bas-reliefs, flower-vases, busts, fruit-baskets, inkstands, candlesticks, &c. ..	„	454	208	79	—	—	—
Cast goods not elsewhere described .	„	145,666	68,100	105,074	—	—	—
Iron, forged or rolled—							
Bar, bolt, and hoop-iron, angle-irons, rails, T iron, pig-iron, and similar goods	skippund	26,024	13,354	19,818	—	—	—
Anchors; chains above half a tomme in diameter	„	4,586	91	4,253	—	—	—
Chains of one-half a tomme in diameter	pund	241,515	47,397	212,032	—	—	—
Anvils of 50 pund weight and above	skippund	84	13	79	—	—	—
Vices of 25 pund weight and above .	„	44	26	14	—	—	—
Iron plates, forged or rolled—							
One-eighth of a tomme in thickness, and above	pund	689,956	351,975	687,924	—	—	—
Plates of the above description put together, including steam-boilers .	„	175,542	139,865	173,385	—	—	—
Plates under one-eighth of a tomme in thickness—							
Tinned, zinked, or japanned ..	„	277,742	181,429	248,583	—	—	—
Otherwise	„	178,812	88,840	140,183	—	—	—
Goods constructed of such plates—							
Japanned	„	24,588	10,044	18,712	—	—	—
Enamelled or glazed	„	1,661	141	1,456	—	—	—
Of tinned or zinked plates, with or without painting . ..	„	12,797	3,604	5,441	—	—	—
Of black plates, with or without tinning or painting	„	12,160	2,859	4,190	—	—	—
Other forged or rolled manufactured goods, not elsewhere described—							
Gilt, silvered, or plated	„	113	..	60	—	—	—
Polished	„	14,616	11,375	4,619	—	—	—
Of other descriptions	„	95,575	23,968	22,278	—	—	—
Lead—							
In rolls and plates	„	94,217	37,686	65,555	—	—	—
Foil	„	1,588	1,588	1,568	—	—	—

Goods and Products.	Weight, Measure, Number, or Value.	Total Foreign Import.	To Christiania.	From Great Britain and Ireland.	From East Indies.	From the West Indies.	From the British Possessions in North America.
Manufactured metals: lead—							
Boxes; buttons; toys—							
Gilt, silvered, or plated ..	pund	8	..	8	—	—	—
Otherwise	,,	4,584	..	4,537	—	—	—
Leaden goods of other descriptions..	,,	66,006	32,559	57,902	—	—	—
Tin—							
In rolls and plates, and also in filings	,,	13,367	7,322	12,049	—	—	—
Pipes	,,	433	..	372	—	—	—
Foil	,,	187	35	5	—	—	—
Tin goods of other descriptions—							
Gilt, silvered, or plated ..	,,	558	57	493	—	—	—
Otherwise	,,	16,970	10,574	10,473	—	—	—
Zinc—							
In plates, bolts, and bars.. ..	,,	345,903	176,055	32.815	—	—	—
Nails	,,	19,995	4,136	1,026	—	—	—
Zinc goods of other descriptions, bronzed, varnished, lacquered, or japanned	,,	2,495	812	253	—	—	—
Copper, brass, bronze, argentine, and other metals alloyed with copper; plates, bolts, bottoms, and bars ..	,,	179,633	18,447	147,223	—	—	—
Unpolished pipes; nails	,,	37,128	3,060	35,464	—	—	—
Plated plates	,,	45	—	—	—	—	—
Bells, nuts, door-fittings, door-handles, bolts, hinges, reflectors, candlesticks, mortars, box-irons, and similar articles, whether connected with other materials or not ..	,,	14,057	6,053	9,421	—	—	—
Thimbles, button-screws, screw-hooks, watch-keys, and similar articles, whether connected with other materials or not	,,	6,451	3,513	2,344	—	—	—
Goods not otherwise described in the Tariff—							
Gilt, silvered, or plated	,,	3,246	1,724	2,216	—	—	—
Polished, darkened, bronzed, varnished, lacquered	,,	10,832	6,894	3,123	—	—	—
Cast goods, weighing upwards of 25 pund each piece, and not included in any class of goods previously mentioned in the Tariff	,,	1,525	..	49			
Goods of any other description ..	,,	14,051	7,541	6,723	—	—	—
Oil, fatty—							
Sweet oil, in barrels	,,	133,922	71,286	15,884	—	—	—
,, in other vessels	,,	1,347	310	306	—	—	—
American oil; oleum-ricini (castor-oil)	,,	3,324	1,221	1,045	—	—	—
Hemp, palm, and cocoa-oil . ..	,,	219,766	61,021	126,937	—	—	—
Linseed-oil, rape-oil, spermaceti-oil, olein, lard-oil, and other oils or oily substances not elsewhere described in the Tariff	,,	1,789,311	789,545	641,213	—	—	—
Oils, essential—							
Turpentine, spikenard, oil of lavender, oil of juniper, and tar-oil . ..	,,	50,953	26,342	11,858	—	—	—
Petroleum, hartshorn, oil of gilliflowers, ambergris, oil of rosemary, and aromatic oil of tartar	,,	713	469	262	—	—	—
Other essential oils, inclusive of the bottles, &c., in which they are contained	,,	1,625	373	41	—	—	—
Hair-oil, inclusive of the bottles, &c., in which it is contained	,,	437	135	54	—	—	—
Cheese	,,	830,873	396,301	9,615	—	—	—

Goods and Products.	Weight, Measure, Number, or Value.	Total Foreign Import.	To Christiania.	From Great Britain and Ireland.	From East India.	From the West Indies.	From the British Possessions in North America.
Paper, and articles composed of paper—							
Writing, drawing, and unlined music note paper; all kinds of paper adapted for writing or drawing, whether white or coloured in the pulp: varnished, oiled, or any other paper prepared in a similar way; vellum paper; paper cut in strips for telegraphic use . ..	pund	261,439	121,284	3,154	—	—	—
Printing paper and all kinds of paper adapted for printing purposes, and not included in the previous class, whether white or coloured in the pulp; blotting paper; filtering paper	„	143,620	120,390	47	—	—	—
Pasteboard; packing, cartridge, grocers' and waste paper; paper-makers' board	„	488,472	276,793	21	—	—	—
Sheathing-paper and roof-paper; paper covered with asphalte, tar, sand, glass, and similar substances; paper not included in any of the other classes	„	28,528	19,150	20,606	—	—	—
Coloured paper not coloured in the pulp, including paper-hangings; pictured paper, including engravings, &c.; embroidery patterns; blank forms; visiting cards; tickets for steam-ships, &c.; envelopes, and other articles	„	82,196	36,254	2,906	—	—	—
Paper liable to duty, bound or stitched .	„	4,456	154	234	—	—	—
Books or parts thereof; Bibles and New Testaments, printed in the Norwegian or Danish languages, &c.; other books printed abroad for Norwegian account	„	3,766	..	520	—	—	—
Other books; periodicals; music notes, &c.	sp. daler	41,191	418	987	—	—	—
Potato meal	lispund	6,983	83	4	—	—	—
Rice, husked (rice-grit and rice meal) ..	pund	1,685,960	113,040	180,808	—	—	—
Roots; succory; beet-tops, not roasted..	„	838,855	231,948	—	—	—	—
Salt—							
Rock salt	skippund	650	..	650	—	—	—
Glauber's salt	pund	308,573	99	—	—	—	—
Hartshorn	„	15,118	1,460	2,949	—	—	—
Refined table salt, in baskets, blocks, loaves, &c.	„	29,069	16,879	25,205	—	—	—
Other kitchen salt	tonde	627,656	70,457	84,025	—	—	—
Silk and silk goods, and goods woven of other weaving materials together with silk—							
Silk, twisted and not twisted; dyed and not dyed; whether interwoven or not with other weaving materials.	pund	3,300	1,062	548	—	—	—
Blond lace; net; lace; and blond of silk, or of silk interwoven with other weaving materials	„	85	..	5	—	—	—
Velvet and other stuffs, figured, striped, or patterned with velvet, whether interwoven or not with other weaving materials, with threads of metal, or of glass	„	307	20	6	—	—	—
Silk-plush of all kinds, interwoven or not with other weaving materials—							
Black	„	267	58	—	—	—	—
Other colours	„	10	..	—	—	—	—
Other goods (lace-makers' goods excepted)—							
Of silk only, or of silk interwoven with threads of glass or of metal .	„	14,830	5,516	1,116	—	—	—
Of other descriptions, including silk goods interwoven with india-rubber, gutta-percha, &c. ..	„	5,726	1,930	920	—	—	—

Goods and Products.	Weight, Measure, Number, or Value.	Total Foreign Imports.	To Christiania.	From Great Britain and Ireland.	From East Indies.	From the West Indies.	From the British Possessions in North America.
Skins and hides—							
Furs and skins with the hair attached, including deer-skins, reindeer-skins, &c.; sheep and lamb skins; all kinds of skins and hides that cannot be included under the denomination of furriers' skins—undressed, both salted and otherwise—							
Dry	pund	267,840	22,054	82,027	—	—	—
Raw	„	2,502,833	388,355	385,968	—	—	—
Skins without hair—							
Tanned, including sole and welt leather	„	462,134	310,910	249,347	—	—	—
Turkey and morocco leather, real and imitation; shagreen; parchment; also skins dyed or provided with ornaments	„	5,717	3,268	760	—	—	—
Skins dressed yellow or black, including welt leather, upper shoe leather, greased leather for water-boots; tanned leather and chamois leather; patent leather and skins; leather of other descriptions	„	17,423	6,385	2,875	—	—	—
Butter	„	3,619,188	1,200,046	11,329	—	—	—
Coals, including cinders and coke	tonde	1,442,073	517,643	1,411,516	—	—	—
Sugar and molasses, syrup—							
Whole or broken loaf-sugar; sugar in cakes; sugar-candy	pund	2,808,672	619,078	35,169	—	—	—
Other kinds of sugar—							
White sugar	pund	880,986	700,486	11,227	—	—	—
Yellow or brown sugar, dissolved sugar, not falling under the denomination of syrup or molasses	„	5,920,740	3,474,242	909,962	—	1,452,808	—
Syrup and molasses	„	4,266,004	1,261,321	487,546	—	—	—
Vitriolic acid	„	61,282	23,542	22,131	—	—	—
Soap—							
Scented soap	„	5,402	1,206	802	—	—	—
Soft soap of all descriptions	„	44,461	120	5,814	—	—	—
Other kinds of soap	„	159,123	3,069	105,658	—	—	—
Tea	„	120,907	53,518	41,689	—	—	—
Tobacco—							
Tobacco stalks	„	5,371	..	—	—	—	—
Leaf and carrot tobacco	„	3,578,187	1,166,412	113,458	—	—	—
Snuff	„	6,018	3,051	74	—	—	—
Cigars	„	36,529	16,465	1,020	—	—	—
Smoking, chewing, and all other kinds of manufactured tobacco	„	16,225	8,294	281	—	—	—
Timber and wood—							
Unworked timber and wood of all kinds; planks, boards, &c., above ¼ of a tomme in thickness; unworked staves, rough stocks, plugs, and wedges	sp. dol.	110,413	4,535	5,816	—	—	4,000
Barrel-staves, including bundled staves and broken barrels, under 1¾ alen, and not less than 1 alen in length, planed	number	7,060,507	—	—	—	—	—
Half barrel staves, anker staves, other staves under 1 alen in length	„	1,961,300	—	—	—	—	—
Staves for cask heads	„	174,626	—	—	—	—	—
Staves, planed and grooved, with the head staves belonging thereto, and other cooper's work	sp. dol.	5,106	..	307	—	—	—
Hoops for barrels	number	5,633,239	170,000	3,660	—	—	—
Wool and woollen goods—							
Wool	pund	268,529	104,365	128,501	—	—	—
Woollen yarn—							
Not dyed	„	34,202	5,978	27,455	—	—	—
Dyed; all yarn united with metallic thread	„	39,277	15,942	11,839	—	—	—
Felt, not dyed nor printed; cloth for paper makers; cloth selvage	„	1,229	1,016	332	—	—	—
Carpets and foot cloth; blankets	„	23,336	11,140	18,979	—	—	—

Goods and Products.	Weight, Measure, Number, or Value.	Total Foreign Imports.	To Christiania.	From Great Britain and Ireland.	From East Indies.	From the West Indies.	From the British Possessions in North America.
Hosiery—							
Stockings, shirts and jackets, gloves, coarse	pund	35,567	19,058	149	—	—	—
Other hosiery	„	38,096	13,447	10,674	—	—	—
Other kinds of woollen goods (not including hats and lacemaker's work)							
Transparent and open	„	1,209	491	416	—	—	—
Closely woven—							
Upwards of 14 lod per square yard..	„	67,950	40,066	30,339	—	—	—
Of less weight..	„	579,297	199,560	217,028	—	—	—
Blond lace, net, blond, and lace ..	„	5	..	1	—	—	—
Wine—							
In casks and pitchers	„	1,433,154	636,017	455	—	—	—
In bottles	pot	18,028	10,569	40	—	—	—
Beer and malt liquors—							
Of all kinds, such as porter, ale, "prydsing," &c.	pund	31,262	17,977	—	—	—	—
In bottles or pitchers	pot	16,214	5,869	—	—	—	—

Observations.—Of goods imported for remaining in the country, there have been again exported abroad in the year 1861 :—11,143 pund cotton and cotton goods; 75,532 pund salt meat; 2,340 pund indigo; 2,367 pund bed-feathers; 6,247 pund crockery; 82,554 pund coffee; 17,745 tonde of corn and corn goods; 605 pund linen yarn; 1,375 pund tarred ropes and cables; 121 pund diaper and damask cloth; 1,178 pund sail cloth; 5,122 pund old copper; 420 pund hooks; 552 pund implements and tools; 11 skippund anchors and chains over one-half tomme in diameter; 2,796 pund smaller chains; 2,044 pund sweet oil; books and music, 1,131 specie dalers; 6,210 pund pepper; 11,500 reeds; 24,829 tonde salt; 91 pund silk goods; 9,374 pund leather and skins; 28,716 pund butter; 5,674 tonde coals; 44,336 pund sugar and syrup; 1,021 pund tea; 230 tonde tar; 145,85 pund tobacco; 2,051 pund hosiery of wool and other woollen goods.

STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels coming from Abroad, Entered into Norwegian Ports in the Year 1861.

Country.	Norwegian Vessels.				Belonging to Country from which Ship came.				Other Foreign Ships.				Total with Cargo.		Total in Ballast.		Total Number of Ships Entered.	
	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		With Cargo.		In Ballast.		With Cargo.		In Ballast.							
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
		Com. laest.*		Com. laest.		Com. laest.		Com. laest.		Com. laest.		Com. laest.		Com. laest.		Com. laest.		Com. laest.
Sweden	218	3,519	120	2,137	365	5,186	85	1,463	3	89	1	32	586	8,794	206	3,632	792	12,426
Russia	127	5,805	2	21	497	6,465	6	24	25	862	..	..	649	13,132	8	45	657	13,177
Prussia	466	11,706	5	114	74	2,330	..	..	270	6,209	1	45	810	20,245	6	159	816	20,404
Mecklenburg	7	198	..	..	2	80	..	..	3	52	..	..	12	330	..	..	12	330
Lübeck	..	..	1	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	66	..	..	3	101	3	101
Iceland and the Fœr Islands	..	..	7	222	..	..	2	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	303	9	303
Altona	35	917	10	512	1	42	..	..	18	895	3	106	54	1,854	13	618	67	2,472
Other Danish States	769	9,574	852	10,895	871	13,511	106	1,745	39	874	108	3,068	1,679	23,959	1,066	15,708	2,745	39,667
Hamburgh	68	8,049	14	1,855	3	146	..	..	36	1,742	15	886	107	9,937	29	2,741	136	12,678
Bremen	9	273	45	2,630	2	40	2	76	38	982	34	1,261	49	1,295	81	3,967	130	5,262
Oldenburg	..	..	1	27	1	15	34	739	2	56	52	1,285	3	71	87	2,051	90	2,122
Hanover	3	47	7	133	10	222	322	7,861	..	..	5	113	13	269	334	8,107	347	8,376
Netherlands	87	4,463	544	63,787	64	3,881	642	29,880	5	251	20	810	156	8,595	1,206	94,477	1,362	103,072
Belgium	23	1,368	131	11,616	..	..	9	184	22	754	21	1,116	45	2,122	161	12,961	206	15,083
Great Britain and Ireland	999	56,389	1,259	149,295	53	4,741	154	5,599	142	7,466	27	1,310	1,194	68,596	1,440	156,204	2,634	224,800
France	32	2,622	719	66,101	4	192	297	16,156	2	180	6	434	38	2,994	1,022	82,691	1,060	85,685
Spain	44	5,292	48	6,939	7	297	58	2,588	7	517	..	..	58	6,106	106	9,572	164	15,633
Portugal	121	10,740	1	148	..	..	..	..	15	1,363	..	..	136	12,103	1	148	137	12,251
Sardinia	12	1,199	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	154	..	..	13	1,353	..	..	13	1,353
The Two Sicilies	26	3,735	..	..	1	97	..	..	3	278	..	..	30	4,110	..	..	30	4,110
Turkey	3	196	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	196	..	..	3	196
Algiers	..	..	3	479	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	479	3	479
East Indies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	144	..	..	1	144	..	..	1	144
Brazils	4	237	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	754	..	..	12	991	..	..	12	991
Buenos Ayres	1	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	..	..	1	36	..	..	1	36
West Indies	5	218	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	313	..	..	6	313
United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	164	..	..	1	164	..	..	1	164
British Possessions in America	1	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	101	..	..	1	101
Spitzbergen	17	277	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	277	..	..	17	277
Arctic Seas	17	1,763	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	180	..	..	18	1,943	..	..	18	1,943
Total	3,094	128,724	3,769	316,946	1,955	37,245	1,717	66,396	643	24,061	295	10,577	5,692	190,030	5,781	313,919	11,473	583,949

* A Norwegian "Commerce laest" is about 2 tons of English shipping.

Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels Cleared from Norwegian Ports and Destined Abroad, in the Year 1861.

Country.	Norwegian Vessels.				Belonging to Country from which Ship Cleared.				Other Foreign Ships.				Total with Cargo.		Total in Ballast.		Total Number of Ships Cleared.	
	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		With Cargo.		In Ballast.		With Cargo.		In Ballast.							
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
		Com. laest.		Com. laest.		Com. laest.		Com. laest.		Com. laest.		Com. laest.		Com. laest.		Com. laest.		Com. laest.
Sweden	489	9,086	213	24,770	223	3,639	215	2,917	7	259	2	227	719	12,984	430	27,941	1,149	40,898
Russia	154	4,727	49	5,027	495	6,563	11	306	68	2,570	94	6,792	717	13,860	154	12,125	871	25,985
Prussia	206	4,740	93	4,171	15	341	40	1,084	44	877	39	935	265	5,958	172	6,190	437	12,148
Mecklenburg	3	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	14	..	..	4	71	..	..	4	71
Lubeck	1	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	13	..	..	2	27	..	..	2	27
Iceland and the Fær Islands	8	220	1	19	3	100	1	10	..	..	..	..	11	320	2	29	13	349
Altona	22	555	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	678	..	..	40	1,233	..	..	40	1,233
Other Danish States	1,549	16,854	20	1,391	783	11,373	217	3,784	188	4,948	8	279	2,520	33,175	245	5,454	2,765	38,629
Hamburgh	32	2,487	32	5,695	..	..	..	..	8	551	..	..	40	3,038	32	5,695	72	8,733
Bremen	44	778	1	11	4	129	..	..	97	2,296	1	38	145	3,203	2	49	147	3,252
Oldenburg	..	..	..	..	5	90	..	..	23	533	..	..	28	623	..	..	28	623
Hanover	2	30	..	..	352	8,575	1	32	34	788	..	..	388	9,393	1	32	389	9,425
Netherlands	564	63,270	..	..	709	33,883	5	608	25	796	..	..	1,298	97,949	5	608	1,303	98,557
Belgium	88	6,314	..	..	9	184	..	..	30	1,129	..	..	127	7,627	..	..	127	7,627
Great Britain and Ireland	1,670	126,225	219	25,227	163	5,331	17	2,161	101	3,824	27	1,738	1,934	135,380	263	29,126	2,197	164,506
France	681	55,495	..	..	332	18,136	..	..	23	1,372	..	..	1,036	75,003	..	..	1,036	75,003
Spain	36	2,247	..	..	91	4,682	..	..	..	..	..	..	127	6,929	..	..	127	6,929
Portugal	2	54	2	166	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	146	2	54	3	312	5	366
Gibraltar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	44	..	..	1	44	..	..	1	44
Sardinia	1	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	101	..	..	3	197	..	..	3	197
Papal States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	49	..	..	1	49	..	..	1	49
Two Sicilies	1	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	52	..	..	2	116	..	..	2	116
Italian Ports (not stated)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	184	..	..	3	184	..	..	3	184
Austria	1	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	98	..	..	1	98
China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	91	..	..	1	91	..	..	1	91
Brazils	3	275	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	89	..	..	4	364	..	..	4	364
West Indies	8	438	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	183	..	..	11	621	..	..	11	621
United States	1	171	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	171	..	..	1	171
British Possessions in America	28	6,098	109	20,220	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	182	28	6,098	110	20,402	138	26,500
Mediterranean	22	1,317	1	70	..	..	..	..	20	1,075	..	..	42	2,392	1	70	43	2,462
Baltic	25	931	9	1,116	..	..	..	..	2	75	..	..	27	1,006	9	1,116	36	2,122
Spitzbergen	..	..	19	312	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	312	19	312
Arctic Seas	..	..	17	1,762	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	180	..	..	18	1,942	18	1,942
Total	5,641	302,641	785	89,957	3,184	93,026	507	10,902	703	22,591	174	10,517	9,528	418,258	1,466	111,376	10,994	529,634

STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels coming from Abroad entered into each of the following Norwegian Ports in 1861.

Norwegian Ports.	Norwegian Vessels.				Foreign Vessels.				Total.	
	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		With Cargo.		In Ballast.			
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
		C. Laest.		C. Laest.		C. Laest.		C. Laest.		C. Laest.
Frederikshald ..	80	2,422	162	15,632	30	473	84	3,256	356	21,783
Frederiksstad ..	18	688	266	29,098	5	49	258	12,977	547	42,812
Sarpsborg ..	26	630	175	19,915	4	42	120	5,273	325	25,860
Moss	73	2,395	26	1,847	36	781	78	3,542	213	8,565
Dröbak	18	1,179	53	6,142	2	144	6	189	79	7,654
Christiania ..	570	36,025	127	16,405	757	16,552	103	6,559	1,557	75,541
Drammen	109	4,186	410	46,280	155	2,627	55	2,632	729	55,725
Holmestrand ..	27	910	40	4,252	12	227	5	186	84	5,575
Horten	63	3,146	8	730	8	138	5	429	84	4,443
Tönsberg	75	3,297	251	23,561	36	688	6	199	368	27,745
Sandefjord ..	18	467	116	9,851	5	46	2	6	141	10,370
Laurvig	65	2,495	78	7,984	56	1,037	201	6,497	400	18,013
Skien	68	1,972	69	6,531	68	992	39	2,160	244	11,655
Porsgrund ..	24	935	167	15,092	5	54	15	477	211	16,558
Brevig	32	504	164	10,221	12	144	161	4,397	369	15,266
Langesund ..	23	1,041	42	3,628	6	172	54	1,622	125	6,463
Kragerö	55	1,413	193	14,088	22	353	165	4,689	435	20,543
Oesterrisöer ..	94	2,937	110	10,322	27	608	87	3,087	318	16,964
Tvedestrand ..	17	459	115	9,044	11	196	—	—	143	9,696
Arendal	148	4,863	324	29,500	65	639	14	638	551	35,640
Grimstad	60	988	95	9,771	8	55	6	131	169	10,945
Lillesand	116	1,139	74	3,873	2	29	35	652	227	5,693
Christianssand ..	157	4,965	330	10,607	71	1,068	193	5,986	751	22,626
Mandal	104	1,233	248	4,151	3	64	37	678	392	6,126
Farsund	32	521	14	931	3	143	11	258	60	1,853
Flekkefjord ..	33	882	6	301	9	127	—	—	48	1,310
Soggendal	9	78	1	93	1	45	—	—	11	216
Egersund	34	516	12	230	2	70	—	—	48	816
Stavanger	300	13,176	42	1,846	46	1,036	26	492	414	16,550
Skudesnaeshavn ..	25	590	3	155	2	38	19	318	49	1,101
Hangesund ..	31	890	9	217	5	83	6	103	51	1,293
Bergen	344	18,667	10	600	428	14,487	83	2,800	865	36,554
Aalesund	42	1,287	1	29	15	708	43	1,416	101	3,440
Molde	4	149	1	25	3	57	4	173	12	404
Christianssund ..	43	2,403	6	866	12	525	35	1,966	96	5,760
Throndhjem ..	109	7,357	4	831	56	3,028	19	1,175	188	12,391
Levanger	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Namsos	1	32	16	2,246	2	100	25	1,557	44	3,935
Bodö	4	257	—	—	13	881	1	159	18	1,297
Tromsö	19	877	1	41	52	2,362	1	56	73	3,336
Hammerfest ..	20	602	—	—	165	5,799	3	170	188	6,571
Vardö	—	—	—	—	224	2,758	3	11	227	2,769
Vadsö	4	151	—	—	154	1,884	4	57	162	2,092
Total ..	3,094	128,724	3,769	316,946	2,598	61,306	2,012	76,973	11,473	583,949

STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels, destined Abroad, Cleared from each of the following Norwegian Ports in the Year 1861.

Norwegian Ports.	Norwegian Vessels.				Foreign Vessels.				Total.	
	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		With Cargo.		In Ballast.			
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage.
		C. Laest.		C. Laest.		C. Laest.		C. Laest.		C. Laest.
Frederikshald ..	217	17,241	7	385	106	3,737	12	135	342	21,498
Frederiksstad ..	230	23,589	7	731	302	13,427	4	57	543	37,804
Sarpsborg ..	331	28,716	1	20	139	5,528	1	3	472	34,267
Moss	86	3,199	—	—	133	4,671	13	307	232	8,177
Dröbak	56	6,026	—	—	13	344	—	—	69	6,370
Christiania ..	334	31,226	36	5,309	388	12,930	329	7,586	1,087	57,051
Drammen ..	586	54,704	6	608	184	5,001	42	583	818	60,896
Holmestrand ..	75	4,721	—	—	10	288	6	60	91	5,069
Horten	28	942	2	175	5	240	1	21	36	1,378
Tönsberg	82	2,284	49	5,295	3	63	22	496	156	8,138
Sandefjord ..	91	2,545	25	3,885	5	46	2	4	123	6,480

Norwegian Ports.	Norwegian Vessels.				Foreign Vessels.				Total.	
	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		With Cargo.		In Ballast.			
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
		C. Laest.		C. Laest.		C. Laest.		C. Laest.		C. Laest.
Laurvig	72	3,557	27	2,799	223	6,961	27	407	349	13,724
Skien	122	9,809	10	289	72	2,565	19	319	223	12,982
Porsgrund ..	219	16,717	10	765	32	756	5	88	266	18,326
Brevig	182	8,981	4	493	167	4,476	2	21	355	13,971
Langesund ..	23	963	3	312	61	1,799	—	—	87	3,074
Kragerö	191	9,464	19	3,035	177	4,898	8	120	395	17,517
Oesterrisöer ..	125	4,561	56	8,110	113	3,709	2	29	296	16,406
Tvedestrand ..	63	2,483	36	4,041	6	97	4	191	109	6,812
Arendal	211	11,379	122	16,568	59	983	11	157	403	29,087
Grimstad ..	89	2,263	33	4,558	19	219	2	13	143	7,053
Lillesand ..	166	1,815	19	2,924	46	773	—	—	231	5,512
Christianssand ..	447	8,837	43	5,607	313	8,003	11	213	814	22,660
Mandal	391	3,988	13	1,596	44	838	1	19	449	6,441
Farsund	50	883	19	1,449	11	258	1	15	81	2,605
Flekkefjord ..	7	163	8	827	2	28	2	20	19	1,038
Soggendal ..	9	140	—	—	1	45	—	—	10	185
Egersund ..	51	838	4	267	2	70	1	29	58	1,204
Stavanger ..	374	8,189	124	9,842	42	752	8	318	548	19,101
Skudesnaeshavn ..	68	1,379	1	54	20	337	—	—	89	1,770
Hangesund ..	96	2,042	3	373	12	195	—	—	111	2,610
Bergen	294	10,126	64	8,144	436	12,698	47	3,545	841	34,513
Aalesund ..	30	761	2	250	56	2,044	4	229	92	3,284
Molde	7	186	—	—	5	190	—	—	12	376
Christianssund ..	63	3,934	—	—	46	2,500	—	—	109	6,434
Throndhjem ..	117	9,094	2	95	42	2,401	18	1,147	179	12,737
Levanger ..	3	173	—	—	4	115	—	—	7	288
Namsos	30	3,665	—	—	42	2,605	—	—	72	6,270
Bodö	5	229	3	243	1	159	13	881	22	1,512
Tromsö	9	551	8	282	38	1,302	15	1,116	70	3,251
Hammerfest ..	9	272	17	481	130	3,448	29	2,369	185	6,570
Vardö	—	—	—	—	223	2,384	10	620	233	3,004
Vadsö	2	6	2	145	154	1,734	9	301	167	2,186
Total ..	5,641	302,641	785	89,957	3,887	115,617	681	21,419	10,994	529,634

Statement of the Nationality of Vessels coming from Abroad and Entered into Norwegian Ports, and of those destined Abroad and Cleared from Norwegian Ports, in 1861.

Nation to which Ships belong.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		With Cargo.		In Ballast.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
		C. Laest.		C. Laest.		C. Laest.		C. Laest.
Norwegian	3,094	128,724	3,769	316,946	5,641	302,641	785	89,957
Swedish	453	8,916	191	4,468	427	9,270	228	3,956
Russian	502	6,898	8	167	496	6,637	13	534
Prussian	85	2,706	3	273	39	1,412	47	1,378
Mecklenburg	9	836	—	—	4	285	5	609
Lubeck	2	158	—	—	—	—	2	158
Altona	3	120	—	—	2	73	1	47
Hamburgh	7	424	—	—	8	402	—	—
Bremen	2	40	2	76	4	129	—	—
Oldenburg	6	188	39	902	48	1,307	1	38
Danish	1,234	24,510	117	2,123	972	17,007	316	8,112
Hanoverian	83	2,531	418	10,388	493	12,576	6	212
Dutch	116	6,283	674	31,567	779	36,800	13	1,194
Belgian	1	69	9	184	10	253	—	—
English	61	5,756	160	5,849	173	6,120	48	5,105
American	2	166	1	59	2	149	1	76
French	13	674	313	16,976	335	18,235	—	—
Spanish	18	934	77	3,941	94	4,865	—	—
Belonging to the Two Sicilies ..	1	97	—	—	1	97	—	—

The above Statement shows a total of 6,863 Norwegian vessels, with a tonnage of 445,670 "commerce-laester," and of 4,610 Foreign vessels, with a tonnage of 138,279 "commerce-laester," entered during the year 1861 into Norwegian ports from abroad; and also a total of 6,426 Norwegian vessels, with a tonnage of 392,598 "commerce-laester," and of 4,568 Foreign vessels, with a tonnage of 137,036 "commerce-laester," cleared, during the same year, from Norwegian ports, with destination abroad.

Summary of the Statements received in Norway from the Royal Swedish College of Commerce, respecting Norwegian Vessels that have been Entered into, and Cleared from, Swedish Ports during the Year 1861, and showing of what their Cargoes to and from Norway have consisted.

SHIPS ENTERED.

Swedish Ports.	From Norway.				From Swedish Ports.				From other Countries.				Total Number of Ships Entered.		Cargoes brought from Norway.
	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		With Cargo.		In Ballast.		With Cargo.		In Ballast.				
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	
		S. L.*		S. L.		S. L.		S. L.		S. L.		S. L.		S. L.	
Strömstad	6	90	1	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	208	Herrings.
Uddevalla and Lysekihl	33	410	3	325	...	...	1	68	4	101	...	...	41	904	Ditto.
Marstrand	2	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	37	Ditto.
Kongelf	...	...	1	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	39	2	94	
Gothenburg	159	3,291	65	8,416	...	...	1	48	76	7,399	29	3,568	330	22,722	Herring and other fish; train oil, and other articles.
Haparanda and Näsby	...	...	2	247	...	...	8	1,881	1	116	33	5,542	44	6,986	
Varberg	7	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	84	Herrings & oysters.
Halmstad	3	34	2	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	60	Herrings and other fish.
Helsingborg & Höganäs	1	24	...	...	...	...	3	121	2	76	1	54	7	275	Ditto.
Landskrona	2	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	653	...	...	9	684	Herrings.
Malmö and Trelleborg	35	800	...	...	...	...	5	115	17	1,412	17	493	74	2,820	Herrings and other fish.
Sölfvitsborg	3	48	...	...	...	...	1	22	...	...	...	...	4	70	Herrings.
Ystad and Cimbritshamn	6	163	...	...	...	...	1	40	1	56	1	27	9	286	Herrings and other fish.
Christianstad	2	46	...	...	...	...	1	24	2	113	...	...	5	183	Herrings.
Carlshamn	7	140	...	...	...	...	1	23	3	265	2	123	13	551	Ditto.
Carlskrona	12	254	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	254	Herrings and other fish.
Calmar	15	278	1	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	391	Ditto.
Oskarshamn	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	Herrings.
Wisby	5	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	247	...	...	7	370	Herrings and salt.
Westervik	15	358	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	358	Herring, other fish, train oil.
Söderkoping (Mem.)	4	74	...	...	...	...	1	134	1	113	...	...	6	311	Herrings.
Norrköping	30	752	1	154	...	...	2	246	23	2,436	1	124	57	3,712	Herrings and other fish.
Nyköping	14	412	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	412	Herrings.
Stockholm	43	1,922	...	...	...	...	...	...	146	18,406	...	...	189	20,328	Herrings and other fish.
Gefle	14	520	2	446	...	...	13	1,389	11	1,307	27	4,404	67	8,066	Ditto.
Soderhamn	1	17	28	4,580	...	...	28	3,659	1	108	75	12,009	133	20,373	Herrings.
Hudiksvall	1	15	6	1,253	...	...	4	596	3	482	35	6,022	49	9,368	Ditto.
Sundsvall	1	23	46	8,448	...	...	55	7,065	3	393	202	35,643	307	51,572	Ditto.
Hernösand	...	...	23	3,304	...	...	40	4,619	3	268	100	15,327	166	23,518	
Umea	...	...	11	2,152	...	...	14	2,205	...	...	47	8,688	72	13,045	
Lulea	...	...	9	1,143	...	...	10	1,356	...	...	43	6,045	62	8,544	
Pitea and Skelleftea	...	...	17	3,408	...	...	8	992	...	...	53	8,297	78	12,697	
Total	422	9,962	218	34,188	...	...	197	23,793	306	33,951	667	107,305	1,810	209,199	

* A Swedish "last" is to a Norwegian "Commerce last" as 12 is to 10.

SHIPS CLEARED.

Swedish Ports.	To Norway.				To Swedish Ports.				To other Countries.				Total Number of Ships Cleared.		Cargoes brought to Norway.
	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		With Cargo.		In Ballast.		With Cargo.		In Ballast.				
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	
		S. L.*		S. L.		S. L.		S. L.		S. L.		S. L.		S. L.	
Strömstad	...	47	6	202	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	202	
Uddevalla and Lysekihl	4	...	28	357	...	...	...	...	5	317	...	...	37	721	Oats, iron, and salt.
Marstrand	...	...	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	22	2	37	
Kongelf	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	94	...	...	2	94	
Gothenburg	79	1,539	78	1,700	...	...	1	44	168	19,332	8	751	334	23,366	Corn, staves, oak and beech casks, tiles.
Varberg	5	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	62	Beech-casks, oats, potatoes.
Halmstad	7	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	106	Staves, potatoes.
Helsingborg & Höganäs	1	24	1	45	...	...	1	24	3	151	1	31	7	275	Corn.
Landskrona	2	31	3	177	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	476	9	684	Ditto.
Malmö and Trelleborg	65	1,625	3	147	...	...	9	837	1	49	4	316	82	2,974	Corn, staves, tar.
Sölfvitsborg	4	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	70	Beech-casks, tar, bricks.
Ystad and Cimbritshamn	6	189	1	35	...	...	1	23	...	...	1	56	9	303	Corn.
Christianstad	3	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	113	5	183	Staves.
Carlshamn	7	132	...	...	...	...	4	344	1	109	2	132	14	717	Oak & beech-casks, tar, timber.
Carlskrona	13	302	...	...	..	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	302	Staves, pease, tar.
Calmar	11	177	...	...	...	...	1	24	1	113	3	77	16	391	Corn, tar.
Oskarshamn	...	...	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	
Visby	3	82	...	...	...	...	4	288	...	...	...	...	7	370	Corn, potatoes.
Vestervik	1	35	5	110	...	...	...	...	1	21	8	192	15	358	Corn, and hastenmats.
Söderköping (Mem.)	...	...	1	23	...	...	1	113	1	124	3	51	6	311	
Norrköping	...	...	7	130	...	...	16	1,721	15	1,192	19	669	57	3,712	
Nyköping	2	64	...	...	...	...	2	58	...	...	10	290	14	412	Corn.
Stockholm	5	135	2	49	...	...	126	16,331	36	3,069	20	744	189	20,328	Staves and tar.
Gefle	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	23	62	7,826	4	217	67	8,066	
Söderhamn	2	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	20,275	...	...	133	20,373	Timber and tar
Hudiksvall	...	...	1	15	...	...	...	...	48	9,253	...	...	49	9,268	
Sundsvall	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	306	51,549	1	23	307	51,572	
Hernösand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	23,518	...	...	166	23,518	
Umea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	13,045	...	...	72	13,045	
Lulea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	8,544	...	...	62	8,544	
Pitea and Skelleftea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	12,697	...	...	78	12,697	
Haparanda and Näsby	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	6,986	...	...	44	6,986	
Total	220	4,788	138	3,021	...	...	167	19,830	1,203	178,264	91	4,160	1,819	210,063	

STATEMENT of the Number, Burden, and Strength of Crew of Merchant-Vessels belonging to the different Norwegian Ports and Harbours at the close of 1861.

Norwegian Ports and Harbours.	Vessels.			Built in 1861.		Brought from Abroad in 1861. *		Unemployed.		Lost.		Broken up.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No. of Crew.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
		C. laest.			C. laest.		C. laest.		C. laest.		C. laest.		C. laest.
Frederikshald	81	6,267	705	1	26	..	..	..	..	3	189	2	—
Frederiksstad	102	6,803	638	2	127	2	63	1	13	5	475	..	—
Sarpsborg	18	1,229	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	—	..	—
Moss	41	2,275	246	..	..	..	..	1	5	6	323	1	5
Dröbak	72	4,607	451	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	..	—
Christiania	206	17,306	1,745	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	701	..	—
Drammen	195	19,309	1,800	1	16	7	1,011	1	34	6	..	1	—
Holmestrand	62	4,721	490	1	11	1	97	..	..	..	—	..	—
Horten	33	1,931	188	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	—	..	—
Tönsberg	321	28,813	2,781	1	130	7	1,413	2	59	6	548	..	—
Sandefjord	93	8,646	831	..	..	1	169	..	..	3	—	..	—
Laurvig	89	8,661	758	1	6	..	..	..	..	6	314	..	—
Skien	48	4,553	404	..	..	1	300	—	—	—	—	—	—
Porsgrund	69	6,583	605	2	276	3	225	..	..	4	406	—	—
Brevig	59	3,153	333	..	..	..	..	2	38	—	—	—	—
Langesund	13	729	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kragerö	109	10,129	903	4	329	1	153	..	..	1	274	—	—
Oesterrisöer	87	8,522	840	3	600	..	..	..	..	3	363	—	—
Tvedestrand	90	7,088	668	4	240	..	..	1	15	1	21	—	—
Arendal	272	32,083	2,690	7	992	8	1,709	..	..	4	449	—	—
Grimstad	119	13,399	1,134	6	500	1	132	..	..	2	282	—	—
Lillesand	56	3,328	352	2	271	..	..	..	..	1	9	—	—
Christianssand	152	6,826	952	5	156	3	836	2	29	3	204	—	—
Mandal	116	3,036	534	4	300	..	..	..	..	5	63	—	—
Farsund	102	1,746	396	..	..	6	64	..	..	2	11	—	—
Flekkefjord	67	1,256	289	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Soggendal	34	268	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Egersund	61	727	244	1	75	..	..	..	..	1	101	1	10
Stavanger	439	15,495	2,456	6	328	..	..	..	..	6	390	1	10
Skudesnaeshavn	81	1,178	323	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hangesund	120	1,340	403	6	100	..	..	..	..	2	36	2	39
Bergen	692	16,580	3,102	41	1,001	4	142	..	..	3	121	2	71
Aalesund	107	2,144	551	1	10	1	133	..	..	2	70	—	—
Molde	32	860	142	1	25	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Christianssund	81	3,352	518	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	21	—	—
Throndhjem	120	5,138	780	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	—	—	—
Levanger	46	600	169	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Namsos	10	406	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bodö	273	6,229	1,831	1	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hammerfest	32	454	194	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	—	—	—
Vardö	10	63	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tromsö	108	2,240	568	2	8	..	..	..	..	3	65	1	16
Vadsö	6	40	14	..	—	..	..	2	12	1	4	—	—
Total for Towns	4,924	270,113	32,492	103	5,542	46	6,447	13	208	94	5,440	12	153
Stavanger "Amt" (County)	102	805	173	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Bergenhuus "Amt"	178	1,829	410	5	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Bergenhuus "Amt"	152	1,543	360	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romsdals "Amt"	41	357	124	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Trondhjems "Amt"	22	287	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Trondhjems "Amt"	74	1,143	310	1	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for Country Districts	569	5,964	1,461	8	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for the whole Kingdom	5,493	276,077	33,953	111	5,629	46	6,447	13	208	94	5,440	12	153

In addition to the above there are, in the Country Districts, the following Vessels:—

In Stavanger "Amt"	73	vessels, bearing	9,030 tonder* fresh herrings, with a crew of	144 men.
In South Bergenhuus "Amt"	255	,,	52,230	,, ,, 724 ,,
In North Bergenhuus "Amt"	68	,,	23,260	,, ,, 204 ,,
In Romsdals "Amt"	13	,,	2,100	,, ,, 35 ,,
In South Trondhjems "Amt"	45	,,	5,900	,, ,, 119 ,,
In North Trondhjems "Amt"	69	,,	21,280	,, ,, 286 ,,
Total	523	,,	113,800	,, ,, 1,512 ,,

Of the above, 25 vessels, bearing 7,280 tonder fresh herrings, were built during the year 1861.

* A tonde of fish equals 3·1862 English bushels.

Switzerland.

Report by Mr. Burnley, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Berne, December 28, 1863.

Past and Present State of the Silk Industry of Bâle.

IN the course of a visit during the past summer to Bâle and Zurich, for the purpose of getting some information from the manufacturers themselves relative to the prospects of the trade, a portion of which information appeared in my Report sent in in June, I made the acquaintance of Professor Kinkelin, of the University of Bâle, who was good enough to confide to me some manuscript notes relative to the silk industry of his Canton, which contain a good deal of matter, both present and historical, of considerable interest. From these notes I have extracted what seemed to me useful to record, adding thereto some short remarks relative to the educational establishments bearing more particularly upon the manufacturing classes, and the unions and societies which have any connection with the subject. It can hardly be denied that great efforts are made in all the Cantons to raise the young Swiss to a certain standard, fitting them to follow the peculiar path they may have chosen, and no Canton possesses so many various incitements to a young man to improve himself, no matter what his social position may be, as Bâle. Swiss political life presents but few attractions to the wealthier classes; the consequence is that by far the greater number devote themselves to manufacturing industry, which renders a more grateful and remunerative return. It would almost appear as if M. Staempfli, who has lately retired from the Federal Council, was of the same opinion in leaving an ill-paid career for one which gives a chance of greater emoluments. For the young man of family and education, industry seems to be the only opening left, as in the arena of politics a great deal of absurd jealousy exists on the one side, and too much reticence on the other. The old Conservative party, by keeping aloof from the contest, allowed their Democratic antagonists to walk over the field of politics, and, as no landed proprietors exist here who can command the affections of a large body of tenantry, the present régime had it pretty much their own way, and, as years went on, of course, the old party of the Diet was forgotten and ignored. M. de Gonzenbach, formerly Secretary of State under the Diet, is, perhaps, the only man who seeks to unite the present and the past, and is endeavouring now, on the occasion of the triennial elections, to re-enter the National Council.

History of the Ribbon Weaving.—Professor Kinkelin observes that silk ribbons were in former times woven by the gold and silver lace-makers on small one-shuttle weaving looms, and the shuttles were thrown by hand. Silk ribbons were then not very extensively used, wool and linen being worn for the most part, and these stuffs, like all the stuffs of that period, were of a substantial texture. The lace-makers, like the other artisans, then formed a particular guild, having their own laws, regulations, and customs. No one could become a master before he had gone through an apprenticeship of several years and had been abroad as a working journeyman for at least the legal term of three years. In the second half of the seventeenth century a considerable change took place in this manufacture. It was about the time when in France the power-looms, then called ribbon-mills ("bändelmühlen"), were invented and worked with great success. In these new looms, where the shuttle was set in motion by mechanical means, several ribbons could be woven simultaneously. With the increasing use of these machines, which economized the cost very considerably to the manufacturer, the dearer products of the hand-looms had, of course, to give way. Ribbon-mills, therefore, met with strong opposition on the part of the lace-makers everywhere; in several places, in Cologne, for instance, they were burnt by the hangman as the work of the Devil. They nevertheless kept their ground, and several ribbon-weavers of Bâle began to buy ribbons woven upon such mills and to trade with them. They were, thereforef as far back as 1659, ranked among the merchants' guild. Observing the success o the French manufactories, several merchants attempted to procure such machines

and to carry on themselves the manufacture of the ribbons without restraint on the part of the guilds. These were the Bassiers, Weiss, De Lachenals, Fatios, Iselins, Hofmanns.

The lace-makers, who in 1670 worked 359 shuttles, saw in all this the ruin of their trade, opposed it and induced the Government of the day to prohibit such machines, leaving them the monopoly of the ribbon-manufacture. This took place by a Decree of the City Council of 26th February, 1681, which ran as follows: "The High and Honourable Council decrees the prohibition of the new ribbon-mills in this city." In the next meeting of the Council, however, it was decided not to put this order into execution, but to await the Report of the thirteen Aldermen ("Herren"). These thirteen Aldermen, the most prominent members of the community, were a committee formed for deliberating beforehand on the most important affairs of the State, before they were handed over to the Executive. As the matter was a delicate one, there being already no inconsiderable number of ribbon-mills in Bâle, and as it could be foreseen that, although by their abolition the lace-makers would be protected (not, however, without inflicting great injury upon the general weal—the machines abroad, particularly in France, being tolerated), the thirteen Aldermen delivered their opinion in this sense only ten years later. The ribbon-mills were, accordingly, officially allowed in 1691, under certain conditions, namely, on the payment of a tax of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the pecuniary value of the material worked up by a mill in the course of the year.

Notwithstanding that the ribbon-mills were at last allowed, the quarrel still continued between the lace-makers and the ribbon-makers, particularly with regard to the sort of ribbons which both parties were entitled to manufacture, the fairs they were allowed to frequent, &c. A difference arose among the manufacturers themselves, which lasted very long. The same with the lace-makers. Such disputes were mostly settled by the Government by amicable interposition. They were not able to prejudice the rapid progress of the ribbon manufacture, in spite of the prohibition by the Germanic Empire of the import of Bâle ribbons, which induced the Government in 1725 to send an Envoy to the Diet at Augsburg, who succeeded in procuring the removal of the prohibition. This branch of trade suffered more severely in a moral point of view in the middle of the late century by the numerous thefts committed by the operatives on the silk intrusted to them, and which obliged the Government to take more stringent measures. In February 1738 they appointed a Committee of six, and issued a severe Decree against this abuse. In July of the same year a second Decree was issued, directed rather indirectly against it. Therein it was ordered, first, that all the manufacturers should inscribe themselves on the books of the Committee, and that the non-inscribed should be forbidden to manufacture; secondly, that the manufacturers should pay the wages of their operatives, as fixed by the Government, in full, and that they should make no deductions whatever under any pretence; thirdly, no operatives were to be allowed to work cheaper either for a native or a foreign manufacturer; fourthly, no operative could work at another manufacturer's, unless he produced a regular permit or discharge from his former employer. In the same year it was fixed how many ells each sort of ribbon should contain per piece. An occurrence which took place at this time is worth mentioning, as it throws a strong light on the state of affairs at that period. A Bâle ribbon manufacturer, Hans Henrich Hummel, asked the Government to give him the Hospital-mead ("Spitalmatte"), near the Steinenthor, together with the waterworks, in fee simple, against an annual ground rent of 24 batzen (a trifle more than 3 francs) for the water privilege, and an annual rent of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the purchase-money to be fixed by the Government; he offered to build a manufactory on the spot, at a cost of 600 florins, to work his looms by water-power, and manufacture lace-ribbons ("Tresselbändel"), and to employ orphan children for throwing the silk, as well as lodge, board, and clothe them. His request was refused and declared impracticable by the Government. In consequence, Hummel tried to remove his industry to another place; he determined to emigrate to Paris, to take his looms with him, and to induce lace-makers to emigrate. He himself and several of his people, travelled about in the Canton, promising to give high wages and to pay travelling expenses. The Government and the other manufacturers endeavoured to prevent this, pursued him by the police, declared his right of citizenship to be forfeited and ordered his property to be attached. Nevertheless Hummel succeeded in establishing himself in Paris, with several looms and operatives. What became of him afterwards, seems unknown.

From 1750, the manufacture of ribbon increased considerably, and the Govern-

ment bestowed upon it its greatest care and attention; new enactments were framed regulating the length of the pieces and the rate of wages. In November 1754 it was decreed;—

1. The cabinet and loom-makers shall manufacture no looms except for citizens of this place. The sale of looms to country-people and to foreigners is prohibited.

2. Looms can only be transported from one place to another on the production of a certificate given by a manufacturer, and that only on Bâle territory.

3. It is forbidden to keep foreign workmen.

4. The operatives are enjoined to abide by their regulations.

5. Persons emigrating clandestinely forfeit their civil rights and property.

6. Any attempt to inveigle operatives involves a fine of 50 thalers.

In 1756 the importation of foreign looms into Bâle territory was totally forbidden, under penalty of their destruction. In contravention of this prohibition eight ribbon-looms were sent from Mülhausen to Bâle in 1762 by Dollfuss, Father, and Co., for sale, which caused great annoyance. As the Mülhause firm, however, only possessed this number of looms, and intended definitively to quit the manufacture of ribbons, the sale of them to manufacturers in Bâle was at last allowed.

A number of similar Decrees, partly in favour of the manufacturers, partly in favour of the operatives, were issued during that century. In times of distress also, when the market was dull, the Government took energetic measures, as, for instance, in 1712, 1732, and 1770. On the 31st of December, 1788, an Ordinance was issued relative to the establishment of a poor relief fund in favour of the lace-makers in the country, towards the maintenance of which 1 rappen (1 centime) for every livre of wages for simple ferret ribbons had to be contributed, and 2 rappen for every other kind of ribbon. At a later period this fund was the cause of great annoyance. In 1798, the year of the French revolution, it had increased to 97,000 livres, and was handed over to the Representatives of the country. They found, however, the sum too small, and demanded that the books of all the manufacturers should be examined. They stood the test in a most honourable manner, one account agreeing entirely with the other.

In consequence of the Revolution of 1798 the ancient customs and factory regulations were only partly, or not at all, observed. The silk dyers, for instance, who until then were not allowed to keep more than ten hands, were, at the request of the manufacturers, released from this restriction. At the request of the latter however, in 1811, the prescribed length of the pieces had again to be sworn to. In 1820 a table of the length of pieces was decreed, under a penalty of 4,000 Swiss francs old currency (5,710 francs new currency) in case of contravention. The little importance attributed to these renewed decrees may be seen from the fact that already, in 1823, the President of the Ribbon Manufacturers' Union in their name again petitioned the Government to prohibit the export of ribbon-looms and the employment of foreign workmen. This step, however, produced no result, and there was no question any more of a renewal of the old decrees, or even of the establishment of new ones. At the Peace of 1815 the ribbon manufacture assumed quite a new shape. The number of manufacturers increased, ribbon manufactories were established also in other Cantons, and the number of looms increased in a still larger proportion.

The following are the data relative to the extension of the Bâle ribbon manufacture at different periods:—

According to official census, there were in the whole Canton of Bâle 1,225 ribbon looms, 219 of which belonged to operatives.

Thirty-two years later, in 1786, there were 2,246 ribbon looms, 250 of which belonged to operatives.

According to a reckoning of Councillor Sarrasin, in 1846, there were 3,550 ribbon looms, 2,950 of which were in Bâle town, and 600 in Bâle country.

At present, in 1863, there are about 7,250 in the Cantons Bâle town and country, Argovy, and Soleure.

The number of ribbon manufacturers who are at the same time inscribed as mercantile firms in the "Book of Firms" ("Razionenbuch"), was—

In 1760	20	In 1823	21
1786	21	1863	38
1811	19		

while the number of manufacturers in general is stated—

In 1837	46	In 1860	78

Actual State of the Ribbon Manufacture.—From the preceding statement of Professor Kinkelin it appears that the conditions of the ribbon manufacture in this city have entirely changed in the course of the present century. Whilst formerly a prudent Government superintended the adjustment of the relations between employer and operative, the rate of wages, the length of the pieces, and the relations between the manufacturer and the dyer, there is now no question of such interference with the private rights of each citizen. It can no longer forbid the citizen to transact business and to manufacture at his own pleasure; it can no longer prescribe to him the number of operatives nor the amount of wages, but it leaves all this to himself, for every one is the best judge of what conduces most to his profit and to honourable dealing. At the same time, former Governments ought not to be unjustly censured for measures which may be attributed to the interest of a few influential persons. The great object of the Government of that day, when principles of free trade were not so well understood as at present, was to keep up the reputation of the merchandize and the good name of its manufacturer. We thus see that they took great care to preserve to Bâle the secrets of the ribbon industry; to prohibit the export of ribbon looms, because the Bâle looms were considered the best; to prohibit the manufacture of new looms in the country and the removal of old looms from one place to another without especial formalities, and to prevent the emigration of the operatives. With the exception of four firms, foreign manufacturers were not permitted to have their work done in the Canton. These were the firms of Hans Adam Senn at Zofingen (Argovy), Sachser at Schönenwerth (Soleure), Rothpletz in Aarau, and Jenny, in Trubschachen (Berne), who owned, throughout the whole of the last century, neither more nor less than sixty-four ribbon looms in this place. The operative worked upon his loom, which either was his own or, for the most part, the manufacturer's property; he was not permitted to change employer without the consent of the latter. If, however, the employer unjustly withheld his consent, he applied to the "Fabrikcommission" (Committee). Larger localities where many operatives could find room for working in common were not to be found, and, as in the case of Hummel, the Government had once refused such a request. The operative could, beside his ribbon-weaving, till his little piece of land, or get it tilled by his family, which was a support to him in hard times, and not to be underestimated, irrespectively that it enabled him to enjoy the ties of the family circle. The advantages of this system are very generally acknowledged abroad by philanthropists and political economists. It is true the quality and excellence of the work is perhaps not so high as it is where the "Hausbetrieb" (the working at home, not in the manufactory) does not exist, but at the same time this disadvantage is counterbalanced by the greater cheapness of the merchandize, and by the healthy and independent spirit it engenders among the people. Of the 7,250 ribbon looms, 5,000 are in the private dwellings of the operatives in the country or in town, and 2,000 only in manufactories, independently of the 250 looms upon which the ribbon patterns are woven under the eyes of the manufacturer. In the manufacture of silk the favourable circumstance exists that the localities destined for it must be light, airy, and dry, and must not contain any vapours injurious to the lungs, which deprive cotton operatives of life, strength, and health. A great progress has been made in the employment of mechanical power for the working of the looms, remunerative to the manufacturer from the greater cheapness of the work, and beneficial to the operative, as it protects him against too great and injurious fatigue. It was to preserve to his family life and health which induced the ingenious but poor Jacquard, of Lyons, to invent his celebrated machine which was burnt by his ungrateful fellow-citizens. At this place 6,000 looms are still worked by hand, about 500 by water-power, and 750 by steams. Another peculiarity of the Bâle industry which enables it to maintain its superiority as regards its principal rival at St. Etienne, is that the greater part of the looms belong to the manufacturer and not to the operative; for the manufacturer has the means and more inclination for improving his loom, because it is for his own peculiar benefit. He is thereby enabled to keep the wages at a more uniform level, and, on the other hand, is less dependent upon the abilities of the operative. While at St. Etienne the rate of wages varies as it were with the rate of exchange, and the manufacturer has no stable foundation on which to fix the price of his article, the reverse is the case at Bâle. The wages remain very nearly constantly the same. During the last hundred years the number of looms has increased more than six-fold, the number of manufacturers hardly four-fold, so that at present a far greater number of looms fall to one manufacturer than formerly, and hence they are better

enabled to manage the scale of prices. The operative pays 2 per cent. of his wages for the use of the loom. Other security than "honesty and faith" are not required of him. The wages are as follows :—

	Fr.	c.		Fr.	c.	
Silk reeler	1	50	to	2	0	per day
Warper	2	50	to	3	0	„
Lace-maker (weaver)	4	0	to	5	0	„

The majority of the operatives contribute monthly towards the sick relief-fund, out of which they are supported daily in case of sickness, or else the hospital charges are paid. Few manufacturers have a private fund for this purpose ; several, however, give annual donations to the existing public funds, and frequently they are assisted by testamentary endowments.

One principal advantage of the Bâle ribbon manufacture consists in the perfection of the ribbon-looms. In fact, they have improved from year to year, particularly of late, so that already a considerable demand for them exists from abroad. There are several workshops of high reputation. Bâle possesses 7 loom-mechanicians, occupying about 250 operatives; 8 loom-mechanicians (in the country), with about 50 operatives.

The annual number of new looms manufactured is about 500, 350 of which are destined for Switzerland, and 150 for abroad. The waste of old looms is made up annually by about 100 new ones. They represent a total value of about 700,000 francs ; the raw material of which may be estimated at 200,000 francs, leaving a profit of about 500,000 francs.

Dyeing has also made considerable progress, both as regards quantity and quality. Certain colours are nowhere to be found so fine as here. This particular branch seems destined to have a brilliant future ; for while formerly Bâle manufacturers had to send their silk to France to be dyed, the reputation of the Bâle dyers frequently induced the contrary to take place. The dyers are responsible to the manufacturers for the proper dyes, as well as for any spoiled or damaged goods, and that at the current price. The dyers' wages are from 2 francs to 15 francs and upwards. With superfine colours a deduction up to 10 per cent. on the length of the ribbons is made for the higher dyeing price.

There are in Bâle 8 dyeing establishments, the largest of which employs 300 hands.

In 1846 the total value of ribbon manufactured at Bâle amounted to at least 20,000,000 francs annually, somewhat less than half the product of the silk manufacture of the whole of Switzerland, the export of which was estimated at about 46,000,000 francs. In the above 20,000,000 francs are included—for actual wages, 2,070,000 francs, 1,500,000 of which were paid in the Canton of Bâle country, and 500,000 in Bâle town; for dyers' wages, exclusively to dyers of this place, 620,000 francs ; for finishers ("appretur"), dressers and packers, salaries of employés, costs of management in general, 1,530,000 francs, or about 4,500,000 *in toto*, which are annually paid away on the spot. At present the total production may be about 35,000,000 francs.

With regard to the goods themselves, they may be classed into about one-third figured and two-thirds plain articles. In the same way as 100 years ago there was a transition from linen and woollen ribbons to silk ribbons, so within the last thirty-five years the figured (fancy) articles, which at the beginning of this century were almost unknown, were adopted. It was in the nature of things that, owing to the increased competition of the native and French manufactories, the plain articles would have to suffer the most, and that those articles would pay the best which left more play-room to the spirit of invention, taste, and activity. It was not, however, the prospect alone of a greater gain which occasioned the increase in the manufacture of figured silks, but with the decrease in the former the market of the latter increased enormously when Switzerland had learned to manufacture cheaply, as well as tastefully and beautifully. At the same time the great improvements in the ribbon-looms and in the adoption of the Jacquard machines, as well as in the introduction (for the first time at Bâle) of bars for several shuttles, promoted the manufacture of figured articles. As a proof of the progress of this industry it may be worth mentioning that several houses have succeeded, under equal conditions, in the manufacture of rich figured ribbons in such a way as not only to successfully cope with their French competitors, but even to secure a market at the focus of fashion and taste at Paris, at a disadvantage of from 5 to 7 per cent., which Bâle manufacturers have to pay as import duty into France. The principal articles of

the Bâle ribbon industry are the beautiful courant ribbons; the quite rich ones are still left to the French manufacturers. With regard to patterns, the French manufacturers complain of being purloined by the Bâlois, and demand of their Government a rigid protection for such patterns. But no official protection would be of any avail; the only result would be that the French Government would inevitably aim a blow at their own industry. The patterns which the Bâle people are accused of borrowing from the French are just as much their own property as that of the French. The Bâlois procure a great many of them direct from Paris, where they have their own designers, as well as the French manufacturers, and frequently the same persons work for both parties. Besides, the native designers are continually improving and endeavouring to furnish even more beautiful and elegant patterns, notwithstanding their dependence upon the leading fashion at Paris.

Latterly great importance has been attached to the preparation of the raw material. The finest qualities of silk were procured and used by the French; this is one reason why they have maintained their superiority in the richest ribbon patterns. The Bâle industry has therefore to direct its particular attention to the manufacture of a fine article from the ordinary and fine sorts. This is effected by careful spinning and throwing. Whilst formerly they had no throwing establishments at all, several manufacturers now throw their own silk themselves. The advantage is thereby gained that this operation is done more skilfully and accurately than by the silk cultivators. They endeavour to purchase the cocoons themselves, and to spin them off by improved methods, which gives greater uniformity to the thread. The working up of the raw silk, the throwing and winding, is beginning to be executed on the most extensive scale, and by the most perfect machinery. A new branch of industry is thereby obtained, and an adequate return secured by the improvement of the raw material.

With regard to the sale of the staple, it is impossible to give any exact statements, as the general relations have considerably varied during the last three years. The first and most natural, because the nearest, market was in neighbouring Germany. Then, those countries whose demands are entirely or in part supplied by German houses, such as Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Poland, Galicia, Turkey, and Greece. The next important markets are those of North America and England; less so, France, Central and South America. Almost unsupplied are the markets of Italy, Spain, and Portugal, which may be accounted for by the smaller consumption in these countries. The average may be as follows:—

Germany	38 per cent.	France	10 per cent.
North America and Great Britain .	44 „	Other countries	8 „

In conclusion, the four following reasons may be given as the basis on which lies the greater producing power, and the superiority of Bâle to other places:—

1. The amount of the ready working capital, about 500,000 francs, for the working of 100 looms, without including the buildings and mechanical constructions. This allows of the work being done at a smaller profit. The merchandize becomes cheaper, a large margin is left for the speculation in the raw material, and more can be employed on perfecting the machines and what pertains to them. Only through the possession of a very large capital has it been possible to establish here the largest ribbon manufactory in the world, one with more than 900 looms. whereas formerly the largest number of looms under one hand was at the most 200.

2. The general fair dealing of the manufacturers and operatives towards the buyers; the knowledge that it is the genuineness of the article with regard to the quality and length of the piece which can alone sustain their credit.

3. The accommodating themselves easily to the demands of their customers.

4. The higher education of the operatives, as well as of the manufacturers, as compared with their French rivals, ought to be prominently brought forward. No operative enjoys, like the Swiss, such excellent schooling, and every chance is left him to perfect himself further. While the French workman is lighter and nimbler, conceives and executes new things quicker; the Swiss is slower and heavier, but the more solid, steady, and reliable. The Swiss manufacturer has the advantage of a larger capital, and greater skill and practice in mercantile business. While the French manufacturer is, in nine cases out of ten, nothing but manufacturer, and does not engage in the traffic abroad, the Bâlois is both merchant and manufacturer, he makes his purchases and sales himself, is thereby more independent. and can turn all the advantages of the markets of the world and the secret springs of commerce to his profit.

In connection with this subject, I now propose to mention those schools bearing more or less on the manufacturing business. These are the schools maintained by the Society of Public Industry and the boarding school of Mr. Richter-Linder.

The Society of Public Industry maintains three schools :—

1. The Manufacturing School.
2. The French Repetition School.
3. The Drawing and Modelling School.

1. *The Manufacturing School.*—As boys can be taken from school by their parents in their twelfth year, it has been found necessary to provide for the poorer classes some additional instruction besides their working occupation. The Society of Public Industry has, therefore, founded a school which affords to children working in manufacturing establishments an opportunity, three times a-week, in an evening school, under able teachers, to strengthen and confirm themselves in the knowledge already acquired. The attendance is free, and depends upon the goodwill of the parents or of the employers ; of the latter, several, with a praiseworthy motive, send all their factory children to the school, though on the whole the attendance is not large, the number of boys being at present about fifty : still the results are satisfactory.

2. The objects of the French Repetition School is a repetition of the knowledge acquired of the French language during the legal school attendance. The results are very good, and it is attended by about forty pupils in three classes.

3. The *Drawing and Modelling School* is on a larger scale. It is of the utmost importance for the manufacturing industry of Bâle, that the succeeding generation should be quite accomplished in drawing and modelling, and the school answers its purpose perfectly in a satisfactory manner. It is assiduously attended, not only by boys of the poorer classes, but by boys of all classes, particularly by journeymen and apprentices, and has a considerable fund at its disposal. The expenses in 1861 amounted to about 15,000 francs, seven able teachers give instruction in all the branches of drawing and modelling, either during the day or in the evening, according to the particular circumstances of the hearers. The attendance at and the management of the various branches of study may be seen by the following Table of 1861 :—

Elementary classes	34	pupils	Sunday school	104	pupils
Classes for the Arts ("Kunstklassen").	51	„	Modelling school	17	„
Technical drawing—			Drawers' school ("Dessinateurschule")	11	„
Class instruction	34	„			
Day school	33	„	Total	380	„
Evening school	96	„			

The attendance at this school also is entirely on the voluntary principle. The greater part of the artisans send their apprentices, as the benefit is too obvious to be disregarded. A small school-money is contributed, on an average about 12 francs a-year, and each attendant binds himself to an uninterrupted attendance at the school for one year. The contributions from various sources, in 1861, were :—

	Francs.
From the Cantonal Government	1,500
City Treasury	2,260
Guilds	1,780
Union of Ribbon Manufacturers	400
Society of Public Industry	3,000
School-monies received	4,830
Total	13,770

The Boarding School of M. Richter-Linder.—M. Richter-Linder, at the instance of the authorities of Bâle country, established, in 1850, a boarding-school for girls. Its present organization dates only from 1853. He takes exclusively such girls who have received from their parents either a defective education or none at all, and for whom, therefore, some extraneous help is required. The Communal Council has the power to compel those parents who are supported from Communal funds to send their children to this institution. The greater number of them, however, ask voluntarily that they should be received.

M. Richter receives no girls under 12, and none above 15 years of age, preferring those from the Canton of Bâle country; he receives, however, girls also from all of the inner Cantons of Switzerland. They must remain with him four years, and acquire thereby until their discharge (16th to 19th year) a certain

stability of character which prevents them from falling again into their old ways. Out of the several hundred girls who have been in this institution M. Richter has not received, in a single case, a bad report. Indeed, experience has proved that the girls, after their return home, raise the tone of feeling in their own family and introduce orderly habits, and are able completely to support them through life. This institution is considered to be a very great blessing to the country.

M. Richter has two establishments of the kind,—one in Bâle, with about 200 girls of the Protestant confession, and one with about the same number in St. Urban, Canton of Lucerne, for the Catholic confession.

The means by which he arrives at such results are very simple. He has two excellent male and female Superintendents, who supervise and keep a special control over each individual girl. Occupation demanding no great exertion, yet still requiring a certain amount of reflection, a rigidly enforced discipline, cleanliness of body and mind, are the main springs in the guidance and education of the children. To each is allotted a certain amount of daily work. Twenty of them sleep together in one room. An overlooker is appointed from among them every week. A certain number in alternate sections see that the rooms are properly cleared out, and that order is preserved. It is very gratifying to witness the exemplary order that prevails. Alternate sections again are appointed to superintend the working and the mending of the clothes, and the kitchen work. Those who are not occupied at house-work work in the factory. There they are employed in four large rooms at twisting, cleaning, and assorting silk, an occupation which, requiring steady attention, sharpens rather than dulls the mind. In each room several girls are appointed for the purpose of maintaining order; and it occurs very seldom that a girl has to undergo punishment, because the mutual control and *amour propre* among the girls themselves obliges every one to be on their guard and to sustain their credit. Even the wildest girl becomes submissive and modest in a few days; the systematic order and restraint exercised in all matters impresses her morally and physically, and renders chastisements unnecessary. At the same time the girls look extremely well and robust; they are cheerful, and enliven their working-hours by singing, each of them taking her part.

An hour every day is devoted to instruction, and repetition of former lessons is kept more in view than the learning of new matter. As in Switzerland the attendance at school up to a certain age is compulsory, every girl brings with her more or less instruction. Religious instruction is given twice a week. The unconfirmed girls are instructed in religion, and confirmed by the clergyman of the district.

An indenture is drawn up for each girl, the essential conditions of which are the following:—

1. The girl to be admitted is bound to remain in the institution four consecutive years.

2. The girl gets her board and lodging, washing, and medical attendance, besides the prescribed instruction in religion and for confirmation.

3. After the expiration of the four years, the child, her guardian, or the Communal Council of her native place, receive for her benefit the sum of 300 francs, after deducting the expenses for clothing.

4. Monthly prizes are distributed to those who distinguish themselves by diligence and good behaviour.

It remains now to mention the Associations for manufacturing purposes. Such is the *Association for Sunday Rooms* ("Sonntags-Sääle.") It offers an opportunity to boys, apprentices and journeymen, during the six winter months, to improve themselves, on Sunday afternoons and evenings, in writing, reading, and drawing. Singing and recitals contribute towards amusement. In the winter of 1861 there were registered 400 boys, 400 apprentices, and 1,100 journeymen.

The *Association of the Silk-Ribbon and Silk-Stuff Manufacturers*, founded about the middle of the seventeenth century.—Although it has lost its original importance, it is nevertheless the rallying point of the silk manufacturers, at which they agree upon general measures; as, for instance, on the length of the ribbons, the deduction from the length for superfine colours, the participation in exhibitions, the rate of prices, &c. The members of the society are not severally bound by the understandings come to, and each is perfectly free to act as he may think proper. One of the firm is generally charged with the management of the carriers' service. For the sending and fetching the spun silk and the ribbons from the workmen living out of the city in the canton of Bâle-country and partly in the Canton of Berne, "Boten" (carriers) are employed. They are appointed by the Communal Councils

of the several places, are bound to pledge their fidelity and honesty, and to give security for several thousand francs to the managing firm at Bâle. A carrier has to bear any damage caused by himself. Such a case, however, occurs very seldom, the people considering the carriers' goods as sacred and inviolable. During the civil war in 1833 the carriers' waggons were allowed to pass the lines unmolested and untouched, and not the least loss occurred.

To the same class also belongs the *Mechanics and Trades' Union* ("Handwerker- und Gewerbe-Verein"), founded in 1854. The object of the Association is to unite together the mechanics and tradesmen, consequent on the abolition of the mechanics guilds. It occupies itself with all objects tending to improve industry in a material as well as in an intellectual point of view. The Mechanics' Bank, as well as the Mechanics' Hall, were started by it. In the latter all the mechanics of the place can exhibit their products for sale, on paying a small compensation to the Union. The exhibition even of foreign products is not excluded, with a view of calling forth emulation. The sale of the articles is managed by a director appointed for the purpose. Many sales take place outside, in case the buyer and the seller should agree on a different price from the declared one, or if he wishes something to be altered in the article. In such a case the seller withdraws his article, and has only to pay the stall-money. The hall, during its one year's existence, has produced favourable results, and it is confidently hoped that it will succeed. The Government furnishes a building for the hall at a small rent.

The Branch of the Zurich Silk-Drier's Establishment ("Seiden Trocknungs Anstalt").—Its object is to ascertain the exact weight of the raw silk delivered in, and is licensed by the Governments of the Cantons of Zurich and Bâle. It is in the hands of a company of shareholders, with a capital of 27,500 francs. From each bale of silk, the weight of which is immediately ascertained, thirty samples are taken and sorted into three bundles, after which the bale is sealed and re-expedited. These bundles are then at once carefully weighed, and two of them subjected to a drying process at a temperature of 115 to 120 C; the third is meanwhile kept under lock and key. After a lapse of twenty minutes their weight is ascertained, and this is repeated every ten minutes, until the silk, in the course of the last ten minutes, has lost in weight less than $\frac{5}{100}$ths per cent., whereupon the weight is verified again, and the drying process considered to be at an end. If the loss in weight of the two bundles agrees to within $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent., an addition of 11 per cent. is added for moisture, and the trade weight of the whole bale determined. Should, however, the loss in weight of the two bundles not agree to within $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent., the third bale is subjected to the same process. Should then the difference in the loss of weight of all three bundles be less than 1 per cent., the average is taken of all three drying processes, and the trade weight then ascertained. Should, however, the difference in loss of weight be more than 1 per cent., and if the bale be still sealed, and both buyer and seller agree, the entire bale is spread out during forty-eight hours, in order to equalize the degree of moisture, and the proving gone through again. If, on the contrary, the bale is unsealed, and if the seller does not agree to a new examination, the average of all the three drying processes is adopted as the legal trade weight. A Board of Directors superintends all affairs, and has free access, at any time, to the working rooms, individually or *in corpore*. The director alone knows the names of the owners of the silk bales, and keeps a secret register, which he is forbidden to show to anybody. In the other books the bales are only designated by their numbers of entry.

The Young Merchants' Union.—In the autumn of last year about 100 young merchants, apprentices, employés, &c., carrying on a business of their own, founded a Union, having as its first object scientific instruction besides sociable intercourse. Professors and teachers deliver in its rooms weekly lectures on political economy and mercantile subjects. Several other evenings of the week are destined to the French, English, and Italian languages; one evening to social intercourse. The attendance of the members is said to be very gratifying, the more so because by this Union a want is supplied in the educational system; for as the public institutions offer no especial preliminary mercantile instruction, and as many incipient merchants leave school already in their twelfth or thirteenth year, in order to enter upon an apprenticeship of four years, as required by all firms, they have very little opportunity for perfecting themselves, which must be looked upon as necessary for any young merchant of moderate abilities.

The silk industry of Bâle may be considered as a vital occupation for the town. On this alone, according to the census of 1860, subsist more than 10,000 persons; more than a fourth part of the Bâle town population.

Including the workpeople, who are constantly coming and going from the adjacent parts of Switzerland, France, and Belgium, as well as those in the Canton of Bâle country, it may be roughly asserted that it feeds 30,000 people.

Agriculture.

The few remarks I make here are intended to convey an idea of the general value of land in this neighbourhood, to which is annexed a letter from a farmer as to the relative scale of wages in town and country.

The price per Swiss acre (40,000 square feet) of good arable land in the Canton of Berne varies between 1,800 and 2,000 francs. For larger estates it is somewhat lower, and for smaller tracts somewhat higher. In a Report which was sent in 1859 I there stated that the price of the land through which the central Swiss line passed from Berne to Bâle varied from 2,500 to 8,000 francs, whilst, on the contrary, the Western, which runs its line in the neighbourhood of Lakes Geneva and Neuchâtel, had to pay very much higher prices. I there said, "The price of land on this line is very much higher. Between the Lakes of Geneva and Neuchâtel as much as 11,000 francs per hectare (2 English acres, 1 rood, 35 perches) was paid; on the shores of Lake Leman, between Lausanne and Geneva, 20,000 francs per hectare; and when they came on the vine-growing district of Lavaux, between Lausanne and Villeneuve, as much as 50,000 and 60,000 francs had to be paid."

The rent of an estate is from 50 to 70 francs per Swiss acre; for some smaller portions of land it may run from 70 to 100 francs.

The arable land in the neighbourhood of Berne was leased out last year, for twelve years, at from 70 to 95 francs per acre. Deducting cantonal and communal taxes, an estate here bears interest about 3½ per cent., rather less than more. Labour on landed property is rarely contracted for at a fixed price per annum. The ploughing costs from 8 to 10 francs per acre. The wages of a labouring man is 1·70, and of a woman 1 franc a-day in the fair season, occasionally more or less. The average produce per acre for spelt, the kind of wheat generally grown here, is about 15 malters (7·740 imperial quarters), the Swiss malter being equivalent to 0·516 of an imperial quarter; for hay and the after-growth from 4 to 5 klafters, or from 2 to 2½ tons English measure.

The fallowing, or three-course shift, has been generally abandoned—corn, clover, and bulbous roots, such as potatoes, &c., being raised at will; rarely is corn of the same species raised for two years successively.

The "Kunstwiesen" or artificially irrigated meadows remain from three to six years, after which they are ploughed up again and turned into arable land.

With regard to the produce of milk from a good Swiss cow, I am told that it will average annually 1,800 Swiss pots, or 594 gallons, which would be about a gallon and a half a-day.

It appears that since the introduction of railroads there has been a diminution in the price of cereals in Geneva to the amount of one-third, and in Zurich of one-fourth. as compared with former prices; none in those Cantons which export corn. As Switzerland imports about one-third of her consumption, it represents a yearly saving of 9,000,000 or 10,000,000 francs. Another advantage lies in the fact that the price of corn has been more stable and less subject to fluctuations. The consumer, and particularly the working classes, are the first to benefit by this. The peasant, on the other hand, covers whatever loss he may sustain by this change by increased grass cultivation and the rearing of cattle, which have very much increased in value of late years. The price of land tends to regulate itself more and more; in the northern Cantons there has been a rise in value of 25 to 50 per cent., particularly in the neighbourhood of the lines. The same may be said with regard to builders' wood and fuel; the price of the latter has if anything decreased since the import of coal by the railways, which amounted in 1862 to three millions and a half of quintals. against on an average of 28,000 quintals between the years 1852 and 1856.

Très honoré Monsieur,

Le salaire habituel d'un homme nourri, travaillant à la ferme, est de 70 à 80 centimes par jour pendant l'été et de 45 à 50 centimes pendant l'hiver, de 45 à 50 centimes d'une femme nourrie pendant l'été et de 30 centimes durant l'hiver.

Celui d'un homme non-nourri peut être admis de 160 à 180 centimes par jour

pour l'été et de 135 à 150 centimes pour l'hiver, tandis que la femme non-nourrie ne reçoit que 80 à 90 centimes par jour pour l'été et 30 à 40 centimes durant l'hiver.

La paye habituelle pour la moisson et la récolte seulement est de 2 francs pour l'homme et de 1 franc pour la femme, non-nourris ; la moitié s'ils sont nourris.

Le gage en argent pour un bon valet de ferme s'élève à 180 francs par an, et celui d'une bonne servante à 135 francs. Les hommes qui gouvernent les chevaux et le bétail à corne sont plus chers de 10 à 15 pour cent environ. Ce sont enfin les fruitiers de village (qui font les fromages) qui reçoivent le maximum en gage de 500 à 800 francs par année ; j'observe cependant qu'il n'y a que peu de fruitiers engagés par année, nos agriculteurs ayant préféré après quelque temps d'expérience à leur vendre le lait à un prix fixe, toutefois en se réservant le petit lait pour engraisser les porcs de la maison. Les engagements par an font encore la règle dans notre pays ; il y a cependant des districts où l'on vient d'adopter les engagements par semestre, par mois, et même par semaine, dans la même proportion.

La période de 1853 à 1857 ne peut être guère considérée comme une période exceptionnelle quant à la paye de la classe ouvrière de la campagne ; par conséquent l'on peut de même admettre les chiffres sus-mentionnés pour ces époques, chiffres qui peuvent être considérés comme la moyenne du Canton de Berne, et même de la Suisse, vu qu'il est un peu trop bas pour la Suisse Française et trop élevé pour la Suisse Orientale en général, à l'exception des localités industrielles.

Je me souviens que la valeur des gages en nature, complétant les gages en argent, s'élevait au tiers, même à la moitié du total, mais à mesure que le luxe s'est emparé de la classe ouvrière, ce système a été abandonné en règle générale dans notre Canton.

(Signé) J. WEBER, *Ancien Conseiller d'Etat.*

Paye Ordinaire d'un Ouvrier dans la Ville de Berne.

Industrie.	Nourri.	Non Nourri.
Chapelier—		
Garnisseur ..	.. ..	15 f. par semaine.
Fouleur ..	.. ..	De 60 c. à 2 f. par pièce.
Charpentiers .	.. ..	2 f. à 4½ f. par jour.
Cordonniers ..	.. ..	6 f. par paire de bottes ; 2½ f. par paire de souliers.
Ferblantiers ..	.. ..	2 f. à 3 f. par jour.
Imprimeurs ..	.. ..	4 f. par jour, l'un dans l'autre.
Maçons	.. ..	2 f. à 3 f. par jour.
Maréchaux ferrant ..	.. ..	14 f. à 20 f. par semaine.
Menuisiers	.. ..	2½ f. à 3½ f. par jour.
Modistes	15 f. à 30 f. par mois	
Peintres en bâtiments ..	2½ f. par jour ..	3½ f. à 4 f. par jour.
Tailleurs d'habits ..	5 f. à 7 f. par semaine	12 f. à 14 f par semaine ; 12 f. à 20 f. par pièce.
,, de pierres ..	.. ..	2½ f. à 3 f. par jour.
Tapissiers	.. ..	2 f. à 4 f. par jour.
Tonneliers	5 f. à 7 f. par semaine	12 f. à 14 f. par semaine.

Finances of the Swiss Confederation for 1862.

Revenue.

	Francs	c.	Francs	c.
A.—Interest on real property	52,126	32		
B.—Interest on capital	101,517	17		
			153,643	49
Interest of floating capital and loans	..		102,812	74
A.—Gross receipts from the Customs	8,156,457	21		
B.—Gross receipts from the Post Office	7,426,353	70		
C.—Gross receipts from telegraphs	583,915	91		
D.—Gross receipts from powder	1,144,148	76		
E.—Gross receipts from percussion caps	55,284	15		
F.—Gross receipts from the Mint	2,021,971	31		
G.—Gross receipts from Telegraphic workshop	76,951	23		
H.—Gross receipts from Polytechnic School	38,823	2		
			19,503,905	29
Chancery receipts	7,168	43		
Military Department	140,126	3		
Judicial Department	4,001	0		
			151,295	46
Total Revenue			19,911,656	98

EXPENDITURE.

	Francs	c.	Francs	c.
Interest on debt	..		265,686	35
National Council	74,840	7		
States Council	8,824	5		
Federal Council	61,000	0		
Federal Tribunal	11,089	90		
Federal Chancery	140,479	92		
Pensions..	30,028	35		
			326,262	29
Departments.				
Political Department	115,369	94		
Home Department	342,893	84		
Military Department	15,941	90		
Financial Department	43,304	69		
Customs Department	101,184	61		
Justice and Police Departments	16,291	80		
			634,986	78
Administrations.				
Military Administration	3,254,154	79		
Customs Administration	3,420,104	32		
Post Office Administration	7,426,353	70		
Telegraphs	502,002	2		
Powder	1,042,403	0		
Percussion caps	44,867	61		
Mint	2,021,971	31		
Telegraphic workshop	68,753	27		
Polytechnic School	329,516	99		
			18,110,127	1
Unforeseen expenses	..		8,977	40
Total Expenditure	..		19,286,039	83

According, then, to the "Compte d'Etat," a summary of receipts and expenditure of which are given below, the receipts amounted to 19,911,656 francs 98 centimes, and the expenses to 19,286,039 francs 83 centimes, leaving a balance of 625,517 francs 15 centimes in favour of the Confederation. The receipts exceeded the budgetted estimate by 547,656 francs 98 centimes, and the expenses by 988,037 francs 83 centimes. At the same time it is admitted on all hands, that the Confederation will not in future years show such a favourable balance sheet as it has done up to the present moment.

Mr. Knüsel, the head of the Financial Department, in a speech which he made during the last session on the small-arms question for the army, did not present a very brilliant picture of the financial position of the Confederation. He observed, that the recent Treaties of Commerce had notably diminished the receipts of the Customs, the mainstay of the Confederation, whilst the expenses were getting alarmingly great. In the summer session alone, what with the Central School of Thün, the correction of the Rhone, the introduction of the new muskets, the correction of the waters of the Jura, the Federal Assembly was called on to vote some 12 or 13 millions of expenses. And with those already decided on, it would run the figures up to 19 millions, drawn at sight on the Federal chest. In a few years they might count upon a deficit, varying from 400,000 to 600,000 francs. The Financial Department drew up the following Table, showing what the receipts and expenditure, whether ordinary or extraordinary, have been during the last decennial period, abstraction being made of the Mint expenses (2,021,971 francs 31 centimes), which balance themselves on each side of the account :—

	Receipts.		Expenses.			
			Ordinary.		Extraordinary.	
	Francs	c.	Francs	c.	Francs	c.
1853	14,094,393	11	13,099,080	79	73,653	74
1854	14,181,055	32	13,527,504	35	458,915	32
1855	14,985,150	81	14,209,526	29	42,571	43
1856	16,450,063	43	15,522,051	91	25,000	0
1857	17,253,695	87	16,033,836	61	3,456,091	24*
1858	17,478,594	9	16,022,691	43	321,104	48
1859	17,665,437	73	16,197,759	43	2,665,108	91†
1860	17,100 958	29	15,547,622	20	1,781,536	14†
1861	17,605,013	49	15,805,777	87	1,500,000	0
1862	17,889,685	67	15,764,068	52	1,500,000	0

* Neuchâtel conflict. † Italian war and consequent occupation of the frontier.

According to the above Table, the receipts have increased from year to year, but so have the expenses, and a Financial Committee appointed to examine into the state of affairs looked forward to the time when a loan would be necessary, should the deficits increase beyond a certain amount.

From the account then given, it appeared that the expenses already decreed were the following:—

		Francs	c.
1.	Subvention for the Furca road	800,000	0
2.	„ Oberalp road	289,809	74
3.	„ Axen road	600,000	0
4.	„ Grison roads	905,000	0
5.	„ Correction of the Rhone	3,150,000	0
6.	Introduction of new Infantry musket	5,000,000	0
	Making in all	10,744,809	74

According to Federal Decree of 26th July, 1861, the Alpine roads, namely, Furca, Oberalp, and Axen, were to be finished by the end of 1864, but owing to the works having been retarded this is not likely to be the case until the end of 1865. The Federal subvention then of 1,689,809 francs 71 centimes, will spread over three years, instead of two, and will be—

	Francs.
Annually	560,000
For the Grisons, the term fixed being end of 1873, annually	100.000
Annual subvention to the Rhine correction	330,000
Annual outlay for Infantry muskets, spread over 10 years	500,000
	1,490,000

The extraordinary expenses of the Confederation for the next three years will amount then in round numbers, to 1,500,000 francs. At the same time these are not the only ones in perspective; there remain for the correction of the Rhone 2,640,000 francs.

	Francs.
Annually	220,000
1,000,000 francs for the further acquisition of rifled cannon, spread over 10 years	100.000
	320,000

So that the sum total of the extraordinary expenses of the Confederation for the next ten years amounts to 14,400,000 francs, and annually to 1,820,000 francs.

The question then comes to be, is the Confederation able to support this outlay out of its ordinary receipts? In a financial report drawn up in June 1861, the net annual receipts were put down at 4,530,000 francs. This is considered too small a sum, as the customs yielded, in 1861, 4,635,000, and, in 1862, 4,736,000 francs. They may therefore be estimated annually at 5,200,000 francs, always supposing that they do not suffer a reduction by the lowering of the tariff, when the Swiss-French Treaty comes into operation.

The working expenditure of the Confederation was estimated at 3,732,000 francs, so that—

The net receipts were estimated at	5,200,000
The expenses	3,732,000
Excess of receipts	1,468,000

Now, as it was shown above, they will have to provide annually, for the next three years, a sum of 1,800,000 francs, in extraordinary expenses; the consequences will be a deficit for that period, varying from 900,000 to 1,000, 000 francs.

It is true, that the Confederation possesses in capital placed out at interest, and in funds deposited with banks, about 3,678,054 francs; but from this sum, 1,000,000 francs, as a loan to Glarus* may be looked upon as for the present non-realizable, and 1,000,000 to the Jura Industriel, as of very doubtful security, leaving a disposable sum of 1,678,054 francs, which is not considered sufficient to pay off the war loan of 1857, of 3,750,000 francs, which must be effected, not out of the ordinary receipts, but from funded capital. There remains the cash in the Federal chest, of 2,927,128 francs, but, according to the 40th Article of the Constitution, there must be, at all times, double the money contingent in hand to meet the military expenses for putting the troops on a war-footing, and this war-footing depends a good deal

* The terms on which the loan to Glarus was made, on account of its nearly total destruction by fire, were that for ten years it was to bear no interest; at the end of that period 2 per cent. on the capital was to be paid, and at the end of fifteen years to be reimbursed by instalments at a *pro rata* of 200,000 francs.

upon the friendly or unfriendly state of the neighbouring Powers. Consequently the reporters were justified in looking forward to a time when a loan would have to be resorted to.

Customs.—The general financial result of the Customs Department was treated of in my Report sent in in June. I there stated that the receipts had exceeded the provisions of the Budget by 1,256,457 frances 21 centimes, and a net balance of 4,736,352 francs 89 centimes had been secured to the Federal chest.

Post Office.—A new Postal law came into operation on the 1st July of last year. The tax for an ordinary letter up to 20 grammes ($\frac{2}{3}$ of an ounce) was fixed, if franked, at 10 centimes, and, if unfranked, at 15 centimes, for the whole of Switzerland. The only exception was that, within a local radius of two leagues, a franked or unfranked letter pays 5 centimes. A gradual progression by degrees of weight has been done away with; now every letter above the weight of 10 grammes and up to $\frac{1}{2}$lb. pays double tax. Printed documents are submitted to one uniform tax:—

Of 2 centimes up to 15 grammes.
5 centimes up to 250 „
10 centimes up to 500 „

Newspapers pay $\frac{3}{4}$ of a centime. Of course, the general result can hardly be appreciated as yet, the present Report only dealing with the accounts of 1862; six months alone can therefore be applied to the new change. At the same time the receipts for the general fiscal year show an increase over those of 1861. They were:

	1862.		1861.	
	Francs	c.	Francs	c.
Receipts	7,426,353	70	7,112,951	55
Expenses	5,935,730	68	5,808,661	46
	1,490,623	2	1,304,290	9
Less than Cantonal indemnity ..	—		182,270	83
More than Cantonal indemnity ..	4,062	10	—	
	1,486,560	92	1,486,560	92

So that the Cantons received the full indemnity, in 1862, of 1,486,560 francs 2 centimes, which are, of course, the whole net profits of the Post Office; whatever balance there may be is carried over to a profit and loss account with the Cantons, and serve as a surplus fund for bad years, when the Cantonal indemnity cannot be paid in full. The following is the proportion since the centralisation, between the gross and the net revenue of the Swiss Post Office:—

	Gross Revenue.	Net Revenue.	Proportion Per Cent.
	Francs.	Francs.	
1849	4,898,327	1,050,064	21·43
1850	5,188,871	758,212	14·61
1851	5,767,601	1,180,309	20 46
1852	6,514,634	1,702,511	26·13
1853	7,083,503	1,686,219	23·80
1854	7,425,794	1,548,997	20·85
1855	7,713,587	1,208,717	15·66
1856	8,363,128	1,636,932	19·57
1857	8,279,989	1,523,863	18·40
1858	7,358,694	957,193	13·08
1859	7,123,230	1,340,800	18·65
1860	6,916,911	1,166,422	17·00
1861	7,112,951	1,304,290	18·33
1862	7,426,353	1,490,628	20·07

About 30,061,398 letters circulated throughout Switzerland, or at the rate of 11 letters per inhabitant, which, with the exception of Great Britain (20), is the highest in the scale of six countries (France, Prussia, Wurtemberg, Saxony, Baden, Great Britain) given in the Returns.

13,868,003 postage-stamps, of a value of 1,702,918 francs 17 centimes, were sold during the year. The denominations being 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 40 centimes and 1 franc.

Since 1850, the number of letters has increased from 15,106,117 to 30,061,389; articles de messagerie, from 2,099,368 to 4,711,949; newspapers, from 10,601,325 to 21,383,391.

The payment of salaries figures for 2,078,202 francs, or 28 per cent. of the gross receipts. This is less by 3 per cent. than Great Britain, and 13 per cent. than the United States.

The Returns with regard to the Post Office orders affect only six months of the fiscal year, as the new regulations came into play only on the 1st July. For that period 36,296 orders, for a value of 2,263,426 francs, passed through their hands, which gives an average of 62 francs 36 centimes for each; 33,561 orders were for 150 francs, and 2,735 exceeded that sum.

Telegraphs.—The number of despatches sent along the telegraph wires, which have now reached a length of 4,680 kilomètres, amounted to 382,452, or an increase of 15 per cent. on the number in 1861. The financial results show the—

	Francs	c.
Receipts to be	588,915	91
Expenses	502,002	2
Surplus	81,913	89

This surplus has enabled the Administration to reduce the amount of the loan from the Confederation, and which is one of the items figuring under the head of "Capitaux de Roulement et d'Avances," from 100,591 francs 56 centimes, which it stood at on the 1st of January, 1862, to 18,677 francs 67 centimes, a sum that will in all probability be completely expunged during the present year.

Military Administration.—The Swiss army at the present moment, including Elite, Reserve, and Landwehr, stands at 187,292 men of all arms, and to this administration belongs the onus of increasing the Federal expenses and indebting the Confederation. Of the 3,254,154 francs 79 centimes, of general expenses falling to the lot of this Department, the following items may be taken as extraordinary:—

	Francs	c.
Rifled cannon	559,347	42
Purchase of arms	137,736	4
Transformation of arms	66,922	14
Construction of arsenals and magazines	217,235	83
Equipment of arsenals	81,886	50
Alpine military roads	70,190	26
Purchase of horses	38,779	30
	1,172,097	49

The balance, 2,082,057 francs 30 centimes, being the ordinary expenses.

From 1852 to 1862 the sum total of the expenses of the Confederation amounted to 182,896,000 francs, of which, say 13 per cent. or 25,726,000 francs, belong to this Department: whereas for 1862, the total expenses were 19,268,000 francs; the Military Department taking 3,254,000 francs of it. This gives a proportion of, (say) 16 per cent.

State of the Federal Fortune on the 31st December, 1862, as compared with 1861.

	1861.		1862.	
Active.				
A.—Real property—	Francs	c.	Francs	c.
1. Allmend of Thoune	430,600	0	430,600	0
2. Kalberweide at Thoune	25,668	96	25,668	96
3. Fortifications	64,500	0	64,500	0
4. Powder-mills and dependencies ..	441,239	74	445,994	71
5. Percussion cap manufactory ..	18,000	0	18,000	0
6. Custom-houses	615,392	49	674,281	72
B.—Capital out on mortgage	4,246,445	46	4,543,904	0
C.—Arrear of interest	42,939	18	52,513	8
D.—Capital advanced to Federal Departments ..	2,352,167	67	2,430,730	34
E.—Inventory	3,030,661	57	3,687,232	75
F.—Cash in Federal chest	2,865,673	34	2,927,128	14
	14,133,288	41	15,300,553	70
Passive.				
A.—Federal debt	4,000,000	0	3,750,000	0
B.—Hypothecated debt (balance of sum paid for Allmend of Thoune)	90,000	0	—	
C.—Interest on debt	83,342	46	78,133	56
D.—Mint reserve fund (profit on coining) ..	718,205	19	865,849	93
E.—Deposit of Consul Emery	5,000	0	118	52
	4,896,547	65	4,694,102	1
Net fortune	9,236,740	76	10,606,451	69

In my last Report, I stated that, "beside the general account of the Confederation in all its branches," there were four other accounts which appear separately, as "Fonds Spéciaux." These are the "Fondes des Invalides," the fund of the "Ecole Polytechnique," the "Fonds Grenus," and the "Fonds Châtelain," the two last being donations of private individuals from patriotic motives. Now, for the first time a new fund, the "Fonds Anonyme," appears.

The whole state of these funds stood as follows:—

	1861.		1862.	
	Francs	c.	Francs	c.
1. Fortune de l'Etat	9,236,740	76	10,606,451	69
2. Fonds des Invalides	490,150	0	490,202	65
3. Fonds Grenus..	1,592,727	63	1,652,977	9
4. Fonds de l'Ecole Polytechnique	340,973	59	136,419	62
5. Fonds Châtelain	59,135	59	—	
6. Fonds Anonyme	—		52,100	0
	11,719,727	57	12,996,686	89

In the course of last year a private individual presented the Polytechnic School at Zurich with 70 shares of the North-Eastern Railroad, as a fund destined to increase the salaries of the Professors, and prevent them from seeking more lucrative appointment elsewhere. The present value of these shares is 50,000 francs, and, with a dividend of 30 francs a share, the amount was increased to 52,100. The donor wishing to remain incognito, it was put down as a "Fonds Anonyme."

(Signed) J. HUME BURNLEY.

Austria.

Report by Mr. Fane, Her Majesty's Secretary of Embassy.

Mr. Fane to Lord Bloomfield.

My Lord, *Vienna, December* 31, 1863.

I PROPOSE in this Report to institute a comparison between the import and export trades of the empire during the last two years, taking the items of both trades in the order in which they are classed in the Tariff.

To commence with the imports:—

Colonial wares and southern fruits were imported in 1862 to the value of 16,444,312 florins, against 15,721,828 florins in 1861, showing an increase of 722,484 florins.

Tobacco, and manufactures of tobacco, were imported in 1862 to the value of 4,746,289 florins, against 2,728,747 florins in 1861, showing an increase of 2,017,542 florins.

Cereals and fruits were imported in 1862 to the value of 13,383,409 florins, against 12,907,011 in 1861, showing an increase of 476,398 florins.

Animals were imported in 1862 to the value of 16,131,304 florins, against 17,415,743 florins in 1861, showing a decrease of 1,284,439 florins.

Animal products were imported in 1862 to the value of 6,014,962 florins against 7,522,327 florins in 1861, showing a decrease of 1,507,365 florins.

Grease and oils were imported in 1862 to the value of 14,601,220 florins against 13,391,402 florins in 1861, showing an increase of 1,209,818 florins.

Liquors and edibles were imported in 1862 to the value of 2,179,712 florins against 2,237,129 florins in 1861, showing a decrease of 57,417 florins.

Materials for fuel and timber were imported in 1862 to the value of 6,069,969 florins, against 5,717,103 florins in 1861, showing an increase of 352,866 florins.

Medicaments, perfumes, dyeing, tanning, and chemical stuffs were imported in 1862 to the value of 14,512,711 florins, against 17,607,833 florins in 1861, showing a decrease of 3,095,122 florins.

Metals, precious, raw, and half manufactured, were imported in 1862 to the value of 31,879,347 florins, against 35,368,644 florins in 1861, showing a decrease of 3,489,297 florins.

Weaving and loom materials were imported in 1862 to the value of 29,750,269 florins, against 47,610,830 florins in 1861, showing a decrease of 17,860,561 florins.

Yarns were imported in 1862 to the value of 15,903,723 florins, against 21,165,876 florins in 1861, showing a decrease of 5,262,153 florins.

Woven and loom goods were imported in 1862 to the value of 11,878,110 florins in 1862, against 10,111,640 florins in 1861, showing an increase of 1,766,470 florins.

Paper and paper manufactures were imported in 1862 to the value of 1,659,815 florins, against 1,250,160 florins in 1861, showing an increase of 409,655 florins.

Leather and leather goods were imported in 1862 to the value of 6,331,800 florins, against 5,393,590 florins in 1861, showing an increase of 938,210 florins.

Wood, glass, and clay wares were imported in 1862 to the value of 3,812,274 florins, against 3,246,996 florins in 1861, showing an increase of 565,278 florins.

Metal goods were imported in 1862 to the value of 3,343,024 florins against 2,666,140 florins, showing an increase of 676,884 florins.

Vehicles were imported in 1862 to the value of 549,600 florins against 324,000 florins in 1861, showing an increase of 225,600 florins.

Machines and hardware were imported in 1862 to the value of 7,595,545 florins, against 6,315,781 florins in 1861, showing an increase of 1,279,764 florins.

Chemical products, colours, and fatty wares, were imported in 1862 to the value of 2,164,396 florins, against 1,923,882 florins in 1861, showing an increase of 240,514 florins.

Printed books and objects of art were imported in 1862 to the value of 5,966,705 florins, against 5,220,395 florins in 1861, showing an increase of 746,310 florins.

The foregoing items make up the import trade of the Empire, the total of which valued, in 1862, 214,918,496 florins, against 235,847,057 florins in 1861, showing a decrease of 20,928,561 florins; the chief falling off, as will have been remarked above, occurring in the diminished imports of weaving and loom materials, owing to the disturbance of commerce with America.

The amount of duties levied on imports in 1862 was 13,472,831 florins, against 12,564,023 florins in 1861, showing an increase of 908,808 florins.

To proceed now to the examination of exports:—

Colonial wares were exported in 1861 to the value of 64,780 florins, and in 1862 the exports were *nil*, so that the decrease on this head is represented by the above sum.

Tobacco and manufactures of tobacco were exported in 1862 to the value of 631,576 florins, against 588,806 florins in 1861, showing an increase of 42,770 florins.

Cereals and fruits were exported in 1862 to the value of 44,692,615 florins, against 46,078,619 florins in 1861, showing a decrease of 1,386,004 florins.

Animals were exported in 1862 to the value of 8,427,770 florins, against 9,396,180 florins in 1861, showing a decrease of 968,410 florins.

Animal products were exported in 1862 to the value of 3,914,965 florins, against 4,619,735 florins in 1861, showing a decrease of 704,770 florins.

Grease and oils were exported in 1862 to the value of 2,339,652 florins, against 3,795,180 florins in 1861, showing a decrease of 1,455,528 florins.

Liquors were exported in 1862 to the value of 3,123,744 florins, against 3,934,053 florins in 1861, showing a decrease of 810,309 florins.

Materials for fuel and timber were exported in 1862 to the value of 36,398,268 florins, against 24,795,227 florins in 1861, showing an increase of 11,603,041 florins.

Medicaments, perfumes, dyeing, tanning, and chemical stuffs, were exported in 1862 to the value of 4,961,008 florins, against 4,366,975 florins in 1861, showing an increase of 594,033 florins.

Metals, precious, raw, and half-manufactured, were exported in 1862 to the value of 35,608,449 florins, against 32,327,330 florins in 1861, showing an increase of 3,281,119 florins.

Weaving and loom materials were exported in 1862 to the value of 55,658,367 florins, against 35,876,397 florins in 1861, showing an increase of 19,781,970 florins.

Yarns were exported in 1862 to the value of 3,608,798 florins, against 2,591,988 florins in 1861, showing an increase of 1,016,810 florins.

Woven and loom goods were exported in 1862 to the value of 44,646,760 florins, against 48,940,190 florins in 1861, showing a decrease of 4,293,430 florins.

Goods manufactured of straw, bast, paper, and stationery, were exported in 1862 to the value of 5,463,384 florins, against 4,872,287 florins in 1861, showing an increase of 591,097 florins.

Leather and leather goods were exported in 1862 to the value of 11,092,080 florins, against 14,111,600 florins in 1861, showing a decrease of 3,019,520 florins.

Wood, glass, and clay wares were exported in 1862 to the value of 22,622,567 florins against 22,819,773 florins in 1861, showing a decrease of 197,206 florins.

Metal goods were exported in 1862 to the value of 11,399,085 florins against 16,023,804 florins in 1861, showing a decrease of 4,624,719 florins.

Land and water vehicles were exported in 1862 to the value of 5,931,160 florins against 3,935,720 florins in 1861, showing an increase of 1,995,440 florins.

Instruments, machines, and hardware were exported in 1862 to the value of 24,413,616 florins, against 22,630,898 florins in 1861, showing an increase of 1,782,718 florins.

Chemical products, colours, fatty and combustible wares, were exported in 1862 to the value of 5,125,082 florins against 4,549,147 florins in 1861, showing an increase of 575,935 florins.

Printed books and objects of art were exported in 1862 to the value of 2,660,520 florins, against 1,251,200 florins in 1861, showing an increase of 1,409,320 florins.

Refuse and rags were exported in 1862 to the value of 133,552 florins against 110,266 florins in 1861, showing an increase of 23,286 florins.

These items form the whole of the export trade, which valued in 1862 at 332,853,018 florins against 307,680,155 florins in 1861, showing an increase of 25,172,863; the principal augmentations being in the larger exports of timber (especially to Hamburgh for ship-building purposes), and of weaving materials (chiefly of wool to Russia).

The amount of duties levied on exports in 1862 was 409,449 florins, against 404,214 florins in 1861, showing an increase of 5,235 florins.

The value of both the import and export trades taken together in 1862 was 547,771,514 florins. and in 1861 it was 543,527,212 florins, showing an increase of 4,244,302 florins. If the value of the precious metals and of gold and silver coins be deducted, the import and export trades of 1862 stand at 491,472,559 florins, and those of 1861 at 486,814,437 florins, showing an increase of 4,658,122 florins.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JULIAN FANE.

Saxony.

Report by Mr. Barnard, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Coburg, July 1, 1863.

Statistical Report on Fires and Fire Insurances.

THE following is an account of the fires which occurred in Saxony during ten years, viz., from 1849 to 1858, all the details of which are derived from the Annual Reports of the Royal Fire Insurance Commission.

Decrees published 14th November, 1835, and 11th July, 1840, enforce the insurance of all buildings and immoveable property, with the exception of powder-mills.

The value of each building must be taxed before insurance takes place by persons appointed for that purpose. The part of every building under ground is not taken into consideration, and the different parts above ground, stone and wood, are valued separately. Every householder must insure the half of the valuation; he can, however, of course insure the whole, but must distinctly declare to what extent he is willing to insure.

The total of the amount of all the insurance sums in the whole Kingdom forms the capital of the Insurance Office, and from this capital all expenses and outlays, without distinction and according to the different classes, are regulated and divided.

The expenses include the damages caused by fire and by the effect of engines, as well as remunerations to engines, prizes, and other necessary costs.

The repartition takes place once in three or four years, in order that the prizes should not be changed yearly. The surplus is allowed to accumulate, and is added to amount for following period. Deficits are paid by instalments, and liquidated later by higher rates.

Special rules regulate the insurance of churches.

Machinery is also subject to particular regulations, which on this head do not compel insurance, but agree, in the interest of the proprietors of mills and other establishments, to insure machines and other implements, but at different and higher rates.

Machinery is also valued by an appointed Commissioner.

It is not necessary to state the amount to which machinery and other implements have been valued in the different districts of the Kingdom, but in the year 1849 the total sum paid for that purpose amounted to 5,000,000 dollars (750,000*l.*); in 1860, to 8,000,000 dollars (1,200,000*l.*); therefore, in 1849, $2\frac{1}{2}$, and in 1860 $2\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of the total amount of insurance.

For damages by fire sustained by machinery and different implements the following sums were paid:—

	Dollars.		£			
1849 ..	10,066	=	1,514,	equal to	2·0	per cent. of the whole amount of insurance.
1850 ..	10,610	=	1,590,	„	2·8	„ „
1851 ..	22,192	=	3,228,	„	6·0	„ „
1852 ..	26,878	=	4,031,	„	2·7	„ „
1853 ..	37,060	=	5,559,	„	8·2	„ „
1854 ..	64,817	=	9,722,	„	5·6	„ „
1855 ..	81,507	=	12,226,	„	10·8	„ „
1856 ..	121,458	=	18,218,	„	9·1	„ „
1857 ..	45,638	=	6,845,	„	5·4	„ „
1858 ..	45,564	=	6,334,	„	7·7	„ „
1859 ..	73,485	=	11,022,	„	4·6	„ „
1860 ..	253,717	=	18,002,	„	28·2	„ „

This gives in twelve years an average of 66,085 dollars (9,912*l.*) paid yearly for damages by fire to machinery, independent of 1,500 dollars (225*l.*) for different expenses. On the other hand, 256,932 dollars (38,539*l.*) were received in twelve years, 1849 to 1860, for the insurance of machinery; this amounts to 21,411 dollars (1,211*l.*) yearly, and shows that in the above period the yearly damages exceeded the receipt by 46,174 dollars (6,926*l.*)

Tables Nos. 1, 2 and 3 give the amount of business done by the Insurance Office in the whole kingdom since 1841.

Table No. 1 gives the separate amount for town and country; Table No. 2 the rate per cent. for town and country; Table No. 3 the specification of the sums paid yearly by the Insurance, independent of remunerations for damages by fire.

Table No. 1 proves the great increase of capital assured, which from 1849 to 1860, twelve years, has risen from $198\frac{1}{2}$ to $302\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars (53 per cent.)

Between 1849 and 1858 the increase was 43 per cent. for towns, and 40 per cent. for the country.

The number of inhabited buildings increased 5 per cent. in towns and 3·7 in the country.

This remarkable increase can only arise from an improved system of insurance, and permission to effect entire insurance; also in the general improvement of all new built or altered buildings, and in the increase of the number of new buildings.

That the amount of insurance is less than the amount of valuation is proved by the fact that in 1860 the total valuation of all fixtures reached 520,000,000 dollars, or 78,000,000*l.*, and the capital paid only 302,500,000 dollars, or 45,375,000*l.*

Stone and brick are not insured, but only the combustible parts of buildings.

The proportion of the value of all buildings in the country may therefore be stated to be five-thirds of the insured capital.

If the total amount paid for insurance in the years 1850 and 1859 be divided by the number of inhabited buildings standing in the years 1849 and 1858 (according to the Great Register), there will be in 1850, under each register number, 1,392 dollars in towns, and 766 dollars in the country; in 1859, 2,087 dollars in the towns, and 1,009 dollars in the country.

Table No. 1 shows distinctly how great the variations of paid premiums were in proportion to the number of fires, and that the former, in the last six years, had greatly increased.

The sums claimed and paid in each of the following years for insured property amounted in towns and country to:—

	Towns.	Country.		Towns.	Country.	Average.	Towns.	Country.
1849 ..	0·21	0·26	1854 ..	0·59	0·30	1849 to 1853 ..	0·22	0·26
1850 ..	0·10	0·22	1855 ..	0·25	0·22	1854 to 1858 ..	0·41	0·32
1851 ..	0·14	0·19	1856 ..	0·82	0·31	1849 to 1858 ..	0·30	0·29
1852 ..	0·48	0·41	1857 ..	0·28	0·31			
1853 ..	0·15	0·22	1858 ..	0·12	0·28			

Generally, the proportion of damages paid, to amount insured, was greater in the country than in towns. The same can be said of the villages.

An exception must be made for the years 1852, 1854, and 1856, when the towns suffered most.

Few cases of fire took place in towns of above 10,000 inhabitants. The small towns, particularly those in Voigtland, and in the Erzgebirge, suffered most.

Among damages paid, there are, according to the existing regulations, remunerations for fire engines, and for damages caused by them, and even sums given to enable the owner of a damaged house to change the situation of the building. This only takes place with a view of lessening the danger of fire in future.

Table No. 3 shows that all these outlays together only amount to 3 per cent. of the whole amount of damages, and the last mentioned only to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

In the period from 1854 to 1858 the number of fires was increasing, and, in fact, was comparatively greater than that of the newly erected buildings. This increase was general, both in towns and in the country.

The well-built and solid houses suffer, of course, less than others, and when fire has done great damage in villages and small towns, and when, therefore, new and better houses have been built and arranged with more precaution, the number of fires, and consequently the amount of damage paid by the Insurance Commission, have decreased.

In villages in a manufacturing district the houses are generally less crowded and stand more apart, and the fires are never so considerable as in agricultural districts, where the houses are closely adjoining and much more exposed to danger.

As regards the causes of fires it is of course generally very difficult to discover and prove in what way a fire really originated, and the greater number are reported as "not known."

In towns the greater number of fires arise from carelessness in some way, including chimneys and stoves having been built and arranged contrary to the regulations published by the authorities in order to prevent accidents.

In villages fires generally have their origin in wilful incendiarism or by lightning. A proportion of between 33 and 40 per cent. remains of cases where it is impossible to discover the real cause.

Fires by spontaneous combustion are of course rare, but occur more frequently in the country than in towns, and arise generally from coal, peat, &c.

Explosions have in the last ten years occurred but eleven times; of these nine were in towns, and arose from gas or some inflammable fluid.

Among 74 cases of fire, caused in town by carelessness, 9 were proved to have taken place by children playing with matches, and in the country out of 108 cases 26 had the same origin.

The number of fires which took place during the period from 1849 to 1858 in mills, manufactories, &c., is 371.

Many of these buildings are lightly constructed and therefore more liable to accident. The average amount paid for damages by the Insurance Commission is as follows:—

	Dollars.		£
For a building for spinning	5,000	equal to	750
„ „ brewery	3,000	„	450
„ „ water-mill	3,000	„	450
„ „ manufactory generally	3,000	„	450
„ „ paper mill	2,700	„	405
„ „ windmill	900	„	135
„ „ blacksmith's shop	700	„	105
„ „ tile or brick kiln	160	„	24

The greatest number of fires in the country and villages occur in the months of April, May, and June; in winter much less. In the country it must be observed that all barns and sheds are comparatively empty in spring, and many fires are purposely caused by the temptation of the money to be received from the Insurance Commission, in the event of their destruction.

On the whole, no doubt exists of a comparatively large proportion of fires being caused with a view of receiving the amount of insurance, but the difficulty of proving the crime is so great that in very few instances can the perpetrator be convicted.

The insurance of moveable property in the whole kingdom is comparatively much less considerable than is generally supposed. In the years 1857 and 1858, in the towns, only half of the moveable property contained in the houses consumed by fire was insured, and in the country scarcely one half.

(Signed) C. T. BARNARD.

France.

Report by Mr. Grey, Her Majesty's Secretary of Embassy.

Paris, February 15, 1864.

IN drawing up my first half-yearly Report for 1864 I cannot do better than commence by sketching the outline of the late debate upon the Address in the Corps Législatif in so far as it touched upon matters concerned with the commerce and industry of France. In former Reports I have expressed my opinion that Protectionist ideas were more or less obsolete in this country, and that their day had gone by. But perhaps this opinion may have been somewhat hastily put forward, for a proof has now been given us that the partizans of Protection are by no means inclined to give way without a struggle. The opportunity for a serious attack upon commercial reform was afforded during the debate on the Address, and the Protectionist party, headed by M. Pouyer-Quertier, one of the principal cotton-spinners of France, and Member for Rouen, were not slow to avail themselves of it.

The opportunity to which I allude was afforded when the discussion of the second paragraph of the Address came on. This paragraph contained the declaration that "the Emperor had been in the right in anticipating public opinion, and entering upon the path of industrial and commercial liberty;" and it added that "France, which for a long period had been wanting in self-reliance, has now gained confidence in her own resources, and our manufacturers have been enabled through their own energy and sacrifices to resist foreign competition." To this latter point the Protectionists demurred. They maintained, on the contrary, that French industry, which had been suddenly and without warning exposed by the Emperor to foreign competition, had not been able to resist; that it had been, if not ruined, at all events seriously injured by the new system; and that, as had been often predicted, the country had been flooded with foreign produce, whilst at the same time her own export trade, far from receiving a fresh impulse from the new system of commercial liberty, had actually diminished.

Such in a few words was the text on which M. Pouyer-Quertier and his friends

held forth. They repudiated the language of approval which the second paragraph so explicitly gave to the liberal commercial policy adopted during the last four years in France. They proposed instead of praising to blame, or at least to lament, the adoption of "precipitate reforms," and to express their "condolence" with those manufacturing interests which had, according to them, been too heavily tried. They reminded the Corps Législatif of its former opposition to all commercial reform,* and urged that it could not consistently at once discard its previous opinions, and now give an unqualified approval to reforms which it had so short a time ago condemned, and which had been imposed on it by International Treaties. The Chamber would, they urged, be less justified in following such a course as events, far from showing its first impressions to be wrong, had fully confirmed their wisdom; and M. Pouyer-Quertier and his friends undertook to prove their arguments by quoting facts and official returns on the general commercial movement of France. But though this Protectionist attack on the new régime was brought forward with vigour, and sufficient plausibility to shake the opinions of some, it could not hold its ground against the close and searching refutation to which it was subjected by the earnest defenders of the Liberal cause. And here it is not uninteresting to observe a remarkable feature of this debate. The duty of defending the new commercial policy of France was not left to the Government, which, as its author, was bound to undertake the task. That new policy was adopted by the majority of the Chamber as if it had been of its own creation, and defended by them with much energy and skill. M. Javal, Member for the Department of the Yonne, and M. Auguste Chevalier, the brother of the well-known political economist, especially distinguished themselves by the elaborate and convincing replies which they made to the Protectionist attacks. This active interposition, an unusual proceeding in the Corps Législatif, of the majority of the Chamber in the debate concerning commercial liberty, is looked upon as a fact of considerable importance and of much promise for the future. This fact proves that the new commercial system inaugurated by the Treaty of January 23, 1860, is no longer looked upon in France as a measure imposed upon the country, and submitted to rather than accepted: on the contrary, the great majority of the nation hails the new régime as a boon; they are convinced of its value and of the beneficial results which accompany it, and they are resolved to do their best for its development, notwithstanding the difficulties and political complications which may impede its progress. That this spirit pervades the country was clearly demonstrated during the late elections, when the great majority of the candidates were obliged to pledge themselves to support the new régime in order to obtain the votes of the electors. The Members thus elected evidently could not vote otherwise than in support of Free Trade principles; and the Protectionist motion, after three days' debate, was only supported by a very small number of Deputies in the Corps Législatif, and the original words of the address were carried by 186 votes against 26.

The general impression created by the debate of the 15th, 16th, and 18th of January last, has accordingly been very favourable, and the partisans of commercial liberty have every reason to be satisfied. The explanations given at the close of the debate by the organ of the Government, M. Forcade de la Roquette, formerly Minister of Finance, and now one of the Vice-Presidents of the Council of State, had great weight with the Chamber, and evidently had considerable influence in determining the decisive vote with which the discussion ended. M. Forcade de la Roquette experienced no great difficulty in re-establishing the true bearing of the facts and figures which had been brought forward and misapplied by M. Pouyer Quertier and his Protectionist friends. I will not stop to consider these facts and figures here, for I shall have to give them presently when I come to examine the latest official returns, which I may add embrace the commercial movement of France for the whole year of 1863, whereas those quoted in the debate only concerned ten or eleven months of that year.

The organ of the Government (M. Forcade) did not dispute the existence of commercial distress in a greater or less degree in different parts of the kingdom, but he did dispute the assertion that this distress was to be attributed to commercial liberty; he applied himself to prove that on the contrary, that distress, which in the present instance was caused by the American war and other accidental causes, would have been far more severe if the new commercial régime, which had given a fresh impulse and opened new markets to the trade of France, had not in a great

* In 1856 the Corps Législatif almost unanimously rejected a Bill introducing very slight modifications in the protectionist or, rather, prohibitive régime of that day

measure neutralized the effect of these disturbing influences. He especially proved to demonstration that French manufactures had by no means been overwhelmed by the admission of English goods of a similar kind, and that the increase in the imports from Great Britain was principally to be found under the head of raw material (cotton, silk, wool, &c.), a fact which could only be a subject of congratulation to the French manufacturers, and by no means a source of complaint. M. Forcade admitted that the French mercantile marine had not been benefited to the same extent as the English by the development of the commercial relations between the two countries, but he attributed this to causes prior to the Treaty, and especially to the Conventions of 1826. He reminded the Chamber of the concessions made to the shipping interests last summer (I shall revert to this point presently), and of the inquiry which was now being held on the subject of the merchant service with the view of ascertaining and carrying out such reforms as are required to enable the development of the merchant marine of France to keep pace with that of trade in general. M. Forcade also admitted that during the last few years a certain number of iron works had failed, but these establishments owed their failure, he asserted, to old-fashioned machinery or want of capital, both of which causes, combined with an unfavourable local situation, necessarily rendered them not only unable to compete with foreign manufacturers, but also with their rivals at home, so that the failure had been merely a question of time, and would inevitably have taken place whether the new system of commercial liberty had been adopted or not. In short, the Government expressed its opinion (an opinion concurred in by the majority of competent persons in this country) that notwithstanding the depressing influence exercised by the American war, and by political complications in Europe, on trade generally, the commercial position of France is far from being one of distress. The cotton trade has necessarily continued to be the chief sufferer by the American war; the crisis had towards the close of the spring of 1863 become especially severe; Alsace, which had been able to stand the trial in 1862, was at that time very hard pressed; but during the second half-year of 1863 a visible improvement took place. As we shall presently see when we come to the details and figures, the importation of cotton, which had fallen so low in 1862, increased considerably in 1863; thanks to the new cotton markets opened in various parts of the world, for which credit must be given to Great Britain. Consequently Alsace has been enabled to surmount its difficulties, and in the Department of the Seine Inférieure, where the distress had been probably the most severe, a number of establishments which had been closed during the second half-year of 1862 have been enabled to resume operations.

Efforts powerfully seconded by the force of circumstances have moreover been made to supply occupation in analogous branches of trade to the numerous cotton operatives out of work. The wool trade especially has acquired a development in the Elbœuf district which in ordinary times it would not have attained so rapidly. A school for instruction in weaving lately established at Rouen has been found of great use in forming good weavers. At Roubaix and Tourcoing a great number of cotton operatives out of work have also been usefully employed in the wool trade. The flax and hemp manufacturers have likewise greatly profited during 1863 by the distress of the cotton trade. That of hemp has especially been greatly increased and seems likely to be still further developed by the new method introduced in the great factory at Vaugentlieu near Compiègne. This new method consists principally in a system of dressing the hemp by machinery, which instantaneously separates the fibrous from the ligneous parts of the plant, and thus abolishes the practice of steeping ("rouissage") which had hitherto been universal. It is well known that this practice of steeping—a tedious and expensive process, very pernicious in a sanitary point of view, and moreover both uncertain and imperfect in its results—had long been the principal obstacle to the cultivation and manufacture of hemp all over Europe. Through this modern invention of dressing and separating the fibres by machinery it is probable, in the opinion of many competent persons, that the hemp manufacture will recover a part of the ground it had been deprived of in the textile industry of the country by the cotton trade, and, moreover, that it will maintain the ground so recovered even if the cotton trade should resume its former activity in Europe. It is an incontestable fact that during the depression of the cotton trade, and under the impulse of the new invention I have just mentioned, the cultivation of hemp has been unusually developed in France. The cotton crisis may thus be productive of beneficial results at home, while it confers great advantages on the colonial possessions of France in Africa, which now appear to

be devoting considerable energy to the cultivation of cotton, a branch of industry which had up to this time been carried on more by way of experiment in those colonies than as a staple of commerce.

Next to that of the textile fabrics it was the interest of the mineral trade which the Protectionists predicted or pretended to believe would most suffer from the introduction of the new régime. Some iron works, ill situated, ill supplied with old fashioned machinery, or without sufficient capital, have, it is true, been very hard if not fatally hit by the new reforms. But on the whole the progress which had been realised in 1862 in this branch was maintained and even increased during the past year. Thus, according to official returns, the yield of the coal mines rose in 1863 to 100,000,000 of metrical quintals (*i.e.*, 6,000,000 more than 1862) without producing a fall in the price, which has maintained itself at 1 franc 18 centimes the quintal. Compared to the year 1853, when the yield of the coal mines only reached 50,400,000 metrical quintals, the result is, that in the space of ten years the yield has been doubled. The quantity of cast iron manufactured in 1863 is estimated at 11,800,000 metrical quintals, of the value of 143,800,000 francs, which gives an increase of 1,270,000 metrical quintals in the quantity, and of 8,000,000 francs in the value, as compared with 1862.

With regard to wrought iron, the progress made is comparatively less decided; the quantity manufactured during 1863 is estimated at 7,055,000 metrical quintals, valued at 192,318,000 francs, which would show as compared with 1862 an increase of 50,000 metrical quintals in the quantity, and of rather more than 9,000 francs in the value. The best proof, however, of the flourishing condition of the mineral trade is to be found in the fact of the great increase in the applications for concessions for new works of various kinds. For instance on the 30th of September last, there were no less than 120 applications under consideration, of which 31 applied to coal mines, and 89 to mines producing metals. The French Government does its best to encourage the development of the mineral wealth of France, and consequently during 1863 a number of concessions of railroads were granted to, or rather imposed upon, the great Companies with a view of facilitating the working and the transport of the mineral riches of the country. I will especially mention the Conventions concluded by the State on the 11th of June and 6th of July last with the Eastern, the Western, the Lyons and Mediterranean, the Southern and the Orleans Railway Companies, by the terms of which there has been created, principally for the sake of coal and iron ore, a fourth class of merchandize, which is subjected to a rate varying in proportion to the distance, from 4 to 5 and 8 centimes the ton per kilomètre, whereas the rate at which coal was formerly carried by rail was 10 centimes per ton per kilomètre.

2. In summing up the explanations given to the Corps Législatif by M. Forcade de la Roquette, I alluded to the new concessions made to French shipping interests by the reform introduced into her maritime code. This reform, which was promulgated by the Imperial Decree of October 22, 1863, is worthy of especial consideration, inasmuch as it undoubtedly is the most important event of the past half-year. The measure is not, it is true, complete. It is far from satisfying all the demands and complaints on which it was based; but such as it is, it involves a decided departure from the system which for centuries had ruled the maritime organization of France.

The point of which I speak, is the "Inscription Maritime," a system originally devised by Colbert, the celebrated Minister of Louis XIV.

Up to that period recruits for the navy were obtained by impressment. Whenever sailors were required for the navy, the ports were closed, and all seafaring men were seized and compelled to serve on board the King's ships without regard to any consideration of age, previous service, or rights which they might have acquired. Colbert, whose dream was the creation of a powerful navy for France, became convinced that this method of recruiting was unsatisfactory and little to be relied upon. He accordingly created the system of "classes;" a general list was drawn up of all the sailors resident in the various towns and villages on the coast. These men were then divided into three classes. Each class was bound to serve one year on board the ships of the Royal navy, and during the other two years was at liberty to enter the merchant service, and the sailors were obliged to follow this rotation as long as they were considered fit for service. This system was, however, open to the serious objection that the men being only obliged to serve one year continuously, after which they enjoyed two years' leave of absence, only learned

their duty imperfectly; so that the ships of the Royal navy seemed always to be manned by raw recruits.

By the Ordinance of October 31, 1784, the system of classes was abolished, and the "Inscription Maritime" was substituted in the form in which it exists to the present day, some slight modifications excepted. The Governments of the Republic, the first Empire, the Restoration, and of Louis Philippe, all occupied themselves at various times with the question of recruitment for the navy. But the result of their inquiries invariably was to maintain the system created by the Ordinance of October 31, 1784. The National Assembly of 1849 also, after a searching inquiry into the subject, came to the conclusion that the system of recruiting for the navy by means of the Inscription Maritime should be maintained. The object of this system is to keep all the seafaring population constantly at the disposal of the State. Accordingly any inhabitant of the seaboard of France who may desire to follow the occupation of fisherman, coaster, navigator, or any of the employments connected with the above (*e.g.*, ship's carpenters, &c.), is obliged to obtain the authorisation of the naval authorities on the spot. In return for this authorisation, he is enrolled ("inscrit") on the official list, and remains, up to the age of fifty, at the entire disposal of the State, which may call him out for service on board the Government ships when it pleases, and oblige him to serve as long as it thinks fit. In short the authorisation which an inhabitant of the sea-coast obtains to embrace a profession which is his natural and perhaps only vocation, costs him the sacrifice of his liberty for the whole duration of his years of activity and strength, for at any moment the State can tear him away from his family or from his employment whatever it may be. In theory it is assumed, indeed, that the seafaring man may demand and obtain his discharge, and may have his name erased from the list of the Inscription Maritime: but this can only be done on condition of his renouncing every species of occupation or employment connected with the sea. The smallest engagement in the fishing trade, or in a voyage however short, is sufficient to cause his enrolment afresh in the Inscription Maritime, and again to make him the slave of the State. Such a condition, therefore, renders the theory wholly illusory.

It is not without reason that the system of the Inscription Maritime has in these later times been called the "serfdom" of seamen. Whilst the exercise of every other species of trade and employment is free in France, any occupation connected with the sea is subject to an official authorization, which may or may not be granted; whilst men engaged in other trades are only bound to pay the ordinary tax fixed by the law, those who desire to gain their daily bread by fishing, navigating, &c., are compelled to give their liberty and independence in payment to the State; and whilst other citizens are only liable to a service of six or seven years in the army, should they chance to be drawn for the conscription, the seafaring population remains for thirty-two years (from eighteen to fifty) at the disposal of the Admiralty. In 1784 this system was intelligible. At that time the whole population of France was more or less in a state of serfdom, and the exercise of any trade or profession was subject to any condition the authorities might please to impose. But now these things are changed, and the "Inscription Maritime" is in direct contravention of the spirit and practice of the times. It could only be justified by the plea of its being necessary for the good of the public. It was indeed this plea which was relied on by the supporters of the "Inscription Maritime" in their defence of the system, and they maintained that the strength of the navy ought to be the first consideration for the Government, apart from any question of private interest, and that consequently the Government ought to be able unrestrictedly to dispose of the services of all men qualified to serve on board ship.

This reasoning, however, involves a great fallacy; for if the "Inscription Maritime" does place at the disposal of the State all seamen registered on the list ("inscrits"), the inevitable result, on the other hand, is to cause a certain and considerable diminution in the number of men who enter their names for service at sea. It is clear that in the present day, when liberal ideas have so greatly progressed, and when there are so many more facilities than there used to be for the choice of a profession, the disinclination of the inhabitants of the coast to seek employment in a service which deprives them of their liberty and security for the whole of their active life must necessarily increase. And what is the fact? The inhabitants of the seaboard do not any longer embrace professions which entail their inscription on the Government lists unless compelled to do so by necessity. Consequently the

number of men enrolled for service remains small and ineffective. With a population of from 15,000,000 to 16,000,000 souls, the France of the seventeenth century furnished 60,000 seamen to man the fleets of Louis XIV; now, though the population has been nearly trebled and the seaboard of France considerably increased. the "Inscription Maritime" only supplies the State with a force of 63,000 men fit for service in the navy.

This comparison proves very clearly that the "Inscription Maritime" fails in realizing the object for which the system was instituted—the provision of an adequate supply of men to man the navy efficiently. There are other very serious objections, however, to the system. In the first place it prevents the development of the fisheries, of navigation, and of other employments connected with the sea, for the slavery which it imposes naturally deters a number of men from following their inclinations and embarking in these professions. In the next place the system exercises a most pernicious influence on the merchant service, in which no confidence or security can be felt, when the crews of merchant-vessels are at any moment liable to be carried off for service in the navy. Moreover, in order to give a certain compensation to seamen for the servitude which they are compelled to undergo by the State, it has been thought necessary to make certain stipulations in their favour and to grant them privileges which are also sources of hindrance to the development of the merchant service. Such, for instance, are the regulations which restrict within very close limits the number of foreign seamen who may form part of the crew of a French vessel; and again those which impose upon the shipowners the obligation to bring home at their own expense sailors whom they may have engaged for a long voyage.

I need not proceed further with the arguments which have been urged against the system of the "Inscription Maritime." It is sufficient to say that the opponents of the system have been daily gaining strength, especially since the inauguration of the new régime of commercial liberty, by which it is rendered incumbent on the Government to promote the development of the French mercantile marine. By the Decree of the 22nd of October last the French Government have taken the first step towards a reform of the abuses and errors caused by the "Inscription Maritime," and have entered upon a path which it is hoped will shortly lead to a still more comprehensive and effectual cure of the evils complained of.

The reform actually introduced by the Decree in question applies especially to two points: first, the class of men to be engaged for service in the navy, and secondly, the nature and duration of the service of the enrolled ("inscrits") seamen. Up to the present time the crews of ships belonging to the navy were exclusively composed of men subject to the "Inscription Maritime." The first article of the Decree of October 22, 1863, recognizes the principle of volunteers. Every man above sixteen and under twenty-one years of age may, if he is found to be fit for service, enlist as an "apprentice" for a term of four years. After serving for one year he receives pay as a seaman of the 3rd class, without being obliged on that account to be enrolled ("inscrit") on the list of the "Inscription Maritime," and after the completion of his engagement of four years the apprentice may, if he expresses his desire to give up serving at sea, obtain his final discharge. With regard to the seamen on the list of the "Inscription Maritime," their term of service is considerably reduced by the new Decree. Every enrolled seaman continues to be, as before, liable to serve the State from the age of twenty, or if he chooses to anticipate the summons of the Government, and if he is passed as fit for service, as soon as he shall have completed his eighteenth year; but he only remains at the discretionary disposal of the State for a term of six years' active service. Of these six years he can only be compelled to pass the first half on board the ships or in the dockyards of the State. The men who after three years' service are not dismissed or allowed to go on leave of absence have even extra pay of 20 centimes a-day. Once the seaman has completed his twenty-sixth year and respectively his twenty-fourth (if he commenced his service at the age of eighteen) he is discharged and cannot again be called upon to serve the State except in case of extraordinary armaments and in virtue of an Imperial Decree. Fresh facilities are created by the new Decree for the promotion of the seamen, and their re-enlistment is encouraged by the offer of a bounty and extra pay should they after the completion of their six years desire to remain in the service. It is hoped that these systems of apprenticeship and re-enlistment may compensate for the loss the navy may suffer from the reduction of the term of service of the enrolled ("inscrits") seamen.

These measures are, as I have said before, to be regarded as a first step towards a more comprehensive reform, which will have to follow in the interest of the merchant service. That service continues to suffer from the effect of the stipulations which are imposed upon it by the State as a *quasi* compensation offered to the seamen in return for the burdens entailed upon them. This further reform is the subject of an inquiry, which is now being held by a Commission, whose labours are not yet terminated. It is generally believed that the old system of the "Inscription Maritime," which has already been greatly modified by the Decree of October, will in the end be entirely abandoned, and that the English plan of voluntary enlistment for the navy will be more or less adopted. It would be premature to enter into speculations on the proposed changes, and, indeed, were it not that the question of the "Inscription Maritime" greatly affects the interests of the Mercantile Marine of France, the consideration of it would almost seem to be out of place in this Report; but I trust that I have shown that it is a question of great importance to the commercial prosperity and development of the shipping interests of this country, and that I may on that account be excused if I have travelled out of my province.

3. The state of the Mercantile Marine of France would naturally claim our attention next. But as I shall have a better opportunity of examining this question in a future Report, when the labours of the Commission which I have alluded to above are concluded, I propose at present to confine myself to a summary of the general details of the movement of the navigation for 1863. I must, however, first speak of the general commerce and trade of France during the past year.

I have already had occasion to mention above that although the interchange of commodities between France and foreign countries has not altogether escaped the damaging effect necessarily produced by the political and domestic complications which at the present time depress commercial operations, it has on the whole continued to progress. The surest proof of this will be found in a comparison of the commercial movement of last year with that of the two preceding years, and with that of the year which preceded the actual carrying into effect of the new liberal commercial system.

The following Table gives the general amount of the real value of the imports and exports during the four years in question under the head of Special Commerce: *i. e.*, foreign produce consumed in France, and French produce exported to foreign countries:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
1860	1,897,334,825	2,277,126,119	4,174,560,944
1861	2,442,327,567	1,926,259,758	4,368,587,325
1862	2,198,555,480	2,242,681,241	4,441,236,721
1863	2,367,621,021	2,622,455,805	4,990,076,826

From the last column of the above Table it will be seen that the total of French commercial operations has not ceased to augment, and that the increase was most considerable (about 550,000,000 francs) in 1863 as compared with 1862. During the whole period from 1860 to 1863 inclusive, there is an increase of 815,615,882 francs, or nearly one-fifth of the whole. This is a decisive result in the opinion of those who maintain that produce is always ultimately paid for by produce; that a country whose economical organization is good does not buy in foreign markets, unless it sells an equivalent proportion of its own produce; and that it is therefore in the total of the amount of the exchanges with foreign countries that we are to seek for a correct estimate of the commercial condition of the country. Persons who maintain such opinions are not alarmed, if from unforeseen circumstances it appears at times that there is an excess of imports over the exports, or if the former augment in a greater proportion than the latter. Such is not, it is true, the doctrine of the partisans of the old commercial system, who adhere to the old theory of the "balance of commerce," and under its influence are always inclined to regard any increase in the imports with a jealous eye, and to think that the country can only prosper through a one-sided increase of the exports. They ought, however, to be satisfied with the figures shown in the above Table for 1863, for not only does the value of the exports during that year exceed that of any former year, but it also very considerably exceeds that of the imports themselves in 1863. It is, however, to be observed that although the import trade appears to

have progressed in less rapid proportion than the export trade, and although the gross total of the imports for 1863 is inferior to that of 1861, the cause is to be found in the exceptional state of things which has influenced the imports of two articles, viz., corn and cotton. The value of the imports of cotton was in 1863 less by 93,000,000 francs than it was in 1861, and the value of the imports of corn was in 1863 only 63,000,000 francs, whereas it amounted to 390,000,000 in 1861. If these two items are subtracted from the gross total for the two years respectively, the value of the imports appears as follows :—

1861	1,781	millions of francs
1863	2,126	„

Thus showing an increase of 345,000,000 francs, or of nearly 20 per cent., in favour of the year 1863. The following Tabular Return of the value of the imports of the ten principal articles of foreign produce consumed in France ("commerce spécial") during the years 1861, 1862, and 1863, will enable us to judge of the progress made in the import trade :—

Articles imported.	1861.	1862.	1863.
	Millions of Francs.	Millions of Francs.	Millions of Francs.
Silk and waste	184·1	235·9	310·1
Wool	168·1	185·1	240·8
Cotton	270·6	126·2	177·2
Sugar	129 0	130·9	146·4
Raw hides	75 6	69·3	109·8
Wood for building	102·9	89·4	105·8
Coal	104·3	102·2	99·6
Coffee	68·2	76·0	80·6
Cattle	69·8	70·0	74·9
Corn	390·0	157·5	64·7

The three first lines of the above Table are evidently the most significant. They show that if the cotton manufactories in France continue to suffer from the want of raw material, the loss has on the other hand been in a considerable degree compensated in the case of the two analogous branches of industry—the silk and woollen trade. To judge by the increase of their consumption of raw material (together, 551,000,000 francs in 1863 against 353,000,000 in 1861), the production of these two trades has increased in a greater proportion than that of the cotton trade has diminished. And, in fact, the tissues of silk and of wool take the lead in the French exports for 1863, as will be seen by the following Table in which I give a return (in the same manner as I have done for the imports) of the value realized by the export of a certain number of the principal articles of French produce :—

VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM FRANCE.

Articles.	1861.	1862.	1863.
	Millions of Francs.	Millions of Francs.	Millions of Francs.
Tissues of silk	322·9	363·2	375·8
„ wool	188·0	221·7	283·3
Wines	196·0	210·0	240·9
Cabinet-maker's wares and mercery	85·3	130·6	146·7
Silk	37·1	49·8	99·9
Millinery	77·8	94·7	85·6
Refined sugar	41·9	50·6	75·5
Leathern goods	59·3	65·8	72·3
Tissues of cotton	56·3	63·3	69·1
Brandies, spirits, liqueurs	52·9	59·3	67·8
Corn and flour	34·1	41·8	61·3
Prepared hides	32·2	38·9	54·1

It has justly been remarked that the tissues (the importation of which had been especially feared) do not take a prominent place in the list of the imports, while they occupy so considerable a proportion of the exports from France. This remark applied equally to the tissues of cotton, the exports of which have risen to 69,100,000 notwithstanding the scarcity of the raw material, while the imports of those tissues have considerably decreased. For from 9,400,000 francs in 1861, the imports of tissues of cotton had risen to 14,300,000 in 1862, and fallen

to 7,700,000 in 1863. As to the tissues of flax and hemp the imports figure as follows :—

1861	13·9	millions of francs
1862	13·5	,,
1863	11·5	,,

and of tissues of wool—

1861	20·6	millions of francs
1862	40·9	,,
1863	32·1	,,

The same observation applies to metals, the importation of which, as well as of the tissues, had been most dreaded by French Protectionists. It appears that the imports of metals now rather show a tendency to decrease than to continue to augment as they did immediately after the conclusion of the Treaty of Commerce. For instance, the imports of cast iron rose from 13,000,000 in 1861 to 22,200,000 in 1862. In 1863 they fell again to 18,000,000. The imports of wrought iron had risen from 4,000,000 francs in 1861 to 22.000,000 in 1862, and declined again in 1863 to 4,700,000. In short, these facts prove abundantly that the commercial Treaties have not produced the disasters foretold by the Protectionists, but, on the contrary, that the new system of commercial liberty has in general given a great impulse to French trade with foreign countries, and has thus turned out to be a real benefit to all parties. Unfortunately the monthly returns from which the foregoing figures are taken do not help us clearly to distinguish the share of each country separately in the general result of the commercial transactions of France. To arrive at this we must wait for the yearly return published by the Department of the Customs towards the end of the year. The volume relating to the year 1862 has appeared recently ; and I must confine myself to that return in order to ascertain the exact figures, and the nature of the interchange of commodities between France and England, as well as in order to form an opinion as to the effect produced by the new commercial system on the trade between the two countries. If we place the three years which preceded the signature of the Treaty of January 23, 1860, on one side, and on the other, the first three years of the operation of that Treaty, we arrive (according to the official returns of the French Customs) at the following results :—

A.—IMPORTS FROM ENGLAND TO FRANCE.

Before conclusion of the Treaty.		Since the conclusion of the Treaty.	
Years.	Value in Millions of Francs.	Years.	Value in Millions of Francs.
1857	321·6	1860	308·4
1858	261·6	1861	438·1
1859	278·2	1862	525·7
Total	861·4	Total	1,272·2
Average	287·1	Average	424·0

B.—EXPORTS FROM FRANCE TO ENGLAND.

1857	386·7	1860	598·9
1858	426·1	1861	456·4
1859	591·3	1862	619·5
Total	1,404·1	Total	1,674·8
Average	468·0	Average	558·2

C.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS TOGETHER.

1857	708·3	1860	907·3
1858	687·7	1861	894·5
1859	869·5	1862	1,145·2
Total	2,265·5	Total	2,947·0
Average	755·1	Average	982·3

If we take the three years' average on each side we find that the imports have increased by 157,000,000 francs, or 48 per cent. : the exports, by 90,000,000, or 19 per cent. ; and both together by 227,000,000, or 30 per cent. The result of this comparison of the figures of the imports and exports, together with the non-realization of the apprehensions I have alluded to above with regard to the importation

of metals and tissues, especially goes to prove that the Treaty of Commerce between England and France has not only very considerably increased the sale of English goods in French markets, but that it has done so in a manner which must be exceedingly profitable, not only to the French consumer, but also to the French manufacturer, because this increase in the imports from Great Britain is above all to be found under the head of raw material. I trust it may not be uninteresting to examine the influence of the Treaty more closely, by showing what denominations of goods have been chiefly affected by the modifications introduced. With this view I place side by side in the following Tabular Return the figures for the years 1859 and 1862 of the ten principal articles imported from England to France, and exported from France to England. The articles are classed according to their relative importance in 1862:—

Value of Imports to France from England.			Value of Exports from France to England.		
Articles.	1859.	1862.	Articles.	1859.	1862.
	Millions of Francs.	Millions of Francs.		Millions of Francs.	Millions of Francs.
Silk and waste	107·5	114·5	Tissues of silk	163·3	154·1
Cotton, raw	1·3	73·1	,, wool	39 2	65·4
Wool	42·5	41·8	Brandies	50·7	34·1
Tissues of wool	0·1	34·3	Mercery	22·6	31·5
Wrought and cast-iron ..	4·9	33·2	Wines and liqueurs ..	19·6	28·8
Coal	21·2	23 8	Leather manufactures ..	42·6	42·1
Copper	14·2	18·3	Butter	10·5	18·4
Tissues of cotton	..	12·4	Eggs	12·7	17·2
Oils	6·9	10·9	Corn	55·9	14·8
Metal wares	4·5	19·7	Silk and waste	9·1	14·6
Other articles	75·1	143·7	Other articles	165·0	198·5
Total	278·2	525·7	Total	591·2	619·5

In considering the above Table we are struck in the first place by the immense increase in the quantity of raw cotton imported from England to France. Before the crisis France hardly took 3 or 4 per cent. of its cotton stock from us, whereas she now obtains one-half of that stock from England. The following Table shows what great changes have been produced by the American war in the sources from which the supplies for the cotton manufactories of France are drawn. The Table gives the quantity of cotton consumed in France during the years 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863, and specifies from whence it was imported:—

Country from whence imported.	Quantity of Cotton consumed in France during the Years			
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
	Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.
England	1,873,086	3,670,447	22,747,286	27,058.598
Belgium	39.363	164.836	93,092	93,127
Turkey	1,685,008	1,581,460	3,954,482	7,050,909
Egypt	3,361.723	5,441,544	4,496.581	7,919,757
India (British)	1,353,190	2,120.635	2,789,203	9,383.624
United States	114,803,434	109,443,525	295,343	271,047
Other countries	586,278	946.047	4,455,405	3,722,704
Total	123,702,087	123,368 494	38,831,392	55.499.766

It follows from the above figures that if France has since the American war drawn from England a great part of the cotton which it formerly obtained directly from the United States, she is also extending her direct relations with the new markets (India, Egypt, Turkey, &c) which the enterprise of British merchants and manufacturers has opened, or rather created in various parts of the world; whilst on the other hand it would seem that the cotton distress, which has now lasted more than three years, has not exercised any stimulating influence upon a country in which one would have thought it was the first interest of France to promote the cultivation of cotton: I mean Algeria, where, even before the commencement of the crisis, it had been predicted that the United States would find a formidable rival Circumstances could never have favoured the accomplishment of this prediction more effectually than did the outbreak of the American war, by which the European manufactories have been compelled to seek for their supplies of cotton all over the world. Nevertheless we find no trace of Algerian produce in the lists of the

imports of cotton to France. Probably the cotton obtained from Algeria is included under the head of "other countries," but as the total under that head is not very considerable the share contributed by Algeria must assuredly be very small. It is possible, however, that the new organization affecting the tenure of land which came into force in Algeria last year may have had something to do with checking the development of the cultivation of cotton in that Colony.

In order to complete the details I have given regarding the commercial movement in France during 1863, I may add, that the import duties levied by the Customs yielded 166,272,000 francs in 1863, showing an increase over the years 1862 and 1861, when they amounted to 162,315,000 francs and 126,740,000 francs respectively. This increase, however, is rather nominal than real. It arises from the sugars, which, in 1863, paid about 94,000,000 francs, against 70,600,000 and 53,300,000 during the two preceding years. But these same sugars having been allowed a drawback to the amount of more than 54,000,000 francs in 1863, against 38,900,000 in 1862 and 20,800,000 millions in 1861, the largest item of increase is at once accounted for. If as well as the drawback upon sugar we deduct some other disbursements of a similar nature, we find that the real yield of the import duties was in round numbers 111,000,000 francs in 1863, which gives an increase of 6,300,000 over 1861, but a decrease of nearly 2,000,000 as compared with 1862.

The following is a summary of the general movement of the navigation for the past year:—

Ships entered inwards.			Ships cleared outwards.		
	Ships.	Tons.		Ships.	Tons.
French flag ..	12,038	1,919,301	French flag ..	8,771	1,527,205
Foreign flag ..	16,783	2,641,494	Foreign flag ..	11,636	1,644,473
Total ..	28.821	4.560.795	Total ..	20.407	3,171.678

Which gives a gross total of 49,228 ships of an aggregate tonnage of 7,732,473 tons. The corresponding figures were in—

	Ships.	Tons.
1862	48,027	7,572,642
1861	47,246	7,615,043

There was therefore an increase, in 1863, of 1,201 ships and 159,831 tons as compared with 1862, and of 1,982 ships and 117,430 tons as compared with 1861.

4. With regard to the finances I have not very much to say, at least so far as concerns the last Estimates for the Budget, for they do not present any striking feature of novelty. M. Fould, who towards the close of 1861 had been called to the Department of Finance as Reformer and Innovator, appears to be content with the changes he introduced at the outset, and to desire now quietly to follow the path he then traced out for his financial policy. The two Bills which he has just laid before the Corps Législatif, and which fix the ordinary and extraordinary Budgets for 1865, are based almost literally on the Budgets voted last year. M. Fould maintains for 1865 all the new taxes and augmentations of tax which he had obtained during the two preceding years; he keeps the double "décime" in every instance in which he had either created or re-established it, and he maintains the suspension of the Sinking Fund, the endowment of which is applied to other purposes. The extraordinary Budget, which principally applies to public works, hardly differs by a few thousand francs from that which was voted for 1864. It is fixed as follows:—

Income	108,750,011	francs
Expenditure	108,650,000	„
Surplus	100,011	„

Its resources are in detail as follows:—

Rentes of the Sinking Fund	66,170,011	francs
Endowment of the Sinking Fund	26,000,000	„
Indemnity from China	10,000,000	„
Ditto from Cochin-China	1,080,000	„
Sale of land at Havre	3,500.000	„
Forests	2,000,000	„
Which together make up the total above mentioned . ..	108,750,011	„

These resources are absorbed as follow :—

By the Ministry of Commerce	60,753,000	francs
„ „ Marine	14,000,000	„
„ „ Fine Arts	8,500,000	„
„ „ War	6,889,000	„
„ „ Algeria	5,835,000	„
„ „ Interior	4,510,000	„
„ „ Justice	4,110,000	„
„ „ Finance	3,225,000	„
„ „ Public Instruction	838,000	„

The ordinary Budget for 1865 is thus composed. Side by side with it I place, for the sake of comparison, that for 1864 :—

	1865.	1864.
	Francs.	Francs.
Expenditure ..	1,797,265,790	1,776,184,001
Income	1,799,801,062	1,780,487,986
Surplus ..	2,536,272	2,303,985

The comparatively trifling increase of the expenditure is due principally to the expenses of the new loan, to which I shall revert presently ; for the rest, the income and expenditure are both distributed without any great variation in the same manner as in M. Fould's former Budgets, and need not therefore occupy further space here.

With regard to the estimated surplus in the Budget for 1865 it cannot be denied that it is very modest. But modest as it is, it will probably be no more realized than the surplus of income over expenditure which has every year for the last twelve figured in the Budgets presented to the Corps Législatif. The provisional winding-up ("compte provisoire") of the Budget for 1862, which has just been laid before the Chamber, proves that M. Fould does not, any more than his predecessors in office, escape the disappointment of seeing his calculations upset by the force of events. Thus, the Bill for the Budget of 1862 passed by the Corps Législatif on the 28th June, 1861, fixed the income at 1,974,070,028 francs, and the expenditure at 1,969,769,031 francs, giving a surplus of 4,300,997 francs ; but in reality (as is proved by the "compte provisoire" above-mentioned) the income amounted to 2,014,930,315 francs, and the expenditure to 2,316,948,697 francs, which leaves an excess of expenditure over income of 302,016,382 francs.

We know, moreover, that by M. Fould's system the ordinary and extraordinary Budgets voted a year in advance by the Chamber are subsequently completed by two supplements, namely, the corrected Budget ("Budget rectificatif") which is voted at the commencement of the year to which it applies, and the Supplementary Budget, which is voted at the end, or even after the close, of the financial year. For instance, for 1863, the Chamber voted the corrected Budget at the opening of the last session, and has now just voted a Supplementary Budget of 93,000,000 francs. It is therefore clear that, notwithstanding the suppression of the old system of the so-called supplementary credits, and notwithstanding the more direct control over the finances of the country assigned to the Chamber by the Senatus Consulte of December 31, 1861, the Estimates of the Budget can still in reality be very considerably exceeded, as we see has been the case with regard to the Budget for 1862.

However, as the statement from which the above figures are taken is only a provisional account, I will not consider it further at present. But there are in the last "Financial Blue Book" certain details relating to the final winding-up of former Budgets which are worthy of notice. These final accounts reach to the close of 1861. They thus complete the first period of ten years, since the commencement of the Empire, and they stop at the point when the new financial system of M. Fould was about to be introduced.

With reference to the point on which I have touched above (namely, the excess of the real over the estimated expenditure), the comparison between the Budgets annually voted in advance and the final winding-up of those Budgets is curious. The following Table gives the result of such a comparison during the ten years ending with 1861 :—

Years.	Expenditure as estimated in the Budget.	Expenditure actually incurred.	Excess of Expenditure over Estimates.
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
1852	1,504,716,210	1,513,103,997	8,387,787
1853	1,488,003,575	1,547,597,009	59,593,434
1854	1,528,876,089	1,998,078,160	459,202,071
1855	1,573,208,377	2,399,217,840	826,009,463
1856	1,620,066,539	2,195,781,787	575,715,248
1857	1,752,485,362	1,892,526,217	140,040,855
1858	1,781,494,962	1,858,493,891	76,998,929
1859	1,775,637,136	2,207,660,403	432,023,267
1860	1,830,625,498	2,084,091,354	253,465,856
1861	1,863,499,267	2,170,988,607	307,489,340
Total ..	16,718,613,015	19,857,539,265	3,138,926,250

which gives as a yearly average :—

	Francs.
Expenditure originally voted	1,671,861,301
Ditto actually incurred	1,985,753,926
Excess over Estimate	313,892,625

In other words, this excess amounts to nearly one-fifth of the whole amount estimated as necessary to meet the expenditure by the Minister of the day. However legitimate and necessary this excess may have been in many instances, however useful or brilliant the object may have been to which this excess was devoted, and however willingly it may have been met either by the Legislative Body or the Executive, it is clear that when the discrepancy between the estimated and the actual expenditure becomes so considerable and so permanent, it is almost impossible to preserve good order in the finances of the country, or to avoid the continual augmentation of the funded and floating debts. It is, it must be admitted, difficult to avoid altogether any excess of actual over estimated expenditure, when the practice is to vote a Budget six or nine months in advance; but in former days the excess was far less considerable than it is now, as the following Table for the two preceding periods of ten years each (1832-41 and 1842-51) will show :—

Years.	Estimated Expenditure.	Actual Expenditure.	Excess.	Years.	Estimated Expenditure.	Actual Expenditure.	Excess.
	Millions of Francs.	Millions of Francs.	Millions of Francs.		Millions of Francs.	Millions of Francs.	Millions of Francs.
1832 ..	1,108	1,174·4	66·4	1842 ..	1,370·1	1,441	70·9
1833 ..	1,130	1,134·1	4·1	1843 ..	1,393·9	1,445·3	81·4
1834 ..	1,023·5	1,063·6	40·1	1844 ..	1,405·1	1,428·1	23
1835 ..	1,048 6	1,047·2	— 1·4	1845 ..	1,432	1,489·4	57·4
1836 ..	1,024·9	1,065·9	41	1846 ..	1,495	1,566·5	71·5
1837 ..	1,044·9	1,078·9	34	1847 ..	1,536·7	1,629·7	93
1838 ..	1 054 8	1,136·2	81·4	1849 ..	1,824·7	1,771	— 53·7
1839 ..	1,084·4	1,179	94·6	1849 ..	1,591·4	1,646·3	54·9
1840 ..	1,156·9	1,363·7	206·9	1850 ..	1,460·7	1,472·6	11·9
1841 ..	1,198·6	1,425·2	226·6	1851 ..	1,435·6	1,461·3	25·7
Total ..	10,874·6	11 668·2	794·4	Total ..	14,915·2	15,351·3	436

which gives a yearly average :—

	1832-41.	1842-51.
	Millions of Francs.	Millions of Francs.
Estimated expenditure ..	1,087·4	1,491·5
Actual ditto ..	1,166·8	1,535·1
Excess	79·4	43·6

The above figures show that in the first of the two periods of ten years (1832-41) the Budget Estimates of, in round numbers, 1,100,000,000 francs were not actually exceeded by more than 8 per cent.; that in the second period (1842-51), during which the Budget Estimates averaged 1,500,000,000 francs, the excess was under 3 per cent.; whilst in the third period (1852-61) the Budget estimates which averaged over 1,671,000,000 were exceeded by an average excess of more than 18 per cent. The result which I have above quoted as being given by the provisional account ("compte provisoire") of the Budget for 1862 does not give

much hope of an amendment in this respect, and the new financial system of M. Fould does not appear likely to fare much better than that of his predecessors.

Upon his accession to office M. Fould had promised economy and retrenchment, and he had held out the hope of a reduction of taxation. What is the fact? Up to the present time the French taxpayer has only to thank him for the creation of new or the augmentation of existing taxes, and among the latter for the suppression of certain relaxations (on sugar for instance) obtained just before he came into office.

M. Fould became Minister of Finance on the strength of the alarm he raised by his celebrated Report from Tarbes, in which he called the attention of the world to the enormous amount of the French floating debt, and pointed out the dangers involved in the existence of that debt. One of his principal objects was to reduce that debt to less alarming, if not more reasonable proportions—the means he demanded for carrying out this object (taxation, conversion of rentes, &c.) were not refused to him; but still after two years have elapsed, we find that the floating debt has again reached that formidable amount of 1,000,000,000 francs (40,000,000*l.* sterling) which had on its first revelation created such a sensation in Europe. Finally, in return for larger Budgets, the Minister of Finance promised to close the "Grand Livre" of the National Debt, or at all events not to have recourse to a loan, unless in case of extraordinary contingencies or of a general war. To-day, we see in M. Fould the first of the Emperor's Ministers of Finance who finds himself obliged to borrow money without any such necessity, that is to say, in times of peace. But in justice it must be admitted that M. Fould attributes all his disappointments to an enterprise which, if it cannot be properly called a war, nevertheless entails all the burdens of a war, especially in a financial point of view: I mean the expedition to Mexico.

In his Report dated the 1st of December, 1863, on the financial condition of the country, M. Fould shows that without the Mexican expedition, the expenses of which reach to 270,000,000 francs, his budgets would have been perfectly balanced.

The new loan, whose object is to make up for the deficits of the current budgets, is, however, the lowest of the loans contracted since 1855. I say since 1855, because the first loan contracted in 1854 on account of the Crimean war was only 250,000,000 francs, whereas that of 1864 is for 300,000,000 francs. The subscription to this loan has been crowned with complete success. The capital offered by subscribers reached the amount of 5,000,000,000 francs, in consequence of which the more important subscriptions (the subscriptions for a rente of 6 francs had received the guarantee beforehand that they should suffer no reduction) had to be reduced to nearly one-twentieth, that is to say, that each subscriber for 100 francs of rente only received 5 francs 21 centimes. It is clear that it was in anticipation of this very reduction that a vast number of subscribers asked for a much larger share than they had any desire of obtaining, and it would appear further that unusual facilities were accorded to capitalists in order to encourage the subscription of large amounts. It would, indeed, be difficult to reconcile this immense demand for shares (if it was all serious) with the actual quotation of the old rente, which continues at 60 to 60½ francs; if only a small proportion of the subscriptions refused for the new loan had been diverted to the old rente, the latter ought ere now to have been quoted at 70 or 72 francs. However this may be, the subscription to the new loan, which was open from the 18th to the 25th of January last, attracted 542,061 subscribers (of whom 134,105 were at Paris, and 407,956 in the Departments), and the rentes demanded amounted to 219,321,536 francs, though the Government could only issue them for 14,253,393 francs, the amount of rente required to pay the yearly interest of the loan of 300,000,000, and the expenses connected with it. It may not be uninteresting to compare the result of this last subscription to the loan of 1864 with that of the four previous loans contracted under the Empire. The comparison is shown in the following Table:—

	First Loan, March 1854.	Second Loan, January 1855.	Third Loan, July 1855.	Fourth Loan, May 1859.	Fifth Loan, January 1864.
Nominal capital ..	250,000,000f.	500,000,000f.	750,000,000f.	500,000,000f.	300,000,000f.
Rate of issue—3 per cent.	65f. 25c.	65f. 25c.	65f. 25c.	60f. 50c.	66f. 30c.
„ 4½ „	92f. 50c.	92f.	92f.	90f.	None issued.
Capital subscribed for ..	168,315,400f.	2,198,356,170f.	3,652,724,125f.	2,509,639,193f.	5,000,000,000 (round number)
Number of subscribers ..	99,224	180,480	316,976	690,230	542,061
Irreducible subscription ..	50f.	50f.	50f.	10f.	6f.

When we thus see that notwithstanding that the number of subscribers to the loan of 1854 is considerably less than it was in 1859, and that although the minimum of subscription is reduced from 10 to 6 francs, the capital offered is nevertheless double that tendered in 1859, we must necessarily conclude that the great capitalists and banking establishments must have subscribed for very large sums at once, and that they did this with a feeling of certainty that only a small proportion of the rente demanded would be conceded to them. The new loan will be subject to the yearly charge of the rente, properly so-called, to about 4,000,000 francs, perhaps more. To speak of this with certainty, we should know the exact figure of the rente, but the last official documents only give it as up to the 1st of January, 1863. At that period the amount of inscriptions of rente was 375,801,265 francs; which shows an increase since the 1st of January, 1852 (when the rente amounted to 242,775,978 francs), of 133,025,287 francs, or an average of 12,093,208 francs annually, representing at 3 per cent. a nominal capital of 403,000,000 francs in round numbers.

5. Apprehensions are felt that the public debt of France will be considerably increased in proportion as the operation of the various charges in subventions and guarantees given by the Government to the great Railway Companies takes effect. I devoted a considerable portion of my last Report to the consideration of the new Conventions with, and the present condition of, the French railroads. I will, therefore, now confine myself to stating that the general total of the lines conceded, whose construction is decreed, amounts at the present time to 23,392 kilomètres. Some small Companies have some few hundred kilomètres; the remainder, amounting to 19,341 kilomètres, is divided as follows between six great Companies:—

Name of Company.	Old Réseau.	New Réseau.	Together.
	Kilomètres.	Kilomètres.	Kilomètres.
Orleans	2,020	2,121	4,141
Lyons	2,588	3,222	5,810
Northern	1,095	514	1,609
Eastern	978	2,111	3,089
Western	900	1,611	2,511
Southern	798	1,383	2,181
Total	8,379	10,962	19,341

The length of line open for traffic on the 31st of December, 1862, was 10,822 kilomètres; and 929 kilomètres (this figure is not yet officially announced) having further been opened during 1863, the six great Companies have now 11,721 kilomètres of line open. They have, therefore, still 7,590 kilomètres of line left to complete. The resources realized, or to be realized, for this purpose are given in the following Table:—

Name of Company.	Number of Shares	Capital of Old Réseau.		Capital of New Réseau in Obligations guaranteed by the State.
		In Shares.	In Obligations.	
		Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
Eastern	584,000	292,000,000	12.000.000	865.000,000
Lyons	800,000	345,500 000	714.500,000	1,255,000,000
Southern	250,000	132,919,795	196,960,204	388,500,000
Northern	225,000	231,875,000	257,125,000	178,000,000
Orleans	600,000	300,000.000	232,000,000	766,000,000
Western	300,000	150,000,000	275,000,000	570,000,000
Total	2,759,000	1,452.294.795	1,687,585,204	3,972 500.000

The State having guaranteed a minimum of interest of 4 francs 65 centimes per cent. on the capital invested in the new Réseau, and this obligation having to take effect from the 1st of January, 1865 (up to which date the interest of the capital of the new Réseau is included under the head of cost of construction), the great question which the State still has to consider is whether the obligation it has taken upon itself will become real; that is to say, how far the Treasury will have to contribute to the income of the new Réseau in order to complete the promised interest of 4 francs 65 centimes.

The results arrived at during the year 1863 are not very encouraging in this respect. They prove distinctly that in proportion as the extent of line open for traffic increases, the receipts per kilomètre decrease, and suffer by the augmentation

of the number of lines of secondary and doubtful importance, whose insignificant traffic necessarily diminishes the general average of profits. According to the approximative Returns we have as yet before us (the official and final Returns are not yet published), the receipts per kilomètre for the year 1863, compared with those for 1862, were as follows:—

Name of Company.	1863.	1862.	Name of Company.	1863.	1862.
	Francs.	Francs.		Francs.	Francs.
Lyons	79,209	80,732	Western	40,459	41,936
Northern	63,464	65,167	Southern	38,073	39,545
Orleans	42,873	43,871	Eastern	37,941	39,112

If this diminution (with which the general uncertainty of political questions has but little to do) were to continue during succeeding years, the obligation taken upon itself by the State through the Conventions of 1859 and 1863 would become more and more effective and onerous. And this anticipation contributes in no small degree to the condemnation with which the system of excessive centralization applied to French railroads since 1852, is regarded by the public generally. That system, which has placed the whole circulation and traffic of France in the hands of a few great companies, may possess certain advantages and may have given an impulse to railway enterprise; but it assuredly has not produced the promised result of relieving the State from any financial intervention in aid of the development and completion of the French railroads.

6. The system of centralization and monopoly has been seriously shaken of late in another quarter also, namely, the Bank. For the last fifteen years the Bank of France had enjoyed a monopoly for the issue of notes, a privilege which nobody had disputed, though murmurs against the manner in which it was exercised had not been wanting. Last summer, however, a formidable competition was unexpectedly established. It came from the provinces acquired by France after the Italian war. When Savoy was annexed, there existed in that province a bank, enjoying the right of issuing notes and of circulating them throughout Piedmont. The Annexation Treaty having reserved both to individuals and to public establishments the enjoyment of all rights and privileges which they had previously possessed, the Bank of Savoy (which had come into the hands of the Directors of the Credit Mobilier at Paris), conceived the idea of increasing its capital tenfold by raising it to 40,000,000 francs, and determined to extend its operations by circulating its notes all over France. The Bank of France contests this claim, and the Minister of Finance suspended by his veto the actual execution of the resolutions agreed to by the shareholders of the Bank of Savoy at their last general meeting, thus giving his support to the monopoly of the Bank of France. That monopoly, however, has received a rude shock, and public opinion seems inclined to pronounce itself against it. It is thought that the Government will, ere long, be led to institute an inquiry into the banking system, in accordance with the wish expressed by the French commercial world.

(Signed) W. G. GREY.

Italy.

Reports by Mr. West, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Turin, January 1, 1864.

Commerce.

I HAVE commenced my half-yearly Commercial Report with some observations on the political and social condition of the country, for the purpose of showing the general progress which Italy has made since the constitution of the kingdom. But to appreciate this, however, it is necessary to look back to its former state, and any impartial inquiry cannot then fail to result in establishing the fact that a very marked progress has been made. Invidious comparisons with the old state of things doubtless can be drawn, and are drawn, by the opponents of Italian unity,

as regards details of internal administration, and even in some instances commercial prosperity; but it is not by making such comparisons that we shall arrive at a just estimate of the effects of the last few years upon the general condition of the country. Regard ought to be had to the growth of the spirit of national independence aroused in the populations; to the development of the internal resources of the country; to the improved commercial relations with foreign Powers; to the more healthy appreciation of law and order; and, lastly, to the feeling of self-respect engendered, which raises a people from abject dependence to a sense of responsibility. We ought, therefore, to consider what has been done, rather than what ought to have been done, or what might be done; and if we take this general view, the result will be found eminently satisfactory.

It must always be borne in mind that Italy has hitherto had no political existence. She has been always the battle field of foreign armies, and the hotbed of internal strife and discord. Her princes and potentates have drained the land and enslaved the people to aggrandize their families and carry on their wars. She has had no place in European councils, and no voice in the guidance of her own destinies. Endowed with the "fatal gift of beauty," and rich in poetry and art, she has been held abroad in no higher political estimation than that described by Count Cavour in his speech of January 15, 1857, when alluding to the English opinion he said, "Les Anglais aiment l'Italie, mais ils ne la considéraient guère que comme une belle infortunée mariée à un tyran brutal; ils lui souhaitaient plus de bonheur conjugal, mais ne la croyaient pas capable de gouverner sa famille avec indépendance et liberté;" and, again, during the debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the annexation of the southern provinces in October 1860: "D'abord l'Europe doute encore que les Italiens soient capable de se constituer en une nation forte et indépendante; elle n'a pas une juste idée des ressources dont nous disposons; elle nous croit impuissants à accomplir seuls, et par nous-mêmes, une si grande entreprise. Ces idées il dépend de nous de les rectifier. Organisons-nous, prouvons qu'il n'existe parmi nous aucun germe funeste de désunion et de désaccord; formons un Etat solide, qui puisse disposer d'une armée formidable, d'une flotte puissante, et qui s'appuie sur le consentement unanime des populations; alors l'opinion changera en Europe, et ils verront enfin la vérité, ces libéraux de divers pays dont la pensée est perplex ou incrédule touchant les destinées de cette noble et malheureux partie de l'Italie" (alluding to Venetia).

The events of 1830 and 1848 certainly seemed to have justified this opinion, and there appeared no possible tie which could ever connect the Lombard, Tuscan, Neapolitan, and Sicilian; for the spirit of nationality was dormant, and no master mind had as yet arisen to kindle and direct it. Suddenly, however, the scene was changed, and Italy presented herself to Europe as a nation. The "unhappy beauty" asserted her right and power to govern her own family, and train them in the way of liberty and independence, and Europe was forced to admit that the Italians were capable of constituting themselves into a strong and independent nation. The annexation, however, of the Neapolitan and Sicilian provinces, consequent on the fall of the Bourbon Dynasty, for a time perhaps checked the great work of unification, but, notwithstanding subsequent events in those provinces, and the difficulties hitherto encountered in constituting them an integral part of the new kingdom, a desire appears to exist for its accomplishment, which it may be hoped will develop into a firm determination to secure union. That the annexation of these provinces should have been brought about by a band of adventurers must simply be taken as proof of the inanity of the Bourbon Government; for to suppose that the populations were in any wise prepared for the final result of Garibaldi's expedition to Marsala, and the eventual overthrow of the Bourbon dynasty, is to attribute to them political combinations which never had any existence among them. It was, perhaps, on account of their entire ignorance of the nature of the movement, and of what was to result from it, that the change was so easily effected; and when it became apparent to the Sicilian that the hated Neapolitan could no longer have the power of oppressing him, he acquiesced in the predominance of a power which, though so to speak foreign, was still invested with the prestige of liberty and national independence.

It may be objected that the present state of feeling in Sicily by no means establishes this fact, but that, on the contrary, as much if not more disaffection exists to the present Government as existed to the Bourbon rule. Care has, perhaps, not been taken to foster the spirit of nationality, and sufficient attention has not been paid to the peculiar character of the people and local prejudices, without a due

regard to which Sicily can never be governed. It is a fault of administration which we may hope to see remedied, and there is this also be considered, minor nationalities (and Sicily may be said to represent one) do not come into contact with greater ones without being sooner or later absorbed. Unless there is some peculiar force in the smaller which does not exist in the greater, the smaller is insensibly led into the track of the greater.

Now if we look to the state of feeling generally in the Neapolitan Provinces, setting aside the question of brigandage, which must be regarded from another point of view, we shall find that the union is becoming amongst all classes an established fact.

The very existence of brigandage has made manifest the social and moral degradation which previously prevailed, and the effects of years of bad government are so apparent that even those who may have sympathized with the Bourbons now acquiesce in the change.

We cannot expect to find the same indications of progress in the Southern Provinces as are to be found in the Northern. The social regeneration of a population cannot be effected in so short a time. We can but seek for the signs of its commencement, and these may be discerned. But there is no reason for presuming that the present unhappy state of these Provinces is the result of the change of dynasty or incompetent Government. If we do not find the tranquillity and contentment in the South which we witness in the North, we are not thereby justified in concluding that no progress has been made, and that the principles of Constitutional Government are not gradually paving the way for a great and durable nationality.

The moderation which marked each successive step in the revolution drew forth from the Great Powers of Europe the admission that Italy could no longer be refused recognition. The danger to her political position after the peace of Villafranca was greater than it was at Aspromonte, but the calmness and good sense of the nation prevailed, and carried them through.

It must also not be forgotten that the Government have along had to contend with an organized Republican party, and any sudden appeal to the passions of the people from such a quarter on the questions of Rome and Venice was always to be foreseen, and had always to be guarded against. The successful repression of all attempts to drag the country into a disastrous war, and the patience manifested with respect to these two questions, proves at least the success of Constitutional Government; for the impulsive nature of the Italian is not one to render the task of governing easy, nor one to bear with calmness the sudden transition from despotic to free institutions—a transition which few communities have undergone without falling into the extremes of socialism or military despotism.

When, therefore, we compare the former political position of the several Italian States with that of Italy as at present constituted, we cannot but perceive that some progress has been made.

As regards legislative and social progress, the laws which have been passed respecting property, agriculture, and finance, testify to the desire manifested by Parliament to remedy the evils of the old legislation.

Among many I may enumerate—

1. The institution of the Great Book of Public Debt.
2. The unification of the public debt.
3. The alienation of the Crown lands.
4. The institution of the Chambers of Commerce and Art.
5. The application of the decimal system to weights and measures.
6. The unification of the currency; besides all the laws relating to the taxation of the country, and the different Treaties of Commerce and Navigation signed with foreign Powers.

To enter into an analysis of these legislative measures would occupy too much space, as they require to be studied with special reference to previous legislation. That some interests may have suffered cannot be doubted, but the gain to the nation, as establishing its unity, is manifest.

The next point to consider is the social progress, and more especially that of education.

At the close of the year 1862 there were in the old Provinces, Lombardy, the Emilia, Umbria, and the Marches, 15,213 elementary schools—9,531 for boys, and 5,682 for girls; besides 1,002 evening schools, and 319 asylums: in all 16,534 schools for elementary instruction.

During the year 1860 there was an increase of 1,869 schools. The greater portion of the evening schools have been established in Lombardy. In the Emilia the increase is observable in the girls' schools.

There are, however, 209 communes without boys' schools, and 1,444 without girls' schools.

Some Provinces, as, for instance, Sicily, have doubled the number of their schools; others, as the Romagna, have tripled them.

Although there is still much to be done as regards public education, it is satisfactory to observe that in one year there was an increase in the number of pupils of 300,000. The total number now exceeds 1,000,000. An increase is likewise observable in the number of schools of the second class.

I am informed that the greatest eagerness is manifested for instruction among the lower orders, and especially among the adult portion of the population who are uneducated. Education, in fact, is commencing in Italy, but it has commenced well and prospers; and when we consider that the old Governments and the priests based their strength and influence upon the ignorance of the masses, the result already obtained is most satisfactory and encouraging.

It is unnecessary to enter into an examination of the several schemes put forward by different Ministers of Public Instruction for extending and rendering more effective national education. It is sufficient to mark the progress already made towards the social regeneration of a great portion of the population of Italy. The vast body of the poorer classes get no forwarder as long as they have no temporal hope and happiness allowed them. If they are raised by education out of abject dependence, we may then look for the appearance among them of those virtues, of that spring of character, of that susceptibility of the mind and heart to new impressions, which is the basis of moral advance.

I will now turn to the material progress which has been made, and as the best and most convincing proof of it is to be found in the extension of the railway system, I subjoin the following remarks and statistics.

When the war of 1859 broke out, there were only 1,472 kilomètres of rail working, viz.:—

	Kilomètres.		Kilomètres.
Piedmont	807	Tuscany	308
Lombardy	200	Naples	124
Emilia	33		

During the years 1860 and 1861 753 kilometres were opened, and from the 1st of January, 1863, to 25th of October, 493 kilomètres, besides the 272 kilomètres just completed.

During the last year, therefore, 765 kilomètres have been opened, making 3,165 kilomètres, including the 1,647 kilomètres already in existence on the 1st of January, 1860. These 3,165 kilomètres represent a capital of over 1,000,000,000 francs.

In comparison with the extension of railways in other countries Italy holds a very modest place; but enough has already been done and is still doing to show that ere long the Italian traffic must become considerable. The position and configuration of the Peninsula give advantages to the great trunk lines for traffic from the East which no other country possesses, and which cannot but conduce greatly to the development of the internal resources of the country at the same time.

The following is a list of the lines opened since 1860:—

	Kilomètres.		Kilomètres.
Bologna-Ancona	204	Salerno-Eboli	24
Capua-Ceprano	95	Castelbolognese-Ravenna	42
Cartel-San Giovanni-Piacenza ..	22	Palermo-Bugheria	13
Torreberetti-Pavia	44	Treviglio-Cremona	66
Rho-Gallerate	27	Massa-Larzana	18
Milan-Piacenza	63	Livorno-Follonica	104
Milan-Pavia	36	Cecina-Saline	30
Bologna-Ponto Laguscuro	52	Florence-Montevarchi	29
Bologna-Vergato	39	Ortona-Foggia	154
Pisa-Massa	42	Vergato-Tracchia	33
Siena-Ficulle	107	Bergamo-Lecco	33
Florence-Pontassieve	20	Larzana-Spezia	15
Ancona-Pescara	21	Novara-Gozzano	37
Pescara-Ortona	24		

The receipts on these different lines, although varying, appear to be steadily increasing, and the improvement which is effected by the influence of communication on the population is most remarkable.

A very important measure, and one which deserves a greater attention than has hitherto been bestowed upon it, is the construction of carriage roads in connection with the main lines of railway, either at the expense of Government or by the formation of Companies for the purpose.

I will now turn to the commercial statistics of the country. Since the reforms introduced by Count Cavour no further changes of any importance have been effected in commercial legislation, and with the exception of the few modifications provided for by the Treaty with France, the Tariff remains much the same.

I may here remark, that although perhaps one of the most liberal in Europe, the Italian Tariff is at present, and is likely still to continue to be, burdened with a war-tax of 10 per cent., and that the practical effect of this is to raise it at once 10 or 15 per cent. The duties, therefore, levied upon some articles, together with these extra charges, amount to 30 per cent.

This is a state of things which is asserted to be insuperable from the necessities of the moment, but which would rather appear to arise from a want of confidence in the elasticity of the revenue; and this is the more extraordinary when it seen that in the old Kingdom of Sardinia, previous to the commercial reforms of 1851, the value of the imports was only 25,000,000 francs, whereas in 1858 it rose to 247,000,000 francs, and the exports from 80,000,000 to 159,000,000 francs.

The annexed Table No. 1 gives the total imports for 1861 as compared with 1862. The increase in many important articles of consumption will be found to be considerable; but, on the other hand, there is a diminution in some to which I would call attention, namely, cotton-yarns, mixed tissues of cotton, mixed woollens, coal, and cast-iron.

Tables Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5, give the Returns of the imports and exports for the same years at Genoa, Palermo, Messina, and for the Island of Sardinia. I have been unable to obtain those for Leghorn and Naples.

At Genoa a decrease of over 1,000,000 francs is observable in the value of the imports, at Palermo of nearly 500,000, at Messina of over 200,000, and in the Island of Sardinia about the same amount.

The American civil war has been the cause of the diminution also observable in the value of the exports, and has had considerable influence likewise on the import trade in general.

At Messina the abolition of the special immunities granted to the town in 1852 naturally affected the import trade there, but altogether the falling off is not so great as might have been anticipated from the exceptional circumstances, whereas a very marked increase appears in many articles of great general importance.

A very defective Custom-house organization, and an increase in smuggling, have doubtless caused great loss to the revenue, and will continue to do so until all incentive to smuggling is done away with; but in this again we must look to what has been done, and take into consideration the reforms and improvements already carried out.

The value of the imports and exports for the first six months of 1863, however, is considerably greater than for the corresponding period of 1862, as will be seen by the following statement:—

		Imports.	Exports.	Total.
		Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
Duties, 1863	.. ..	21,567,539	2,336,789	23,904,328
„ 1862	.. ..	19,400,593	4,789,624	24,190,217
1863 Increase	.. ..	2,166,946	—	—
1863 Decrease	.. ..	—	2,452,835	285,889

The principal articles which contributed to this increase in the import trade are, spirits, sugars, dye, raw hides, iron, and coal, as follows:—

	1863.	1862.		1863.	1862.
	Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.		Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.
Spirits	7,542,554	4,510,110	Hides	4,934,363	2,435,091
Sugars	29,419,426	24,901,607	Coals	223,850,563	154,033,676
Dyes	5,473,951	4,321,494	Iron	40,229,741	16,436,140

The diminution, however, in the import of cottons and woollens still continues.

	1863.	1862.		1863.	1862.
	Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.		Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.
Cotton twist	1,708,206	3,234,711	Wools	1,621,591	1,693,261
,, tissues ..	3,222.894	4,336,115	Twist	36,168	79,233
Other fabrics	199,712	255,724			

I remark a slight increase in the importation of woollen tissues and other woollen fabrics. The last six months of the year will probably show a considerable increase in these articles.

The importation of grain increased in the six months from 154,000,000 livres in 1862 to 160,000,000 in 1863, and wood for purposes of fuel from over 14,000,000 kilogrammes in 1862, to over 21,000,000 in 1863.

The falling off in the value of the exports is accounted for by the failure of the olive crop in the Southern provinces, and the reduction of the export duty on oil, which amounts to over 2,000,000 francs. I look upon the reduction and equalisation of this duty as a most important measure, and one which will ultimately give extension to the oil trade in the South. The increase in the growth of cotton is also likely to augment considerably the value of the export trade, supposing that its culture meets with the success which is anticipated. The value of the crop this year is calculated at from 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 francs, and if the same progress continues it may reach the value of 300,000,000 francs annually.

Under existing circumstances attention is naturally turned to this branch of industry, and speculations somewhat exaggerated are indulged in as to the quantity and quality of the cotton which can be produced and brought to market.

Shipping Returns.

The annexed Returns of the vessels entered are most satisfactory.

The total number of ships engaged in foreign commerce during the year 1862 was 40,692, tonnage 5,801,843, of which 20,188 entered the ports of the Kingdom, and 20,576 cleared. These figures include 3,576 steamers arriving, and 3,418 departing. Sailing navigation bears the proportion to steam-navigation of 83 per cent. Out of every 100 sailing-ships, 61 sail under the national flag, while out every 100 steamers only 21 carry Italian colours. The coasting trade employed 173,695 vessels, tonnage 8,495,802; and the steamers arriving numbered 7,441, tonnage 1,534,507. Almost the whole of the coasting trade is carried on in native bottoms. There are not more than 16 foreign vessels in 1,000 engaged in it; but out of every 100 steamers engaged in it, 19 are foreign. The navigation with foreign ports compared with the coasting trade is as 1 to 4.

The number of seamen employed amounted in 1862 to 948,819, of whom 259,669 were engaged in the foreign commerce, and 689,150 in the coasting trade. The foreign seamen numbered 201,080, and the native 747,739. For every 100 tons of shipping engaged in foreign commerce the crew was 9 men, and 16 men for every 100 tons engaged in the coasting trade.

The number of fishing-boats was 8,835, 7,822 of which were engaged in coast fishing, and 657 in deep sea fishing, the remainder in foreign waters: 374 boats were employed in the coral fisheries in national waters, and 140 in foreign waters.

The increase in the shipping at the ports of Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Palermo, Messina, and Ancona during the years 1860, 1861, and 1862 would be sufficient alone to prove the impulse given to commercial enterprise under the new order of things. The year 1862 shows an increase over the preceding one of 10,017 vessels engaged in commerce, of which 8,431 were national. Navigation with foreign countries increased 15 per cent., and the coasting trade 9 per cent. The latter increase may be regarded as an indication of the growth of the spirit of fraternisation between the different provinces, and is an important feature in the progress of Italian nationality.

Table No. 6 gives the Returns of the ships entered and cleared at the ports of Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Messina, and Palermo. I may here state that all my figures are taken from the Government Returns compiled at Turin.

The following statement at once shows what progress has been made in commercial enterprise, and the increase in shipping:—

	Years.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage.
Naples	1826	3,808	106,138
	1861	9,548	286,716
Sicily	1839	1,997	45,768
	1861	2,776	72,502
Old Provinces ..	1838	1,153	159,548
	1861	2,478	231,848
Tuscany ..	1836	733	21,403
	1861	1,059	49,572

I find it stated, but I cannot vouch for the accuracy of the figures, that the total number of vessels engaged in commercial enterprise at Venice and Trieste in the year 1852 was 8,856, and in 1860 only 3,858. This decrease, if a fact, requires no comment.

The Kingdom of Italy, therefore, may surely be said to have advanced both politically, socially, and commercially, and to be a thriving nation, one that is learning to use its powers, to encourage enterprise, and to develop its resources.

(Signed) L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

(No. 1.)—TABLE showing the Imports during the Year 1862 as compared with 1861.

Articles.	Quantities.	1862.	1861.	Difference.
Wine	Litres	16,341,855	30,222,988	13,881,143 decrease
Brandy and spirits	Kilogrammes	10,971,081	12,161,749	1,190,668 „
Oils—			1,634,870	
Olive	„	1,059,532		575,338 „
Other	„	4,663,048	5,540,644	877,596 „
Cocoa	„	556,434	732,859	176,425 „
Coffee	„	9,700,895	10,334,419	633,524 „
Pepper	„	874,204	1,007,856	133,652 „
Sugars	„	52,608,032	54,634,828	2,026,796 „
Chemical products	„	7,737,925	7,151,027	586,898 increase
Colours	„	1,036,753	1,014,372	22,381 „
Dyes	„	8,186,792	8,040,031	146,761 „
Wax	„	729,158	837,333	108,175 decrease
Soap	„	697,271	912,491	215,220 „
Oleaginous seeds	„	3,915,907	2,994,326	921,581 increase
Cheese	„	4,141,818	3,925,776	216,042 „
Fish—				
Stockfish	„	8,611,753	2,150,206	6,461,547 „
Other dried fish	„	14,304,160	11,553,748	2,750,412 „
Cattle—				
Horses and mules	Number	9,745	6,175	3,570 „
Oxen	„	71,215	26,923	44,292 „
Sheep	„	27,885	3,205	24,680 „
Furs	Kilogrammes	64,880	71,881	7,001 decrease
Hides—				
Raw	„	5,432,790	8,273,252	2,840,462 „
Tanned	„	728,260	1,074,598	346,338 „
Other hides	„	249,226	272,198	22,972 „
Worked ditto	„	53,269	81,997	28,728 „
Hemp and flax	„	1,135,751	624,461	511,290 increase
Hempen and flaxen yarns	„	1,793,913	1,927,456	133,543 decrease
Cloths of hemp and flax	„	810,716	924,084	113,368 „
Other hemp and flax manufactured articles	„	369,239	165,967	203,272 increase
Cotton in wool	„	4,044,202	12,611,273	8,567,071 decrease
Cotton yarns	„	5,482,117	11,397,525	5,915,408 „
Mixed tissues of cotton	„	7,520,633	13,205,031	5,614,398 „
Other cotton manufactured articles ..	„	492,653	291,959	200,694 increase
Wool	„	3,960,230	8,319,792	4,359,562 decrease
Woollen yarns	„	215,050	164,833	50,217 increase
Mixed tissues of wool	„	2,903,578	3,674,047	770,469 decrease
Other woollen manufactured articles ..	„	441,536	432,382	9,154 increase
Silks—				
Raw	„	1,872,373	2,347,146	474,773 decrease
Worked	„	9,842	1,358	8,484 increase
Mixed tissues of silk	„	187,613	201,883	14,270 decrease
Silk manufactures	„	48,961	37,406	11,555 increase
Grain (corn and wheat)	Litres	321,955,456	228,825,417	93,130,038 „
Other grain	„	78,032,351	66,903,001	11,129,350 „

Articles.	Quantities.	1862.	1861.	Difference.
Flour	Kilogrammes	7,967,165	6,493,830	1,473,335 increase
Pastes	„	119,740	133,668	10,928 decrease
Coal	„	10,956,220	12,881,034	1,924,814 „
Wood for fuel	„	28,516,556	31,985,736	3,469,180 „
Wood (cabinet making)	„	873,318	491,699	381,619 increase
Wood for furniture	„	143,011	90,429	52,582 „
Working utensils	„	230,654	449,628	218,974 decrease
Paper—				
Different kinds of	„	1,310,259	1,214,603	95,656 increase
Papering purposes	„	180,479	194,200	13,721 decrease
Bound and unbound books	„	427,807	313,751	114,056 increase
Hardware	„	1,719,743	1,488,636	231,107 „
Works of fashion	„	9,092	11,029	1,937 decrease
Machines	Value	6,791,736	4,962,252	1,829,484 increase
Cast iron—				
Wrought	Kilogrammes	22,730,028	36,824,283	14,094,255 decrease
Unwrought	„	5,881,587	6,011,455	129,868 „
Rail cushions	„	2,616,610	8,102,639	5,486,029 „
Iron, minerals of	„	18,934,142	21,838,744	2,904,602 „
Iron—				
Pig	„	37,711,036	30,503,162	7,207,874 increase
Rails	„	11,380,938	18,654,559	7,273,621 decrease
Wrought	„	8,745,233	8,457,573	287,660 increase
Copper and brass—				
Unwrought	„	1,038,027	1,538,200	500,173 decrease
Wrought	„	667,459	403,855	263,604 increase
Lead—				
Unwrought	„	2,313,459	7,384,099	5,071,640 decrease
Wrought	„	129,354	120,960	8,394 increase
Sulphur	„	1,349,156	1,271,322	77,834 „
Coal	„	347,424,499	260,781,824	86,642,675 „
Earthenware—				
Clay	„	1,874,653	1,823,168	51,485 „
Porcelain	„	423,072	375,091	47,981 „
Glass and crystals	„	5,950,854	6,284,980	334,126 decrease
Rags of all sorts	„	1,337,047	3,300,811	1,963,764 „
Articles of glass	„	57,482	197,895	40,413 „

(No. 2.)—TABLE showing the Value of the Principal Articles of Import and Export at Genoa, for the Years 1861 and 1862.

IMPORTATIONS.

Names of Principal Articles.	Value in Pounds Sterling.		Names of Principal Articles.	Value in Pounds Sterling.	
	1861.	1862.		1861.	1862.
Wines and spirits	539,536	308,364	Machinery	80,236	101,564
Coffee	364,620	365,664	Hardware, arms, &c.	267,832	42,696
Sugar, refined	751,008	733,440	Cast iron, pig and railway chair	153,392	78,092
„ unrefined	285,360	305,820	„ manufactures of	136,004	90,864
Essences, vegetable juices, &c.	446,184	434,740	Wrought iron, rod, bar, and rails	291,744	248,160
Hides and skins of all sorts	380,344	382,416	„ manufactures of	173,708	208,484
Spun hemp and thread	142,116	115,012	Copper, unwrought	85,572	44,708
Cotton, raw	650,632	131,340	„ wrought	142,008	141,300
„ yarns	262,436	143,696	Coke and coal	353,992	405,184
„ manufactures of	1,014,388	906,140	All other articles not specified above	2,295,164	2,659,892
Wool, raw	627,300	137,544			
„ manufactures of	867,568	564,804			
Silk, raw	190,712	175,204			
„ manufactures of	345,712	164,080			
Wheat	651,224	822,736	Total value of Importations	11,498,792	9,711,944

EXPORTATIONS.

Names of Principal Articles.	Value in Pounds Sterling.		Names of Principal Articles.	Value in Pounds Sterling.	
	1861.	1862.		1861.	1862.
Wines and spirits	104,644	55,184	Other manufactures of silk and cocoons	138,212	130,856
Olive oil	115,016	39,464	Wheat and other grain ..	69,580	107,492
Coffee and other Colonials ..	292,240	283,428	Rice	216,408	335,092
Fruits, seeds, &c.	64,828	56,056	Paper	115,572	102,980
Cheese and butter	41,628	44,412	Coral, not set	32,356	37,504
Fish, salt, dried, &c. ..	9,932	10,956	Hats of all sorts	66,052	34,016
Hides	118,476	186,136	Iron and other metals ..	118,948	136,140
Tissues of hemp and flax ..	26,200	27,200	Gold jewellery	78,740	71,304
Other manufactures of ditto ..	195,336	200,420	Marble and other stone ..	68,516	64,464
Tissues of cotton	261,072	226,748	All other articles not specified above	811,468	662,744
Tissues of wool	246,080	286,972			
Silk, raw	47,904	103,252			
Tissues of silk	103,180	140,120	Total value of Exportations	3,342,388	3,342,940

(No. 3.)—TABLE showing the Value of the Principal Articles of Import and Export at Palermo, for the Years 1861 and 1862.

IMPORTATIONS.

Names of Principal Articles.	Value in Pounds Sterling.		Names of Principal Articles.	Value in Pounds Sterling.	
	1861.	1862.		1861.	1862.
Coffee	17,000	21,000	Hides	151,000	168,000
Sugars	49,000	47,000	Iron	8,000	9,000
Cotton	366,000	94,000	Lead	40,000	41,000
Hardware	88,000	66,000	Stationery	33,000	31,000
Linens	552,000	443,000	Tobacco	40,000	57,000
Silks	253,000	206,000	Tin	2,000	3,000
Woollens	327,000	263,000	Cotton yarn	4,000	2,000
Coals	8,000	9,000	All other articles not specified above	25,000	24,000
Drugs and colours	79,000	67,000			
Codfish	20,000	24,000	Total value of Importations	2,062,000	1,575,000

EXPORTATIONS.

Names of Principal Articles.	Value in Pounds Sterling.		Names of Principal Articles.	Value in Pounds Sterling.	
	1861.	1861.		1861.	1862.
Brimstone	45,000	44,000	Olive oil	25,000	10,000
Salt fish	1,000	2,000	Rags	3,000	2,000
Dried fruits	90,000	85,000	Shumac	421,000	407,000
Oranges and lemons ..	120,000	115,000	Wine and spirits	43,000	29,000
Linseed	18,000	19,000	All other articles not specified above	42,000	40,000
Liquorice	55,000	43,000			
Manna	55,000	57,000	Total value of Exportations	918,000	853,000

(No. 4.)—TABLE showing the Value of the Principal Articles of Import and Export at Messina, for the Years 1861 and 1862.

IMPORTATIONS.

Names of Principal Articles.	Value in Pounds Sterling.		Names of Principal Articles.	Value in Pounds Sterling.	
	1861.	1862.		1861.	1862.
Coffee	16,475	21,356	Woollens	120,763	81,356
Sugar	81,153	63,457	Coal	27,966	37,288
Cottons	94,576	41,186	Hides	23,186	22,780
Cotton and linen	87,203	43,729	Iron	53,017	56,950
Cotton and wool	51,254	23,390	Corn, grain	64,068	51,864
Hardware	19,068	14,237	All other articles not specified above	187,357	155,865
Linens	28,983	22,373			
Silks	61,017	45,559	Total value of Importations	916,086	681,390

EXPORTATIONS.

Names of Principal Articles.	Value in Pounds Sterling.		Names of Principal Articles.	Value in Pounds Sterling.	
	1861.	1862.		1861.	1862.
Brimstone	19,322	21,169	Silks	194,492	164,746
Essences	69,966	82,169	Wine and spirits	44,492	7,779
Fruit, dried	96,864	115,424	All other articles not specified above	62,964	83,356
Oranges and lemons ..	173,593	139,254			
Lemon juice	21,203	18,641			
Olive oil	227,898	257,517	Total value of Exportations	910,794	889,055

(No. 5.)—TABLE showing the Value of the Principal Articles of Import and Export into and from the Island of Sardinia, for the Years 1861 and 1862.

IMPORTATIONS.

Names of Principal Articles.	Value in Pounds Sterling.		Names of Principal Articles.	Value in Pounds Sterling.	
	1861.	1862.		1861.	1862.
Cloths—			Hardware	20,102	21,959
Cotton	201,427	122,071	Iron and steel	58,939	36,200
Woollen	51,012	64,265	Leather and tanned skins ..	24,653	18,948
Linen	17,949	19,790	Paper of all kinds	9,726	8,647
Silk	34,567	21,014	Soap	12,211	10,789
Coffee	38,919	28,394	Sugar, coarse and fine ..	94,561	90,453
Copper, wrought and unwrought	9,336	5,930	Spirits	15,383	11,560
			Wood of all kinds	26,517	17,118
Cotton wool	479	619	Wool, raw	499	1,284
Cotton yarn	9,912	5,727	All other articles not specified above	399,228	275,082
Drugs and spices	12,423	9,697			
Fish, salt	4,005	3,823			
Glass and crystal	5,227	6,708	Total value of Importations	1,047,075	780,078

EXPORTATIONS.

Names of Principal Articles.	Value in Pounds Sterling.		Names of Principal Articles.	Value in Pounds Sterling.	
	1861.	1862.		1861.	1862.
Almonds	3,971	5,336	Rags	6,074	4,931
Bacon and salt meat ..	2,453	1,362	Salt	47,587	53,036
Barilla	1,620	1,242	Skins, raw	85,322	32,607
Beans, barley, and pulse ..	20,776	7,337	Tunny, salt and pickled ..	12,896	14,350
Bones and horns	1,357	425	Wheat	23,075	29,279
Cattle, live	81,259	103,656	Wine	57,497	22,154
Cheese	72,366	38,745	Wood for building ..	4,521	1,877
Coral	18,303	26,997	Wool, raw	2,127	6,679
Corkwood	15,984	11,765	All other articles not specified above	101,726	103,933
Fish, salt	26,258	4,235			
Lead ore	146,187	133,634			
Olive oil	35,263	28,093	Total value of Exportations	766,622	631,673

(No. 6.)—Return of the Number of Ships Entered at the Principal Ports for the Years 1860, 1861, and 1862.

	1860.		1861.		1862.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Genoa—						
Sailing-vessels	6,039	485,483	6,817	576,480	6,710	581,065
Steamers	1,561	288,365	1,918	392,655	2,203	460,014
Total	7,600	773,848	8,735	969,135	8,913	1,041,079
Leghorn—						
Sailing-vessels	3,856	271,791	6,269	427,026	5,708	349,833
Steamers	930	214,271	1,488	410,912	1,878	541,631
Total	4,786	486,062	7,757	837,938	7,586	891,464
Naples—						
Sailing-vessels	3,237	305,915	3,439	342,900	3,639	316,537
Steamers	605	270,454	1,064	458,705	1,333	460,686
Total	3,842	576,369	4,503	801,605	4,972	777,223
Messina—						
Sailing-vessels	4,152	354,087	3,992	340,469	3,280	281,099
Steamers	516	231,460	635	194,261	963	307,101
Total	4,668	585,547	4,627	534,730	4,243	588,200
Palermo—						
Sailing-vessels	1,553	135,476	2,537	210,671	2,693	225,233
Steamers	339	62,116	506	211,234	635	238,432
Total	1,892	197,592	3,043	421,905	3,328	463,665

Return of the Number of Ships Cleared at the Principal Ports for the Years 1860, 1861, and 1862.

	1860.		1861.		1862.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Genoa—						
Sailing-vessels	6,088	484,478	6,589	574,914	6,710	590,947
Steamers	1,561	288,865	1,918	392,655	2,203	460,014
Total	7,649	773,343	8,507	967,569	8,913	1,050,961
Leghorn—						
Sailing-vessels	3,849	271,161	5,860	424,369	5,738	426,883
Steamers	931	214,111	1,488	410,912	1,878	541,631
Total	4,780	485,272	7,348	835,281	7,616	968,514
Naples—						
Sailing-vessels	3,261	297,245	3,421	338,697	3,270	310,708
Steamers	606	269,106	1,058	463,573	1,313	463,812
Total	3,867	566,351	4,479	802,270	4,583	774,520
Messina—						
Sailing-vessels	4,047	340,581	3,997	380,643	3,424	342,881
Steamers	496	231,460	635	194,258	966	308,137
Total	4,543	572,041	4,632	574,901	4,390	651,018
Palermo—						
Sailing-vessels	1,628	117,228	2,454	210,596	1,920	172,482
Steamers	257	53,881	476	190,753	311	125,555
Total	1,885	171,109	2,930	401,349	2,231	298,037

Navigation with Foreign Countries.

VESSELS ENTERED.

	Under National Flag.						Under Foreign Flags.					
	For Commerce.			Touching ("Rilascio").			For Commerce.			Touching ("Rilascio").		
	No.	Tonnage.	Crew.	No.	Tonnage.	Crew.	No.	Tonnage.	Crew.	No.	Tonnage.	Crew.
Sailing-vessels—												
1861	9,289	734,107	83,095	4,190	310,703	30,828	5,641	816,316	50,817	1,546	214,507	12,958
1862	10,486	812,845	96,232	3,672	327,645	28,245	6,126	819,272	53,577	1,848	243,887	15,145
Steam—												
1861	410	83,670	10,174	10	2,487	320	2,102	882,271	68,605	37	9,515	958
1862	738	143,062	17,434	11	2,520	335	2,838	1,067,278	92,426	72	20,057	2,959
Total—												
1861	9,699	817,777	93,269	4,200	313,190	31,148	7,743	1,698,587	119,422	1,583	224,022	13,916
1862	11,224	955,907	113,666	3,683	330,135	28,580	8,964	1,886,550	146,003	1,920	263,944	18,104

Coasting Trade.

VESSELS ENTERED.

	Under National Flag.						Under Foreign Flags.					
	For Commerce.			Touching ("Rilascio").			For Commerce.			Touching ("Rilascio").		
	No.	Tonnage.	Crew.	No.	Tonnage.	Crew.	No.	Tonnage.	Crew.	No.	Tonnage.	Crew.
Sailing-vessels—												
1861	73,503	2,694,641	463,469	10,797	530,606	73,666	1,477	150,142	9,922	220	18,160	1,668
1862	78,910	2,611,757	493,100	10,646	527,831	72,792	1,444	173,499	10,068	182	13,258	978
Steam—												
1861	4,516	816,982	104,189	31	5,024	672	1,029	332,865	31,184	2	148	26
1862	6,014	1,051,058	140,973	30	3,773	624	1,427	483,449	45,009	6	1,210	144
Total—												
1861	78,018	3,511,623	567,658	10,828	535,630	74,338	2,506	483,007	41,106	222	18,308	1,694
1862	84,924	3,662,815	634,073	10,676	531,604	73,416	2,874	656,948	55,077	188	14,468	1,122

Finance.

Turin, January 15, 1864.

THE principal feature in financial operations during the last year was the loan of 700,000,000 francs. It is the first time that the Kingdom of Italy has had ostensibly recourse to the European money market, although, practically, the issue of this loan became as restricted as previous ones. The portion reserved for subscription in the country was only 5,000,000 francs, but it was subscribed for to the amount of 27,271,950 francs; a very significant fact as to the better terms the Government might have obtained for it had not peculiar circumstances rendered it necessary for them to make the sacrifice they did. I will not enter here into the details of the negotiation of this loan, nor is it necessary to narrate these circumstances, since it was, so to speak, successfully negotiated, and no loss of credit or permanent fall in the funds experienced.

The great undertaking of the unification of the Public Debt of the different Italian States, and its conversion into 5 per cent. and 3 per cent. stock, has also nearly been completed. The amount of debt convertible was 94,105,334 francs 5 centimes, of which 93,700,000 francs have already been converted. The total amount of the interest of the debts of the Old States, including the interest on the loan of 500,000,000 francs, viz., 35,744,170 francs, is 161,702.245 francs 40 centimes, as follows:—

	Francs	c.
1. Debt inscribed on the Great Book, 5 per Cent. Consols	125,706,030	86
„ „ 3 per Cent. Consols	6,421,623	22
2. Debt included in Great Book	24,707,660	90
3. Debt not included	4,454,930	42
4. Concomitant Expenses	412,000	00
	161,702,245	40

This sum represents the annual interest on the nominal capital of the National Debt, viz., 3,103,150,979 francs, to which must be added 35,716,000 francs interest on the amount already realized of the loan of 700,000,000 francs, representing a capital of 714,320,000 francs. The nominal capital of the debt, therefore, amounts to 3,817,470,979 francs, bearing an interest of 197,417,245 francs 40 centimes; and this does not include the 200,000,000 francs remaining of the loan and the interest thereon.

The following is an enumeration of the Italian Stock:—

1. Five per Cent. Consols.
2. Three per Cent. Consols.

3. Feudal Redeemable Debt, 5 per cent. (August 21, 1838, and May 27, 1843. Sardinia).

4. Redeemable Five per Cent. Obligations (January 11, 1844). Sardinia.

5. Redeemable Five per Cent. Hambro' Obligations (June and July 1851).

6. Redeemable State Obligations, Four per Cent. and Premium (May 27, 1834).

7. Redeemable State Obligations, Four per Cent. and Premium (March 26 and June 13, 1849.)

8. Redeemable Four per Cent. and Premium State Obligations (July 9, 1850, and June 6, 1851.)

9. Redeemable Five per Cents., Sampierdarena Communal Obligations (July 11, 1858, and May 31, 1859.)

10. Three per Cent. Redeemable (March 8, 1855.)

11. The Frankfort Loan, formerly on the King's patrimony,

12. Redeemable Five per Cent. Obligations (October 31, 1849). Tuscany.

13. Redeemable Five per Cent. Obligations (June 13, 1851). Tuscany.

14. Redeemable Three per Cents. (November 19, 1859). Tuscany.

15. Redeemable Five per Cent. Obligations (February 18, 1860). Tuscany.

16. Redeemable Five per Cent. Obligations (February 10, 1861, and February 19, 1862). Tuscany.

17. Redeemable Five per Cents., Ancient "Monte Napoleone" Stock in Lombardy (January 23, 1844.)

18. Redeemable Five per Cent. Lombard Obligations (November 25, 1850.)

19. Redeemable Three per Cents., Modena (October 3, 1825, and July 23, 1828).

20. Redeemable Modenese Five per Cents. (March 9, 1849, and July 14, 1850).

21. Redeemable Five per Cents., Parma (June 15 and 16, 1827).

22. Redeemable Five per Cents., Parma (April 5 and 6, 1854).

23. Redeemable 5·40 per Cents. (July 25 and September 24, 1859). Romagna.

The above constitute the different Debts of the Old States, now inscribed in the Great Book. That portion which is not inscribed consists of Local Obligations and Communal Bonds, the nominal Romagnol Five per Cents., September 16, 1859, February 21, 1861, and April 21, 1862; and the Perpetual Sicilian Communal Debt created by Dictatorial Decree, October 17, 1860, the interest on which last amounts to over 2,000,000 francs.

The quotation of the Italian Five per Cents. has varied from 67 to 75 nominal value. In the year 1862 it was urged that the low state of the funds was caused by political circumstances, by the absorption of a large capital in public works, and by the backwardness manifested for investments in the public funds. The year 1863 has not, however, been productive of a better state of things; and although the national credit has not sustained any injury, still it must be considered to be in want of assistance.

The already large and daily increasing expenditure of the State, which must be met by fresh and in some instances objectionable imposts, the necessity of having recourse to loans to cover annual deficits, and the uncertainty which prevails as to financial operations, make it a matter for serious consideration as to the means of securing a certain stability for the national credit not only in the European money market but in the country itself.

The Budget for 1864 shows in round numbers a deficit of from 250,000,000 to 300,000,000 francs, viz.:—

Ordinary Expenses	756,000,000	francs
Ordinary Revenue	522,000,000	„
	234,000,000	„
Add interest on Loan	15,000,000	„
	249,000,000	„

Now if the annual expenditure be set down at 800,000,000, and the revenue at 570,000,000, in order to arrive at a normal state the former must be diminished one-third or the latter increased 50 per cent. The interest on the loan of 500,000,000 absorbed the proceeds of the new taxes then imposed, as the interest on the loan of 700,000,000 will nearly absorb those now about to be voted.

The deficit of 1864 is provided for by the 200,000,000 remaining of the loan, the 30,000,000 to be raised by the income tax, and the proceeds of the sale of Crown

lands. The latter resource must necessarily cease, while the realization of the 30,000,000 from the clumsily-imposed income tax seems problematical. The annual deficit of from 250,000,000 to 300,000,000 will therefore in all probability again confront the Finance Minister in 1865, notwithstanding the economies he may be able to effect; and even supposing the country remains at peace, the following are the items of the anticipated Budget for 1864.

ORDINARY REVENUE.

	Francs	c.
Land-tax	112,009,509	68
Tax on moveable property	13,929,667	4
Tax on the transfer of property, registration, stamp, and mortgage dues	69,255,750	0
Customs and maritime dues	63,200,000	0
Octroi duties and taxes on beer and mineral waters	22,825,196	67
Government monopolies—Tobacco	70,500,000	0
„ „ Salt	39,000,000	0
„ „ Powder	1,800,000	0

The tobacco and salt monopolies produced during the years 1861, 1862, and 1863 as follows:—

	Francs.		Francs.
Tobacco, 1861	60,000,000	Salt, 1861	32,500,000
„ 1862	63,000,000	„ 1862	35,000,000
„ 1863	69,000,000	„ 1863	37,000,000

It will be seen, therefore, that a further augmentation is anticipated.

	Francs	c.
Lottery	40,042,282	0
Proceeds from Government railways, steam-boat enterprises, and other State property and interests	44,769,151	97
Post-office	15,000,000	0
Telegraphs	3,170,000	0
Proceeds from other branches of the public service	1,970,000	0
Tax on contracts	134,900	0
Receipts on public instruction	900,000	0
Passports, &c.	712,000	0
Verification of weights and measures	1,006,000	0
Proceeds from Mint and standard of precious metals	373,400	0
Sanitary duties	100,000	0
Dues on deposits	554,000	0
Government concessions	1,234,100	0
Additional per-centage on account of collection of direct taxes	4,948,546	77
Fines and penalties	300,000	0
„ „ on account of collection of taxes	59,000	0
Revenues of vacant sees in Sicily	1,116,884	0
Reimbursements	12,485,240	96

The extraordinary revenue, including 123,524,871 francs 35 centimes, which it is expected to realize from the sale of Crown lands, and which is expected to cover the extraordinary expenditure, is estimated at 124,106,987 francs 52 centimes.

The total anticipated ordinary and extraordinary revenue for 1864 is therefore—

	Francs	c.
Ordinary	521,396,029	99
Extraordinary	124,106,987	52
Total	645,503,016	61
Ordinary Expenditure	756,000,000	00
Extraordinary ditto	123,500,000	00
Total	879,500,000	00

The Commission appointed to examine these Estimates has, however, reduced the items of the anticipated revenue very considerably, as the Revenue Returns for this year do not seem to justify the expected augmentation of 30,000,000 for 1864, as stated by the Minister of Finance in his financial exposition.

I have been unable to obtain the complete returns of the revenue for the last year, but those for the first nine months are published, and are to a certain extent satisfactory, showing as they do that the different branches of the revenue have a decided tendency to improve. If the financial condition of the Government were not such as to render it necessary not only to retain but to impose taxes which retard the development of the internal resources of the country, a greater improvement would have already taken place, and a greater elasticity would have been imparted to the revenue.

The returns of the indirect taxes for the first nine months of 1863, as compared with the same period of 1862, are as follows:—

	1863.		1862.	
	Francs	c.	Francs	c.
Customs	43,690,909	21	42,875,857	82
Maritime dues ..	1,456,185	19	1,421,280	66
Octroi	12,048,318	70	11,904,645	68
Duty on drinks ..	4,615,114	59	4,615,114	59
Salt	27,772,367	37	25,175,619	48
Tobacco	51,343,453	48	46,537,462	77
Powder	1,384,013	37	1,081,150	25
Snow monopoly ..	322,611	14	318,983	49
Letting of taxes ..	260,556	62	245,012	59
Total . ..	142,893.529	67	134,175,127	33

There has been an increase, therefore, of 8,718,402 francs 32 centimes, made up as follows:—

	Francs	c.		Francs	c.
Tobacco	4,805,990	71	Maritime dues	34,904	53
Salt	2,596,747	89	Farming taxes	15,544	03
Customs	815,051	39	Snow	3,627	65
Powder	302,863	12			
Octroi	143,673	02		8,718,402	34

This result is satisfactory, more especially as the increase, as far as the customs are concerned, is generally to be looked for during the last three months of the year. The other taxes which are classed under another head have increased during the same period as follows:—

	1863.	1862.
	Francs.	Francs.
Registration tax ..	17,351,584	14,857,335
Stamps	10,465,778	7,941,059
Succession duty ..	7,964,023	5,453,218
"Mani-Morto" ..	4,136,671	1,564,907
Mortgage duty .	1,967,768	1,741,852
Game certificates ..	1,137,047	594,292
	43,022,871	32,152,663

Showing an increase of 10,870,208 francs. The proceeds from the Lottery also increased over 2,000,000 francs.

It is almost impossible to arrive at an estimate of the proportionate amount of taxation paid by each individual, because the taxes are imposed in a different ratio in the several provinces; but taking the average amount of some of the principal taxes combined for the first four months of the year, and dividing the annual produce by the number of inhabitants, the following result is obtained:—

	Fr.	c.
Stamp Duty.		
Ancient Provinces	1	20
Tuscany	0	78
Lombardy	0	69
Sicily	0	69
Emilia, Marches, Umbria	0	57
Neapolitan States	0	57
a. Civil Acts.		
Ancient Provinces	1	74
Lombardy	1	17
Tuscany	1	8
Emilia, Marches, Umbria	0	98
Sicily	0	84
Neapolitan Provinces	0	56
b. Succession.		
Lombardy	1	9
Tuscany	0	65
Ancient Provinces	0	45
Emilia, Marches, Umbria	0	37
Neapolitan Provinces	0	16
Sicily	0	14
c. Judicial Acts.		
Ancient Provinces	0	18
Lombardy	0	10
Neapolitan Provinces	0	8

	Fr.	c.
Sicily	0	7
Emilia, Marches, Umbria	0	7
Tuscany	0	5
Customs.		
Ancient Provinces	4	86
Tuscany	3	84
Sicily	3	19
Neapolitan Provinces	1	98
Marches and Umbria	1	71
Lombardy	1	68
Emilia	0	90
Salt.		
Lombardy	2	79
Emilia	2	19
Ancient Provinces	2	14
Marches and Umbria	1	80
Tuscany	1	79
Neapolitan Provinces	1	76
Tobacco.		
Tuscany	5	16
Emilia	4	34
Ancient Provinces	4	18
Lombardy	3	72
Marches and Umbria	2	71
Neapolitan Provinces	2	29

The land-tax, or tax on real property, which perhaps is the most important impost in Italy, has been hitherto very unequally apportioned. In the year 1847 the following was the ratio :—

	Francs	c.		Francs	c.
Piedmont and Liguria	10,507,705	4	Ex-Pontifical Provinces	8,776,987	61
Lombardy	19,211,772	92	Naples	31,234,312	50
Parma and Piacenza	1,754,400	0	Sicily	7,109,238	92
Modena	1,864,255	2	Sardinia	1,343,758	45
Tuscany	2,638,902	0			
Lucca	461,627	76		84,902,260	22

Experience having proved to the Government that this tax weighed with undue severity on some provinces, while others paid a smaller amount than was just, the following re-partition has been proposed :—

	Francs.		Francs.
Piedmont	20,079,106	Naples	33,630,353
Lombardy	17,717,476	Sicily	10,184,586
Parma and Piacenza	2,508,719	Sardinia	2,646,789
Modena	3,491,696		
Tuscany	8,270,598		110,099,998
Ex-Pontifical States	11,570,675		

The contingent total has therefore been raised by more than 25,000,000 francs, of which the Tuscan provinces will have to bear the greatest proportionate increase. The ex-Lombard provinces of Piedmont will bear 8,260,609 francs of the total increase, apportioned under the head "Piedmont" in the category. It is needless to point out the difficulty the Government will meet with in carrying out this measure of equalization, so necessary to the progress of the unification of the financial system, and without which the revenue never can satisfactorily be adjusted. These are measures which test severely the spirit of nationality, for it cannot be otherwise than that the Tuscan and Romagnol Provinces should compare the present rate at which they are taxed with that of former times, and more especially as regards a tax of such great importance to them.

The equitable adjustment of the taxation of all classes of the community, and to form a just estimate of the amount of taxation which the country is really capable of bearing, are for Italian statesmen financial problems most difficult of solution. Notwithstanding the declaration of the President of the Council that a general reform of the Tariff would not have the effect of benefiting the revenue in such a manner as to induce him to hasten the presentation of a law upon the reform of the Customs duties, I believe that the only true way of permanently increasing the revenue will be found in that reform, and by a general reduction of duties tending to restrict consumption.

Estimating the annual deficit at 275,000,000 francs, it is calculated that in four years' time it will be covered, supposing an economy of 100,000,000 francs is effected annually, 115,000,000 francs raised by new taxes, and that the revenue produces 60,000,000 francs augmentation. Such an eventuality is not impossible; but it ought not to be forgotten that the expenditure goes on increasing, and that a continuance of peace for four years cannot be reckoned upon. In the event of any political crisis occurring, the extraordinary expenditure would, it is to be feared, at once upset this calculation. Financially speaking, Italy is living from hand to mouth; and although her existence as a nation, and the natural resources she possesses, are now acknowledged facts, her credit may at any time be seriously compromised. There is more capital in the country than is generally supposed, but it is unemployed, and the State reaps no benefit from it in any way. The means have not as yet been found either of drawing it forth or of forcing it into circulation.

The operations of the National Bank during the past year have not been as active as was anticipated. Two causes may be assigned for this: first, the monetary crisis, which has, more or less, prevailed for some time, causing a general reluctance on the part of the public to put their money into circulation; and, secondly, the privileges which the New Bank Bill accords to the Neapolitan Bank. The last six months' dividend is declared at 40 francs 50 centimes, which, considering that the Bank has enjoyed the exclusive privilege of coining for the last eighteen months, is a very small one.

The amount of Bank stock has decreased from 133,000,000 in hand for the six months ended July 1863 to 90,000,000, a difference of 43,000,000 or 30 per cent., and the current year does not as yet promise an increase in transactions. If the

political questions which continue to agitate the public mind were set at rest and the energies of the nation turned to internal and administrative improvement, the effect upon the revenue and public credit would soon be manifested, and many difficulties which now present themselves to a Minister of Finance disappear.

(Signed) L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

Portugal.

Reports by Mr. Herries, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Lisbon, January 27, 1864.

Report on Commerce.

THE receipts of the Lisbon Custom-house for the year ended December, 31, 1863, were 2,910,387$659 against 2,539,696$467 in the year ended December 31, 1862. During the last six months of 1863, they were 1,472,345$607 against 1,344,793$663 for the last six months of 1862.

At Oporto the Custom-house receipts for the year and half-year ended December 31, 1863, amounted respectively to 2,692,429$313 and 1,416,960$383 against 2,399,228$157 for the year 1862, and 1,258,079$986 for the last six months of 1862.

The increase was therefore at Lisbon on the year 370,691$192, and on the half-year 127,551$944. At Oporto it was on the year 293,201$156, and on the half-year 158,880$397.

I find nothing in the state of trade during the last six months that deserves special notice.

The Douro vintage was abundant, and the quality of the wine is said to be generally good. In the Lisbon district, on the contrary, though the quantity of wine produced was large its quality was on the whole indifferent.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of wine shipped from Oporto in the years 1862 and 1863:—

Destination.	1862.	1863.	Destination.	1862.	1863.
	Pipes al.	Pipes al.		Pipes al.	Pipes al.
Great Britain	24,832 15	30,044 10	Monte Video	15 6	3 0
British Possessions ..	1,355 18	584 5	Portuguese Possessions ..	253 14	313 17
Belgium	2 20	—	Prussia	2 9	0 5
Brazil	2,078 10	2,746 1	Russia	50 7	68 8
Denmark	190 9	222 19	Spain	1 11	49 10
France	20 3	57 13	Sweden	139 8	79 5
Hanse Towns	560 4	476 3	United States	150 18	142 20
Holland	69 14	101 3			
Italy	—	0 6	All countries ..	29,711 13	34,905 7

The registered produce of the vintage of 1863 in the Douro district amounted to 82,866½ pipes; in 1862 it was 71,592½ pipes.

The quantity of wine exported from Lisbon in 1863 amounted to (in round numbers) 17,500 pipes, of which 14,300 were sent to Brazilian and other South American ports, about 1,900 to Portuguese possessions, upwards of 1,000 to British ports, and 300 to various other places.

Since the date of my last Report the Eastern Railway from Lisbon to the Spanish frontier town of Badajoz (281 kilometres in length), and the South-Eastern Railway to Evora, the principal town of the Province of Alemtejo, have been opened. The Lisbon and Oporto Railway is expected to be ready for general traffic in the course of February next.

A Consular Convention between Portugal and Brazil, signed at Rio Janeiro on the 4th of April, 1863, and sanctioned by the Cortes in the last Session, was ratified on the 11th of July.

Its principal stipulations are exemptions of Consuls-General, Consuls, and Vice-Consuls, as also their Chancellors, from billeting of soldiers and from all direct taxes except those on land or other real property; such functionaries, however, if engaged in trade, to be liable in that respect to the same fiscal burdens as private individuals; personal immunity of Consular Agents, &c., except for unbailable offences, trading Consuls being liable to imprisonment in cases of a commercial nature; exemption of Consuls, &c., from attendance as witnesses in courts of justice, which must ask for their testimony in writing or receive it *vivâ voce* at their own residence; the appointment of a subject of one of the contracting parties as Consul for the other in his own country not to affect his national character or legal obligations; the inviolability of Consular archives under all circumstances; the right of Consuls, &c., in the absence of Diplomatic Agents, to make direct representations to the Supreme Government on account of infractions of Treaties and other abuses; invalidity of deeds, &c., relating to real property in the country where the Consul resides when executed before him without the attestation of a notary public; the death of a subject of one of the contracting parties within the dominions of the other to be immediately notified to the Consul by the local authorities, and *vice versâ* by the former to the latter; administration by Consuls of property of persons dying intestate; order to be maintained on board their national merchant-ships by Consuls, who are to have sole cognizance of disputes between masters and crews, local authorities being only allowed to interfere when the public peace is disturbed, or when persons of the country are concerned in the quarrel, and being required in all other cases merely to give assistance to Consular functionaries. Sole direction of salvage operations in the case of shipwrecks likewise secured to Consuls.

A Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Portugal and Peru, signed on the 26th of March, 1853, but not ratified till January 8, 1863, was published in the Lisbon official Gazette on the 15th of October. It secures reciprocally the privileges of the most favoured nations to both parties, and with regard to navigation duties, &c., the assimilation of their flags for vessels of more than 200 tons. Reservation is made on both sides of the coasting trade, and by Portugal of colonial ports not open to foreign trade generally.

A Treaty of Commerce with China, and a Postal Convention with Italy, were submitted to the Cortes and sanctioned by law in the session of 1863.

The present contract for the monopoly of tobacco will expire on the 1st of May, 1864; and, instead of renewing it, the Government propose to open the trade to general competition, substituting for the source of revenue thus abandoned duties sufficiently high on the importation and manufacture of tobacco, and on licenses to sell it.

A Bill for this purpose recently laid before the Chamber of Deputies by the Minister of Finance contains provisions to the following effect:—

After the 1st of May, 1864, the tobacco monopoly shall be abolished.

Thenceforward the manufacture and sale of tobacco in the Continental part of the kingdom, in the adjacent islands, and at Macao, shall be free.

For such manufacture or sale on the Continent a previous licence is required.

The Government may determine in what places besides Lisbon and Oporto manufacture is to be permitted.

The manufacture, sale, and cultivation of tobacco in the adjacent islands (Azores and Madeira) to be regulated by a special law.

The following rates of duty to be paid on tobacco imported:—Tobacco in leaf or roll, 1,200 reis per kilogramme; cigars, 2,800 reis per kilogramme; other kinds of manufactured tobacco, 1,600 reis per kilogramme.

The importation of leaf or roll tobacco to be permitted only at Lisbon and Oporto.

A drawback of three-fourths of the duty to be granted on exportation of snuff manufactured in Portugal.

An industrial tax at the rate of 100 reis per kilogramme on tobacco in leaf or roll to be paid by manufacturers on importation at the Custom-house.

The sale of unmanufactured tobacco prohibited.

The duty on licence to sell tobacco to vary in amount from 1,200 to 24,000 reis, according to localities and circumstances.

The cultivation of tobacco on the Continent (Portugal proper) is prohibited under heavy penalties.

The present contractors will be bound to pay on all the tobacco remaining in their possession duty at the new rate, deduction being made of the old duty already paid.

The Bill further provides for the due inspection of manufactories, and determines the penalties for smuggling, adulteration, and other offences.

In the written statement with which, according to the usage of the Portuguese Cortes, this measure is introduced, the Minister of Finance enters into a detailed examination of the relative advantages and disadvantages of the three principal systems of fiscal legislation on tobacco that have been applied in different countries: monopoly farmed out to contractors, as in Portugal for the last century and a-half; the *régie*, or monopoly administered directly by the State, as in France, Spain, and Austria; and free trade.

He deems it superfluous to demonstrate in detail all the defects of the first system, which is almost universally condemned. All that can be said in its favour is, that it saves trouble and ensures a certain revenue. But it is productive of vexation, tyranny, and abuse, and does not yield to the State a profit commensurate with the loss to the consumer from the monopoly.

He considers the second system as no better than the first, and points out that its application in Portugal would require a large outlay of capital, with the risk of heavy loss to the State, while the consumer would not obtain the benefit of a reduction of price.

Of the third system—free manufacture and sale, he says that it secures to the State at least as large a revenue as that derived from monopoly, supplies a better and cheaper tobacco for general consumption, puts an end to odious privileges, opens a new field to industry, giving the consumer the benefit of competition, and, by stimulating individual activity, tends to reduce the cost of production. Adverting to the different conditions under which it is found to exist in various countries, he shows that where the cultivation. as well as the sale and manufacture of tobacco is permitted, as in the greater part of Germany, in Belgium, and in Holland, the revenue drawn by the State from these branches of industry is inconsiderable. He prefers to any other the mode in which the tobacco trade is regulated in England, and pronounces it to be the best adapted to the particular circumstances of Portugal.

He next reviews this branch of the fiscal policy of this country during the last two centuries.

From the Revolution of 1640 to 1700 the system of farmed out monopoly, that of free cultivation, manufacture, and trade with low duties, that of monopoly exercised either wholly or partially by the State, and, finally, that of complete freedom from all special imposts or regulations, were alternately tried and condemned. In 1700, as a means of avoiding administrative difficulties, the monopoly contract was again resorted to, and this practice has continued until the present day. The English plan, which is now proposed for adoption, is the only one that has not been applied in this country.

The present British scale of duties is followed, but with some slight reductions.

The annual consumption of all kinds of tobacco in Portugal is stated by the Minister of Finance at 1,344,906 kilogrammes, and without supposing any increase the net produce of the proposed new duties is calculated at 1,957,202$602.

The amount now received for the monopoly is 1,521,000$000, to which must be added the import duties paid by the contractors, 227,147$446, making together 1,748,147$446. The difference in favour of the new system would, therefore, be 209,055$154, which an increase, reasonably to be effected, of 10 per cent. on the present consumption would bring up to 416,755$414.

The average consumption of tobacco in Portugal per adult male inhabitant is set down at 1·750 kilogrammes; while it is in Prussia 4·875 kilogrammes; in France, 2·750 kilogrammes; in Great Britain, 2·508 kilogrammes; and in Spain, 2·375 kilogrammes. The increase in Portugal during ninety-eight years, from 1759 to 1856, was only 22·89 per cent.; while in France it amounted to 250 per cent. in forty-one years, from 1815 to 1855; in Spain to 102 per cent. in eight years, from 1847 to 1854; and in Sardinia during the same period to 63·45 per cent.

The free cultivation of tobacco proposed to be permitted in the Islands of Madeira and the Azores is looked forward to by the Government as a source of prosperity that may afford some compensation for the ruin of the wine production.

Report on Finance.

Lisbon, January 27, 1864.

THE ordinary financial legislation was suspended for two years owing to a conflict between the two Chambers of the Cortes which prevented the annual budgets for the financial years 1861-62 and 1862-63 from becoming law; and the revenue was provisionally collected and appropriated under the authority of temporary Acts.

This anomalous state of things was at length put an end to, at the close of the Session of 1863, by the regular laws of the receipts and expenditure of the State for the financial year 1863-64.

A schedule annexed to the former of those Acts contains the following statement of the estimated revenue from direct and indirect taxes, and other sources, amounting in all to 15,371,266$245 (about 3,415,857*l.*).

Article 1.—*Direct Taxes.*

	Reis.
Land Tax—	
Continent	1,563,522$000
Adjacent Islands	201,222 000
2 per cent. additional.. ..	42,353 856
Industrial Tax—	
Continent	410,000 000
Adjacent Islands	57,000 000
Personal Tax—	
Continent	180,000 000
Adjacent Islands	22,500 000
2 per cent. additional.. ..	4,860 000
Registration	650,000 000
Tax on interest of capital	149,974 793
Duty on appointments or grants ..	205,206 973
Duty on diplomas, patents, &c.—	
Continent	34,554 581
Adjacent Islands	565 150
Stamped paper—	
Continent	228,559 117
Adjacent Islands	3,138 588
Stamps on documents—	
Continent	166,411 571
Adjacent Islands	4,493 303
Fines—	
Continent	36,497 681
Adjacent Islands	4,620 040
Tax on mines	15,000 000
Payments from Municipal Chambers .	20,304 000
Road tax	688,148 929
Additional and sundry duties ..	104,921 312
Total Direct Taxes ..	4,791,853$894

Article 2.—*Customs and other Indirect Taxes.*

Lisbon Custom-house, principal ..	2,563,348$896
Ditto ditto municipal ..	916,759 123
Oporto Custom-house	2,288,031 374
Minor Custom-houses—	
Sea ports	134,780 183
Land frontier	33,966 332
Funchal Custom-house	79,625 470
Ponta Delgada Custom-house ..	107,564 684
Angra do Heroismo Custom-house ..	47,029 008
Horta Custom-house	52,768 011
Minor Custom-houses—	
In adjacent Islands	1,263 351
Fishery duties—	
Continent	53,745 999
Adjacent Islands	3,795 413
Tobacco contract	1,521,000 000
Water and meat duties—	
Continent	154,520 300
Adjacent Islands	11,695 450
Fees at Horta	205 440
Duty for the Douro bar works ..	18,048 535
Special duty on wine entering Oporto and Villa Nova de Gaia ..	25,642 125
Duties for works at the Bar of Figueira	8,325 572
Duties for harbours at Ponta Delgada and Villa Nova de Portimão ..	56,630 035
Total Indirect Taxes ..	8,075,755$301

Article 3.—*National Property and Miscellaneous Receipts.*

Produce of the sale of national estates	40,950$000
Produce of the sale of quit-rents, dues, &c.	122,587 500
Rents	11,690 000
Quit-rents, annuities, dues, &c. ..	88,300 000
"Landemios" (a sort of manorial dues on the transfer of property) ..	2,088 000
Receipts, American railway ..	12,423 120
Woods and forests	74,800 000
Extinct College of Nobles.. ..	8,039 000
Royal Academy of Science ..	6,381 410
Glass works at Marinha Grande ..	1,430 000
..	1,291 084
Ferries and bridges	20,303 300
Freights	2,000 000
Post Office	389,000 000
Southern railway	120,000 000
Electric telegraph	41,282 000
National printing office	92,962 593
University printing office	12,944 370
"Diario de Lisboa" (Official Gazette)	20,760 000
Arsenal and powder manufactory ..	97,298 050
Agricultural institute	2,690 000
Military and naval hospitals ..	5,718 040
Board of Public Health	3,961 313
Warehousing	7,252 440
Repayments of loans	2,038 400
Military savings' banks	5,172 240
Interest on loans made by suppressed convents	46,230 000
Miscellaneous small receipts ..	18,486 500
Interest on stock, bonds, &c., held by the Treasury	760,091 554
Eventual receipts	51,652 197
Total National Property ..	2,068,532$027

Article 4.—*Deductions from Expenditure.*

Donation from His Majesty the King Dom Louis I	26,000$000
Donation from His Majesty the King Dom Ferdinand	30,000 000
Deductions from grants to Her Imperial Majesty the Duchess of Braganza, and Her Royal Highness the Infanta Donna Isabel Maria	40,000 000
Deductions from Salaries—	
Board of Public Credit	2,269 800
Financial agency in London ..	969 270
Active and inactive classes of public servants	335,885 953
Total Deductions ..	435,125$023

These deductions from salaries, &c., are at the rate of 20 per cent. on those which exceed 600 milreis, and of 15 per cent. on those below that amount, but above 300 milreis no deduction is made from salaries lower than 300 milreis.

Recapitulation of Receipts.

1. Direct Taxes	4,791,853$894
2. Indirect Taxes	8,075,755 301
3. Miscellaneous Receipts	2,068,532$027
4. Deductions	435,125 023
Total	15,371,266$245

The law directs that certain specified receipts shall constitute a fund placed under the exclusive control of the Board of Public Credit for the sole purpose of meeting the charges of the debt. They are designated as follows :—

For the Charges of the Internal Debt.

From the receipts of the principal Custom-house of Lisbon . ..	768,000$000
From the receipts of the Municipal Custom-house of Lisbon . ..	100,000 000
From the receipts of the Oporto Custom-house	1,080,000 000
From the produce of land, personal and industrial taxes for 1863 at Lisbon and Oporto	645,348 238
From taxes collected in the district of Villa Real and Vizen	80,000 000
Deductions from salaries in Public Credit Office	2,269 800

For the Charges of the External Debt.

From the tobacco monopoly ..	1,221,000 000
From receipts of Custom-houses at Lisbon and Oporto	852,720 000
From taxes collected in the districts of—	
Aveiro	55 000$000
Beja	50,000 000
Braga	55,000 000
Bragança	4,000 000
Castello Branco	30,000 000
Coimbra	50,000 000
Evora	45,000 000
Faro	30,000 000
Guanda	30,000 000
Leiria	35,000 000
Portalegre	30,000 000
Santarem	97,572 022
Vianna do Castello	55,000 000
Deductions from salaries of London Agency	969 270
Interest on certain bonds	92,046 015
Total	5,408,925$345

The ordinary and extraordinary expenditure authorized by law for the fiscal year 1863-64, amounts to 16,910,354$057 (about 3,757,856*l.*), appropriated thus :—

1. *Board of Public Credit.*

Charges of Internal debt—	
Interest	2,643,472$002
Sinking fund	3,670 036
Salaries, &c.	20,176 000
Sundry charges	8,300 000
Total Internal ..	2,675,618$038
Charges of External debt—	
Financial Agency in London ..	7,549 090
Interest	2,694,958 217
Sinking fund	..
Sundry charges	30,800 000
Total External ..	2,733,307$307
Total Internal ..	2,675,618$038
Total	5,408,925$345

2. *Finance Department.*

Civil list	622,000$000
Cortes	90,961 800
President of the Council	3,200 000
Interest on loans, &c., payable at the Treasury	1,267,034 911
Pensions, superannuations, &c. ..	488,786 554
Secretary of State's office	18,740 000
Treasury	93,925 996
Court of Accounts	61,060 000
Law officers	4,988 400
Customs	496,278 074
Mint and stamps	57,935 833
Collection of taxes in districts ..	271,898 339
Sundry salaries	3,424 740
Miscellaneous expenses	248,924 228
Total	3,729,158$875

3. *Home Department*

Secretary of States' Office	42,622$352
Council of State	35,346 848
Civil Governors	97,593 800
Public Instruction	614,953 780
Scientific, literary, and industrial institutions	125,849 075
Public health	22,649 400
Municipalities	137,600 000
Charitable institutions	133,913 020
Municipal guards	229,633 090
Miscellaneous	56,592 500
Total	1,496,753$865

4. *Department of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Justice.*

Secretary of State's Office	25,871$940
Episcopal dioceses	185,635 340
Supreme Court of Justice	29,491 996
Courts of Second Instance ..	84,949 998
Judges of First Instance	64,810 000
Public Prosecutor's Department (Ministerio Publico)	58,000 000
Prisons	38,394 000
Miscellaneous	10,200 000
Total	497,353$274

5. *War Department.*

Secretary of State's Office	91,242$056
Staff of the army	93,259 200
Corps of all arms	1,838,776 309
Fortresses, &c.	32,097 870
Various establishments, Military, Justice, &c.	322,373 196
Officers on commissions	53,531 600
Officers on half-pay	26,544 000
Officers retired	400,705 363
Veterans and invalids	136,857 974
Sundry expenses	111,577 623
Total	3,106,965$191

6. Marine and Colonial Department.

Secretary of State's Office	80,660$296
Officers—Military and Civil	44,233 596
Naval armament	493,534 420
Arsenal	323,210 734
Rope manufactory	48,892 860
Various establishments	32,503 520
Sundry expenses	40,027 961
Retired officers	26,459 000
Total	1,089,522$387

7. Department of Foreign Affairs.

Secretary of State's Office	15,251$720
Diplomatic body	89,620 000
Consular body	7,080 000
Mixed Commissions	5,500 000
Eventual expenses	71,501 538
Total	188,953$258

8. Department of Public Works, Commerce, and Industry.

Central administration	53,078$460
Direction of public works in the district of Lisbon	16,085 720
Roads	100,000 000
Railways	117,143 200
Electric telegraphs	100,273 760
Various works	231,768 202
Surveying operations	64,984 800
Educational establishments	81,329 400
Woods and forests	63,057 770
Post Office	340,361 084
Sundry expenses	165,125 100
Total	1,333,207$496

9. Extraordinary Expenses.

Finance Department	28,258$535
Home Department	1,589 165
War Department	3,000 000
Marine and Colonial Department	26,666 666
Total	59,514$366

A comparison of the expenditure (16,910,354$057) with the receipts (15,371,266$245) authorized by law for the financial year 1863-64, shows a deficit amounting to 1,539,087$812 (or 342,019*l.*) which the Government is empowered to cover by the issue of bonds.

From a report recently presented to the Cortes by the Minister of Finance, it appears that the actual expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary, in the financial year 1862-63, amounted to 22,329,239$242 (4,962,053*l.*) thus distributed:

Home Department—	
Ordinary expenses	1,404,321$178
Extraordinary expenses	6,666 640
Finance Department—	
Ordinary expenses	3,141,434 866
Extraordinary expenses	122,857 757
Department of Justice—	
Ordinary expenses	489,669 585
Extraordinary expenses	11,700 000
War Department—	
Ordinary expenses	3,023,842 448
Extraordinary expenses	5,400 000
Marine Department—	
Ordinary expenses	1,385,733 917
Extraordinary expenses	85,974 157
Foreign Affairs—	
Ordinary expenses	206,223 521
Extraordinary expenses	7,219 418
Public Works—	
Ordinary expenses	7,119,845 623
Extraordinary expenses	25,606 328
Board of Public Credit—	
Internal and external debt	5,291,811 404
Redemption of notes	932 400

The actual receipts during the same financial year 1862-63 are stated at 14,563,556$188 (or 3,458,568*l.*).

In order to be able to pay the subsidies due to Railway Companies and to meet other liabilities, the Portuguese Government found it necessary, soon after the beginning of the current financial year, to raise a loan of 2,500,000*l.* nominal capital in 3 per cent stock. A contract with Messrs. Stern Brothers of London for the negotiation of this loan was signed on the 30th of July, 1863. The price of issue, originally fixed at 47½, was subsequently raised by an additional contract on the 10th of October to 48, the Portuguese funds being then quoted at 49½. The principal other conditions as definitively settled were to the following effect:—

Interest was to be calculated from July 1;

Messrs. Stern Brothers took on their own account the nominal amount of 1,000,000*l.*, receiving a Commission of 1 per cent.;

The general subscription to be opened before the 30th of October.

Instalments payable thus:—

The first of 10 per cent.; 5 per cent. on the 1st of December, 1863; 5 per cent. on the 15th of January, 1864; 10 per cent. on the 1st of March; 10 per cent. on the 15th of April; 7½ per cent. on the 1st of June.

Messrs. Stern agreed to advance, if required, to the Portuguese Government a sum not exceeding 100,000*l.* at 6 per cent. interest.

The subscribers of the loan to have the option of anticipating payment, with discount of 4 per cent.

The loan was realized without difficulty, more than ten times the amount offered being subscribed for both in London and in Portugal.

The Budget for the ensuing financial year, beginning July 1, 1864, has been presented to the Cortes.

A summary statement of the proposals contained in it may be sufficient for the present Report:—

Receipts.	
Ordinary receipts—	
Direct taxes	4,938,176$027
Indirect taxes..	9,633,172 811
National property and miscellaneous	2,029,773 046
Deductions from civil list and salaries	216,670 944
Total	16,817,792$828
Probable increase ..	387,353$347
Total ordinary receipts ..	17,205,146$175
Extraordinary receipts—	
Southern railway	120,000 000
By means judged most expedient by the Government	2,211,600 000
Total ordinary and extraordinary receipts	19,536,746$175

Expenditure.	
Ordinary—	
Board of Public Credit	5,769,351$672
Finance Department	3.556,505 946
Home Department	1,522,024 845
Ecclesiastical Affairs and Justice	509,839 940
War Department	3,106,745 027
Marine and Colonies	1,249,448 730
Foreign Affairs	189,653 258
Public Works, &c.	1,301,576 757
Total ordinary	17,205,146$175
Extraordinary	2,331,600$000
Total expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary	19,536,746$175

(Signed) EDWARD HERRIES.

United States.

Report by Mr. Stuart, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Torquay, February 22, 1864.

I PROPOSE to give a general view of the finances of the United States of America, showing the growth of the Public Debt and the increased amount of expenditure entailed by the war, as derived from the Report lately presented to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Chase, and making use, for the purpose of comparison, of his two previous annual Reports for 1861 and 1862, and of the Report for 1860 of his predecessor Mr. Cobb.

The financial year in the United States begins on the 1st of July, and ends on the 30th of June; and it receives its numerical designation for the year in which it ends, the year 1864, for example, signifying the year ending on June 30, 1864. In converting American into English money, I have taken the usual par of exchange, namely, 4·87 dollars to each 1*l.* sterling; and to the best of my belief the only inaccuracies will be found in the units of pounds sterling, owing to my not having converted the fractions of dollars or odd cents into shillings.

The following Table will show the amount of the Public Debt, and of the interest paid thereupon at the end of each of the last four financial years:—

Public Debt.	In	Interest.	Public Debt.	In	Interest.
£		£	£		£
13,299,733	1860	650,372	105,587,509	1862	2,708,485
18,658,691	1861	821.390	225,624,883	1863	5,077.997

The same Table continued for the current year and for 1865, according to Mr. Chase's Estimates for those years, will give the following results:—

Public Debt.	In	Interest Payable.	Public Debt.	In	Interest Payable.
£		£	£		£
346.397.667	1864	12,148.898	458,302.913	1865	17,523.403

The next Table shows the receipts from all sources, including loans, and the expenditure, during each of the same years; those for 1864 and 1865 being of course only estimated as the probable amounts by Mr. Secretary Chase:—

Receipts.	In	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Estimated in	Expenditure.
£		£	£		£
16,651,192	1860	15,905,975	155,147,536	1864	153,949,067
17,830,780	1861	17,367,317	42,471,568	1865	154,376,814
119,894,301	1862	117,215,954			
185,036,072	1863	183,941,813			

With regard to the Returns for 1863, Mr. Chase explains that 37,183,087*l.*, included in both receipts and expenditure, were borrowed for the payment of the existing funded and temporary debt, and were spent accordingly. The estimated receipts for 1865 do not include those which will be acquired from loans.

The next Tables will show the different sources of the revenue, and the several purposes to which it has been applied, during each of the same years :—

1860.

Revenue.	£	Expenditure.	£
Balance on July 1, 1859	891,021	Civil Service and Miscellaneous ..	5,743,299
Customs	10,921,460	Pensions and Indians	812,255
Public lands	365,206	War Department	3,369,562
Miscellaneous	207,549	Navy Department	2,364,096
Loans	4,265,954	Interest and redemption of Public Debt ..	3,616,761
Total Means	16,651,190	Total Expenditure	15,905,973

1861.

Revenue.	£	Expenditure.	£
Balance on July 1, 1860	745,216	Civil Service and Miscellaneous ..	4,761,231
Customs	8,127,746	Pensions and Indians	772,078
Public lands	178,779	War Department	4,718,921
Miscellaneous	183,203	Navy Department	2,552,069
Loans	8,595,833	Interest and redemption of Public Debt .	4,563,015
Total Means	17,830,777	Total Expenditure	17,367,314

1862.

Revenue.	£	Expenditure.	£
Balance on July 1, 1861	463,460	Civil Service and Miscellaneous ..	4,395,994
Customs	10,073,182	Pensions and Indians	637,163
Lands	31,253	War Department	80,979,139
Miscellaneous	191,332	Navy Department	8,762,745
Direct tax	368,651	Interest and redemption of Public Debt .	22,440,912
Loans	108,766,418		
Total Means	119,894,296	Total Expenditure	117,215,953

1863.

Revenue.	£	Expenditure.	£
Balance on July 1, 1862	2,678,346	Civil Service and Miscellaneous ..	4,774,932
Customs	14,180,624	Pensions and Indians	865,815
Lands	34,418	War Department	123,059,260
Miscellaneous	625,588	Navy Department	12,979,693
Direct tax	304,949	Interest and redemption of Public Debt .	42,262,111
Internal revenue	7,729,114		
Loans	159,483,031		
Total Means	185,036,070	Total Expenditure	183,941,811

1864. (Estimated.)

Revenue.	£	Expenditure.	£
Balance on July 1, 1863	1,094,259	Civil Service and Miscellaneous ..	7,036,511
Customs	14,899,798	Pensions and Indians	1,609,920
Lands	89,565	War Department	181,823,308
Miscellaneous	1,158,427	Navy Department	23,199,011
Internal duties	15,934,232	Interest on Public Debt	12,148,898
Loans	121,971,252		
Total Means	155,147,533	Total Expenditure	225,817,648

These estimates are based on the actual receipts and disbursements for the first quarter, and on opinions formed upon probable events and conditions as to the other quarters. But as they include all unexpended balances of appropriations from former years, Mr. Chase is of opinion that there may safely be deducted from the aggregate of estimated expenditures, as likely to remain unexpended at the close of the fiscal year 1864, the sum of 71,868,583*l.*, leaving: total means, 155,147,533*l.*; total expenditure, 153,949,065*l.*

It should also be mentioned that the amount received from loans and transferred to the redemption of the Public Debt is not included in these figures, as was the case in the figures for 1863.

1865. (Estimated.)

Revenue.	£	Expenditure.	£
Estimated balance on July 1, 1864 ..	1,198,468	Balance of former unexpended appropriations	71,868,583
Customs	14,373,716	Civil Service and Miscellaneous ..	5,743,982
Lands	205,338	Pensions and Indians	1,977,680
Miscellaneous	1,026,694	War Department	110,103,516
Internal duties	25,667,351	Navy Department	29,285,171
		Interest on Debt	17,533,403
Total Means	42,471,567	Total Expenditure	236,512,335

But from these expenditures Mr. Chase calculates that there may be deducted, as likely to remain unexpended at the close of the fiscal year 1865, the sum of 82,135,523*l.*, which would leave: total means, 42,471,567*l.*; total expenditure, 154,376,812*l.*, or a deficit of 111,905,245*l.*, to be provided for by loans in the course of that year.

The average annual expenditure at the present rate may be set down in round numbers at about 150,000,000*l.*; and of this sum about 134,000,000*l.* may be considered the annual cost of the war.

It will now be interesting to show the extent to which Congress has provided the means required for the prosecution of the war, and how far the Secretary of the Treasury has availed himself of the extraordinary powers which have been intrusted to him.

This calculation has been made easy by a Table which Mr. Chase has annexed to his last Report, giving a synopsis of the various Acts of Congress by which loans have been authorized, and showing the amounts authorized as well as those respectively issued in virtue of such Acts. Taking these collectively since the commencement of the war, it appears that during the period between July 1861 and March 1863, Congress authorized loans to the amount of 268,993,839*l.*, exclusive of an unspecified amount of certificates of indebtedness, payable in one year from date, and bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. No less than 104,722,792*l.* of the above might be issued in United States' Legal Tender Notes bearing no interest, or in fractional currency; and the amount of such notes actually outstanding on June 30, 1863, appears to have been 84,433,278*l.*, and on September 30, 1863, 86,760,837*l.* Of the interest-bearing debt raised during the same period by Mr. Chase, and outstanding on June 30, 1863, were 122,532,912*l.*, and on September 30, 1863, 145,595,635*l.* These sums include respectively 32,193,889*l.*, and 32,221,445*l.* issued in certificates of indebtedness.

The total amount of debt, therefore, actually raised from loans during the two years ending on June 30, 1863, and outstanding at that date, was 206,966,190*l.*, and the addition made to it up to September 30, 1863, raised it at the latter date to 232,356,472*l.*, and the entire outstanding debt at the same date to 250,947,342*l.*

It has been seen that Mr. Secretary Chase estimates that on the 30th of June next the total debt will amount to 346,397,667*l.*, an increase of 135,055,236*l.* during the current year; and that on June 30, 1865, it will amount to 458,302,913*l.*, a further increase of 111,905,246*l.* The total amount added to the public debt during the four years ending on June 30, 1865, will be no less than 439,644,222*l.*, according to Mr. Chase's present calculations.

Mr. Chase does not appear to anticipate much difficulty in raising loans to the required amount for the services of the present and of next year. But as he admits that the issue of United States' notes and fractional currency cannot be further materially augmented without evil consequences of the most serious character, almost the whole of the necessary loans must henceforth belong to the interest-bearing portion of the debt. And as Mr. Chase estimates the interest payable in 1865 at 17,533,403*l.*, upon the debt which would be only gradually approaching, and which would not reach its maximum until the end of that fiscal year, the future annual charge for interest upon the debt then contracted will perhaps scarcely fall far short of 20,000,000*l.*

So far the measures adopted for raising the required loans have been certainly ingenious, and on the whole successful, if immediate wants and convenience are to be considered without reference to future liabilities. Nearly one-half of the loans already contracted may be said to have been raised by the issue of paper money, the extraordinary influx of which has to a great extent enabled the public to take the other half, as preferable, from its bearing interest, to the retention of non-interest-bearing notes. The exchange of these notes for bonds is therefore very popular; and as the notes thus return into the hands of the Government and

thence again into circulation, their exchange may be several times repeated, although probably each time in a smaller proportion, or realizing less from increasing depreciation. After various fluctuations, caused sometimes by extravagant speculations and their consequent panics, and at other times by the news of victories or disasters from the seat of war, the depreciation has latterly averaged about 50 per cent. as compared with the value of gold. (By the latest accounts the depreciation amounted to within a fraction of 60 per cent.) In the meantime, and notwithstanding that such a depreciation represents a corresponding increase in the amount of duties charged upon imports, those duties being exclusively payable in specie, the increase of imports has latterly required a continuous export of specie, and the abundance of the harvests of last year in Europe renders it unlikely that the balance of trade can for some time to come be in favour of the United States. Specie must therefore become more and more scarce, and the United States' Government will find increasing difficulty in continuing to pay the interest required for the debt in specie, as stipulated.

The most popular loans have been those known as "Seven-Thirties" and "Five-Twenties;" the former so called from the rate of interest being at 7 dollars 30 cents per cent., and the latter from being redeemable at any time after five or within twenty years from date. The interest upon these latter bonds is at the rate of 6 per cent., payable in specie (and therefore equal to above 9 per cent. in the present depreciated currency), and so rapid has been their distribution that although on the 30th June, 1863, only 34,677,669*l.* were outstanding, the Secretary states that on the 1st December 81,917,947*l.* had been taken, or within 20,751,457*l.* of the total issue authorized by Congress. It is now stated that the whole amount has since been taken. The distribution was made as general and as widely extended as possible, by the employment of a general agent and sub-agencies in different parts of the country; and the bonds were in denominations of 50 dollars, 100 dollars, 500 dollars, and 1,000 dollars.

Another measure employed was the receipt of temporary loans in the form of deposits, reimbursable after a few days' notice at an interest not exceeding 5 per cent. A reserve of 10,266,940*l.* in United States' notes was provided to meet extraordinary demands for reimbursement, and at a time of great stringency at New York the Secretary was enabled to relieve the pressure by reimbursing more than that amount of deposits within a few weeks. The limit to these deposits had been fixed at double the amount of the reserved fund, but it had been somewhat exceeded at one time, before the flow could be effectually checked, and Mr. Chase is now of opinion that it may be usefully removed, provided that a reserve is always maintained equal in amount to half of the deposits. The principal measure suggested for raising further loans is that the Secretary should be permitted, in negotiating them, to make them redeemable absolutely at pleasure, or at pleasure after a time fixed not more remote than forty years.

It remains to notice the small proportion, as compared with the expenditure, or with the sums raised from loans, of the revenue of the country derived from taxation or from sources other than loans. The actual revenue so derived, including the proceeds of customs duties, the sale of lands, internal duties, &c., amounted to only 10,664,418*l.* during the fiscal year 1862, or to about an eleventh part of the total expenditure, and during 1863 to 22,874,693*l.*, or to about one-eighth of the expenditure. The Estimates for 1864 and 1865 respectively count upon receiving 32,082,022*l.*, or about one-fifth of the expenditure for the former, and 41,273,099*l.*, or somewhat less than one-fourth of the expenditure for the latter year, from ordinary revenue; but hitherto the actual receipts from taxation have fallen very far short of the estimates. For instance, in 1863 the internal revenue and the income tax together only produced 8,034,063*l.*, instead of the sum of 19,933,680*l.* expected by Mr. Chase. The Estimates for 1865, both as to revenue and expenditure, are acknowledged to be necessarily general and uncertain.

The amount which the Secretary originally desired to raise annually from the internal revenue during the war was 30,800,823*l.*, and he still presses for the enactment of laws which will secure an increase to that amount; and with this object he supports the recommendations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for increasing the tax on bank note circulation, the duties on distilled spirits, on tobacco, on crude petroleum, and on cotton, and for repealing the drawbacks on tobacco and petroleum. These proposals, and others originated by individual members of Congress, are being taken into consideration during the present session.

(Signed) W. STUART.

Persia.

Report by Mr. Thomson, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Mr. Thomson to Mr. Alison.

Sir, *Tehran, February* 3, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to submit to your Excellency the following remarks on the import and export trade of Persia.

No statistics being published by the Government with regard to the commerce or the finances of this country, and accurate returns being with difficulty procured from the persons under whose control these Departments are placed, any information which may be collected on such matters must necessarily be of an imperfect nature. Were the Custom-houses throughout the country retained in the hands of the Persian Government itself less secrecy would be observed; but the system now followed, of farming the customs in the different provinces to the highest bidder, not only makes it the interest of the farmer of this branch of the revenue to avoid all publicity, but leads him to have recourse to various modes of deception, in order to mislead the Government as to the real quantity of merchandise which passes through his hands.

This arrangement is probably found to be more convenient to the Persian Government than if they entrusted the collection of the customs to their own officers, in whose integrity no great reliance could be placed; but the system is nevertheless highly objectionable, and offers serious obstacles to the operations both of foreign and native merchants. In some instances private agreements are entered into between the merchant and the customer, by which, in consideration of funds advanced to the latter, he engages to receive a lower rate of duty than that fixed by Treaty; but such arrangements can only be profitable to those merchants who are engaged in extensive mercantile transactions, to whom the reduction thus made on the duty payable by them, and the further inducement offered by the exemption of their goods from being opened and examined at the Custom-house, are sufficient advantages to compensate for the loss of interest on the money they advance. In the case of merchants with small capital, trading on a limited scale, who cannot afford to make such loans, or of those who may for other reasons object to private transactions of this description, the customer often insists upon receiving more than he is entitled to, and, if payment is refused, he enforces compliance by acts of an arbitrary nature, such as by the detention of the merchant's goods, by exacting duty at an exorbitantly high valuation, or by insisting upon opening each bale of merchandize under the pretext of verifying the contents according to the invoices. To prevent fraud the Custom-house authorities are justified in subjecting to a proper scrutiny all goods passing through their hands, but in most cases the examination of a few bales in each parcel of goods would suffice for this purpose. The Persian officials, however, if they are dissatisfied with the amount they have received, take advantage of their right in this respect to oblige the merchants to submit to their terms rather than incur the inconvenience and loss which would accrue to them from the examination in detail of their merchandize. The merchants incur great expense in England for the secure packing of their goods, which is usually done by machinery, and on their arrival in this country they are frequently purchased on sample without examination and forwarded to other markets in the interior. It is therefore a matter of importance both to the owner and to the purchaser of the goods to avoid having the packing deranged, as it is impossible to readjust it on the spot.

The state of the public roads is another matter to which the serious attention of the Persian Government ought, in the interests of commerce, to be directed. Great improvements might be effected in this respect at a very moderate outlay, for there are few physical difficulties to be encountered in the construction of roads, and the cost of keeping them in good repair would be trifling, owing to the dryness of the climate in Persia. Yet the subject has been hitherto almost entirely neglected. The urgent necessity for adopting measures to remedy this state of

things is readily admitted by the Persian authorities; but unfortunately whenever proposals are seriously brought before them for opening up proper means of communication in the interior of the country, they are invariably received with indifference. It was proposed, for instance, only recently, to form a company for the purpose of constructing a carriage road from Tabreez to the capital, on condition that the Government should grant certain reasonable concessions. The project however met with little encouragement, and it has since been abandoned, although its estimated cost did not exceed 30,000*l.* In order to open a short and expeditious line of communication with the Caspian Sea, it was then suggested that the Persian Government should itself undertake the construction of a similar road from Tehran by way of Feeroozkooh, to the port of Barferoosh, a distance of only 160 miles, or two days' journey with post horses. The Russian steamers, which ply once a fortnight, during seven months of the year, between Asterabad and Astrakhan (whence there are daily steamers on the Volga to and from Nijni Novgorod) would also touch at the port of Barferoosh, and thus a direct and easy communication would be established between Europe and Persia, which would admit of the journey from London to Tehran being performed in eighteen or twenty days, with tolerable comfort and regularity, the distances being as follows:—

	Days.
London to Nijni Novgorod, by railway through Warsaw, Petersburgh, and Moscow	6
Nijni Novgorod to Astrakhan	5 or 7
(From Astrakhan to Nijni Novgorod, 7 days.)	
Astrakhan to Barferoosh	5
Barferoosh to Tehran	2
	18 or 20

Besides the convenience to travellers and the facilities for communicating with Europe generally, which this route would afford, it would also confer a great boon on the inhabitants of Tehran, as nearly all the supplies of rice, wood, and charcoal for the capital are procured from the province of Mazanderan, and it would enable them to obtain these articles, for which the cost of transport is at present so heavy, at a much more moderate price. The expense of making this road would probably be about 20,000*l.*, but for the present, at least, the plan is not likely to be carried out.

It is not probable, however, even under favourable circumstances, that the European trade with Persia will take the Caspian route to any great extent, for, besides the interruption to traffic which would take place during the winter months when the navigation is closed, both European and native merchants have hitherto shown themselves averse to send their goods through the Russian territory. Continued efforts have been made by the Russian Government for many years to attract the Persian trade from the Erzeroum route to that by way of Tiflis and Poti; but notwithstanding the inducements offered, the merchants, who appear to have no faith in the continuance of these advantages, have not as yet evinced any disposition to fall into the views of the Russian authorities in this respect. Frequent complaints have, however, been recently made of the exorbitant exactions to which the goods of Persian merchants are subjected in the Turkish territory. Great dissatisfaction, moreover, exists at the neglect of the Porte to adopt measures for the improvement of the roads between Trebizond and the Persian frontier, which in many places are scarcely practicable even for caravans. The increased rate of duty (75 per cent.) now levied in Turkey on tobacco, which forms an important item in the export trade from this country, has also become a subject of remonstrance on the part of the Persians, who have lately proposed, unless they obtain redress for these grievances, to discontinue sending their merchandise through Armenia, and to adopt the route by way of the Persian Gulf, for which purpose they have resolved to establish a general agency in London. It may be found somewhat difficult to carry out this threat to the extent now contemplated; but there can be little doubt that the measure which, without any sufficient cause, has lately been adopted by the Ottoman Government in establishing quarantine on the Persian frontier will, if persisted in, lead to its being partially enforced; while it is equally certain that the loss which this uncalled for measure entails upon merchants in general will occasion the withdrawal of a very considerable portion of the European trade from the Turkish territory to that of Russia.

During the last five years several attempts have been made by the Persian Government to establish factories for cotton and silk manufactures, glass-works, &c.,

in the neighbourhood of Tehran, but owing to the defective system upon which they have been organized and worked by the agents of the Government, in whose hands they are, no advantage has hitherto been derived from these establishments. Large sums of money have already been expended on these unprofitable experiments, and work is still carried on at some of them, though there is no prospect of their ever affording anything like an adequate return for the capital employed. In the hands of a Joint Company, better results might have been obtained, but there does not exist at present in this country sufficient security for private property to induce natives to risk their money on such undertakings, while the formation of a Company under the control of foreigners would be prevented by the Persian Government.

The largest and most important of these factories is that for spinning cotton-thread. It is capable of employing 300 hands, but half that number have rarely been at work. The quality of the cotton used is inferior, and the work is, moreover, frequently interrupted without any apparent reason for weeks together. Under such a system it is not, therefore, surprising to find that this establishment has cost the Persian Government more than 300,000 tomans, and that they have not realized from it even the interest on their money.

A paper manufactory has also cost the Government 14,000 tomans. The result was so unsatisfactory, that after a short time the Russian workmen employed in it were dismissed, and the place has since been allowed to fall into ruins.

A further sum of 23,000 tomans has been expended on an establishment for making candles. This has also proved a failure, and though the works are not closed, they cannot be expected to result in anything but further pecuniary loss to the Government.

The glass-works have been equally unsuccessful. They were placed under the management of two French workmen, who do not appear to have fulfilled their engagements, and after a useless expenditure of about 14,000 tomans, these works have now been abandoned.

A silk factory, which was only lately established in the vicinity of Tehran, has likewise been closed after entailing a loss of 14,000 tomans on the proprietor, one of the Persian Ministers, who is now endeavouring to dispose of the building and machinery to the Persian Government.

English commerce in Persia has suffered severely during the last two years, the scarcity of raw cotton in the European market and consequent advance in the prices of all English cotton manufactures having checked the importation of such goods to a great extent. The Persian market had been overstocked previous to 1861, and it was only to be expected during that year, while the surplus was being consumed, that the quantity imported should be under the average of ordinary years. During this period, therefore, no marked change took place in the prices of such goods, but in 1862 and 1863 the supply of cotton manufactures was so small that the prices advanced 50 per cent. on those of the previous years,

The following Returns will show the actual diminution which took place at this period in the importation of cotton manufactures through Tabreez :—

Year.	Number of Packages Imported.	Value.
		£
1858 ..	54,752	1,368,300
1859 ..	60,303	1,518,207
1863 ..	28,200	815,000

These manufactures, which consist of dyed and printed and plain white and grey cottons, are almost entirely the produce of English looms.

The importations of the same description of goods through Bushire do not appear to have been diminished in the same proportion. They may be roughly estimated at 60,000*l*.

The trade in woollen cloths is now entirely monopolized by Russia, France, and Germany. Formerly a small quantity of cloth was annually imported from England, but for several years it has ceased altogether to form an article of export from that country to Persia. The prices paid for cloth in the bazaars vary from 10*s*. to 30*s*. per yard, and English cloth of the same value would from its superior quality and durability always command a ready sale in the market.

During the last year sugar has been largely imported into this country. The Returns show the quantity imported to have been as follows :—

	£
Through Tabreez, 30,000 cases, valued at	150,000
Through Kermanshah, 1,400 cases, valued at	7,000
Through Bushire, 1,400 cases, valued at	6,000
	163,000

A very small quantity of the above comes from England. Nearly all the refined sugar now consumed in Persia is obtained from Marseilles.

A large quantity of raw sugar is also imported into the South of Persia from Java. This trade has increased tenfold during the last twenty years; and the value of the raw sugar now annually imported through Bushire may be estimated at 90,000*l.*

No Commercial Report has been received from Bushire for the present year, but, according to the Returns for 1862, the import trade may be valued at 370,000*l.*

The value of goods annually exported from Bushire does not amount to more than half this sum, and the difference is remitted to Bombay in gold and silver coin. The amount thus remitted in 1862 was 250,000 tomans.

The imports from India to Persia consist principally of shawls, piece goods, and yarn, spices, sugar and sugar-candy, tea, coffee, tin, iron, wood, drugs, glass-ware, and gold-embroidered cloth.

The following list will show the nature and quantity of the articles exported :—

Dates	1,500 tons	Vinegar, Rosewater, Beedmishk	7,300 bottles
Madder-root	300 „	Wool	200 tons
Gums	125 „	Cotton (previous to 1863) .	130 tons
Dried fruits	720,000 lbs.	Horses—the number varying from 300 to 1,000, according to the demand in Bombay.	
Raw silk	35 tons		
Orpiment	120,000 lbs.		
Wheat	1,500 tons*		

The annual exports from Bushire to Java are estimated at 34,000*l.*, and the imports at 100,000*l.*

The number of cashmere shawls imported into this country from India by way of Bushire, and also through Affghanistan, is very considerable, but there are no means of ascertaining the value of such importations.

The scarcity of cotton in Europe has given a slight impulse to the export trade in this article. The soil in most of the provinces of Persia is well-adapted for its cultivation, but the difficulty and expense attending its conveyance to Europe will prevent this trade from being fully developed. The value of the raw cotton exported from the South of Persia during the last year may be estimated at 50,000*l.* The price of raw cotton meanwhile has advanced in the Tehran market from 4½ kerrans to 32 kerrans for the maund.

The principal article which Persia has to offer for exportation to the European market is raw silk, which is produced in considerable quantities in Ghilan. Before closing these remarks, it may be of interest, therefore, to give some details respecting this trade. The following Return shows the amount produced and exported from that province in 1861-62 :—

	Ballots.
To Europe, through Tabreez	10,535
To Russia, by the Caspian Sea	3,194
To Bagdad	693
To Cashan and other Persian towns	2,570
	16,992

Each ballot weighs 75 lbs., and the total value of the raw silk exported during the above year was 554,666*l.* Such is the statement given by Mr. Consul-General Abbott, in a Report lately furnished by him from Tabreez. But it appears that of this quantity 500 ballots were of the previous year's produce, so that the exact amount produced in Ghilan in 1861-62 was 16,492 ballots.

During the year 1862-63 the quantity of raw silk exported from the same province is estimated at 16,228 ballots, its value according to the current prices in Resht being 1,352,462 tomans, or 614,765*l.*

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. F. THOMSON.

---

* Sometimes as much as 4,000 tons when the harvest is abundant.

Austria.

Report by Mr. Fane, Her Majesty's Secretary of Embassy.

Mr. Fane to Lord Bloomfield.

My Lord, *Vienna, May* 10, 1864.

THE commercial movement in Austria has of late years attracted much attention in England, and a very general conviction is entertained that if international trade were not restricted by unwise legislation, a rapid expansion would be given to those narrow commercial relations which now subsist between Great Britain and the Empire. The value of British exports to Austrian territories in 1862 was 787,058*l.* In 1863 it slightly exceeded 1,000,000*l.* sterling. That is to say, Austria, with a population of about 35,000,000 souls, takes from us less than one-eighth part of what is taken by France; considerably less than one-fifth of what is taken by Italy; less than one-third of what is taken by Spain; not quite one-half of what is taken by Belgium; and something less than what is taken by the Kingdom of Denmark.*

The comparative stagnation of trade which the foregoing figures indicate is chiefly regretted by those whose practical knowledge informs them that all the conditions of an extensive interchange of commodities are satisfied by the commercial capabilities and requirements of either country; and it is to many a matter of disappointment—to some perhaps a subject of complaint—that no measure has yet been carried for placing the trade between the two countries upon a more natural and satisfactory basis. And yet this result, or more properly this absence of results, is due neither to apathy on our part, nor to any original refusal to negotiate on the part of Austria, but is attributable to causes of which an intelligible explanation may be best offered in the form of a brief narrative of events.

The idea of an extensive commerce between Great Britain and Austria is one which, as already intimated, grows naturally out of a knowledge of the necessities and superfluities of either country. Austria can furnish England abundantly with many of the raw staples she requires; and English industry, if freed from the trammels of obstructive legislation, can best satisfy some of the most pressing needs of Austria. Grain, wool, wine, hemp, hides, tallow, oil-seeds, bristles, drugs, dyes, rags, tobacco, and dried provisions, form a limited list of the commodities which the Empire can offer to England. In return England, unless practically prohibited by the law of Customs, can best supply the immediate wants of the population of Austria for agricultural implements and machinery of every description, for iron, steel, and hardware; to the general public she can offer many articles of manufacture which will certainly be better, and, unless exorbitantly taxed, cheaper than the home product; and to the humblest classes of the community she can furnish, if permitted, an important article of food in the produce of her vast herring-fisheries.

Under the existence of conditions so favourable to the practice of international barter upon an extensive scale, it is no wonder that a desire should have sprung up for a revision of the commercial enactments which have hitherto regulated and repressed trade between the two countries. Accordingly, proposals of a practical character were submitted so far back as the early summer of 1862, to the Austrian Government, and the incidental communications which preceded this step left no doubt of the desire entertained in influential quarters to submit the proposals of England to a ready consideration.

At the very moment, however, when this advance had been made, the disapproval with which Austria had watched the negotiation of a Commercial Treaty between Prussia and France assumed the form of active opposition. That Treaty,† which acknowledges its prototype in the Anglo-French Treaty, was the first practical tribute paid in Germany to the principles of economic science. It cannot, indeed, be said, in an unrestricted sense, to involve free trade, since it does not

* Austria sent us in 1863 commodities to the value of 879,457*l.*, being less than was sent us by Greece, and about one-third of what we obtained from Denmark in the same year.

† It was "paraphé" on the 29th March, 1862.

establish a purely revenue tariff. But it so effectually repudiates the radical vices of the Zollverein tariff, and substitutes for its ultra-protective Tables a scale of duties comparatively so moderate, that it may fairly claim the character of a thoroughly liberal measure. If it be not the accomplishment, it is at least the inauguration, of free trade in Germany. Prussia negotiated the Treaty not on her own account only, but on behalf of the Zollverein; and her object was, and still is, to cause it to be accepted and ratified by all the constituent States of the Great Commercial League.

The motives which impelled Austria to denounce the commercial handiwork of Prussia were, no doubt, of a complex character. It will be sufficient here to indicate in a sentence their general scope. It was obvious that if all the German States which, together with Prussia, compose the Zollverein, should adopt the Franco-Prussian Treaty, Austria, remaining strictly protectionist, would find herself invested by a free-trade coalition which would condemn her to complete commercial isolation in Germany; and her sagacity apprehended that political and social estrangement might speedily follow the alienation of material interests. Unless, therefore, she were ready to abjure her traditional principles of policy and commerce, it was necessary, in order to avoid the isolation with which she was threatened, that Austria should take action in the critical conjuncture prepared for her by the Franco-Prussian Treaty. Such action she accordingly took by proposing (July 10, 1862) to become herself a member of the Zollverein, declaring that she was prepared to adopt in the main the tariffs of the League (and eventually to co-operate in liberalizing them), so that there might be no obstacle to her assuming at once the rights and duties of membership. It was probably not forgotten that one of those rights would have empowered her to raise an authoritative voice against the adoption by the Zollverein of the Franco-Prussian Treaty.

As soon as Austria had taken this step she announced that it would be impossible for her to enter into any commercial arrangement with a foreign Power until her future commercial relations with Germany were clearly defined; and the negotiation with England was accordingly suspended.

Prussia peremptorily rejected the proposition of Austria to enter the Zollverein. Whatever motives of a politic character might be thought to prompt her rejection, she was able to rest it upon purely logical grounds. The avowed intention of Austria in entering the Zollverein was to adopt, and ultimately to assist in modifying, the existing Tariffs of the League; and it was precisely these Tariffs which Prussia, previously to the negotiation of the Franco-Prussian Treaty, had declared that she would not renew on their expiration in 1865. There could be as little question of her consenting to their simple modification, since the Franco-Prussian Treaty was the most emphatic declaration she could make of her repudiation of the Protectionist *principles* of which those Tariffs are the expression. Prussia was therefore able to base her rejection of the proposal of Austria on the impossibility of lending her sanction to the avowed object which Austria had in view. A controversial correspondence between the two Governments arose on the subject, complicated as it became by the disputed interpretation of a clause in the Treaty of 1853, and that correspondence remains unconcluded at the present day. The relative position of the polemical Powers is, however, clearly definable, and may be thus described:—

Prussia proposes, on the expiration of the Zollverein at the close of the year 1865, to reconstruct that Commercial League on the basis of her Treaty with France. In other words she invites Germany to adopt the principles of Free Trade.

Austria, on the other hand, proposes to become herself a member of the Zollverein on conditions which she has formally specified in a recent publication. Those conditions involve the maintenance by Germany of Protectionist principles.

The publication above referred to, in which Austria specifies the terms on which she proposes to join the Zollverein, is termed "Project of a Customs Tariff, in the sense of the Austrian proposals of 10th July, 1862, to be arranged between Austria and the German Zollverein for common adoption."* The tabular portion of this work is arranged in four parallel columns, of which the first shows the new scale of duties proposed by Austria; the second, the duties actually levied under

* This document has been inaccurately spoken of as if it were the Project of a Commercial Treaty for settling the customs duties to be levied at the respective frontiers. Its object is, on the contrary, to abolish commercial frontiers by effecting the adoption of a common tariff. The prefatory declaration of the work is that the Franco-Prussian Treaty proposes to establish customs-duties which, if carried into effect, would render impossible the continuance of a self-supporting industry in Germany as well as in Austria.

the existing Austrian Tariff; the third, those at present levied by the Zollverein; and the fourth, those leviable under the Franco-Prussian Treaty. It is by collating the first and fourth of these columns that a perception may be gained of the difference between the proposals made to Germany by Austria and Prussia respectively, and a few of the corresponding items may be here rapidly contrasted.

Cotton Manufactures.—On the "commoner" sorts the new Austrian Tariff proposes a duty of 3*l.* (30 florins); the Prussian (French Treaty) Tariff, one of 30*s.* (15 florins) per centner.*

On "fine" sorts the proposed Austrian duty is 7*l.* 10*s.* (75 florins); the Prussian, 4*l.* 10*s.* (45 florins).

On "superfine" sorts the proposed Austrian duty is 15*l.* (150 florins); the Prussian again 4*l.* 10*s.* (45 florins).

Linens.—The proposed Austrian duty on "fine" sorts is 5*l.* (50 florins) per centner; the Prussian, from 30*s.* (15 florins) to 3*l.* (30 florins).

On "superfine" the proposed Austrian duty is 15*l.* (150 florins); the Prussian, 3*l.* (30 florins), and in one instance (thread-lace) 6*l.* (60 florins).

Silks.—On the "common" sorts of silk manufactures the proposed Austrian duty is 7*l.* 10*s.* (75 florins), and on "fine" sorts 15*l.* (150 florins); the corresponding Prussian duties rising from 4*l.* 10*s.* (45 florins) to 6*l.* (60 florins).

It is difficult to offer a brief comparison of the duties on iron and iron wares, owing to the conflicting classification of the Tariffs; but an item may be given in the duties leviable on

Machinery—the proposed Austrian scale rising from 4*s.* (2 florins) per cwt. to 15*s.* (7 florins 50 kreuzers); the Prussian corresponding scale from 1*s.* 6*d.* (75 kreuzers) to 4*s.* 6*d.* (2 florins 25 kreuzers).

The few items above cited will serve to show how far, and in what direction, the Austrian and Prussian proposals differ from one another. The publication from which they are taken has been forwarded, both officially and through private channels, to England, and has doubtless undergone there a thorough examination as to how far the scheme it embodies would be likely, if carried into practice, to affect our commercial relations with Germany. It is, however, doubtful whether the Tariff in question will ever receive practical application. Highly protective as it is, it yet represents in some instances a considerable reduction on the exorbitant duties actually levied in Austria, as may be seen by comparing the first and second columns of the work which embodies it. Hence it is regarded by a large class in Austria as representing the price, involving heavy sacrifices, which they are prepared to pay for admission into the Zollverein, and if that condition be not fulfilled, it is by no means certain that they would agree to the same terms for any less equivalent. But if Austria remains of her present mind, what chance is there of that condition being fulfilled? She insists, on the one hand, on joining the Zollverein with a Protectionist Tariff. On the other hand, Prussia, by her Treaty with France, is pledged in the witness of her own people and of Europe to the principles of Free Trade, and it would seem impossible that she should now repudiate those principles by consenting to the adoption of an avowedly Protectionist Tariff for the whole of Germany. Such a course would indeed involve nothing less than a commercial *coup d'état*, of which Prussia has as yet made no sign.

If the desire of Austria to enter the Zollverein should prove impracticable, it is anticipated that she will adopt one of these two courses:—

Either she will endeavour to form a Commercial League of her own with such members of the existing Zollverein as are least well-disposed towards the Franco-Prussian Treaty; or she may confine herself to negotiating a new Commercial Treaty with the Zollverein to replace the Treaty of 1853, which expires at the close of next year.

The first of these courses, involving the dissolution of the existing Zollverein and the repartition of its component States into separate Leagues, is one which historical analogy does not indicate as likely to be pursued. The idea has been more than once entertained, and as often abandoned. Its realization could only be rendered practicable by political combinations which may, perhaps, arise, but which it is not within the province of this paper to contemplate.

The obstacle to the second course is offered by Article XXXI of the Franco-

* The tariff of the Franco-Prussian Treaty provides two scales of duties—one for immediate use, the other, more liberal, to come into operation in 1866. The latter is alone quoted in the text, as there is no question of changing the existing Zollverein tariff before that year. The approximate English equivalents of sums in Austrian florins are given without reference to the continually fluctuating rates of exchange.

Prussian Treaty, which embodies the "most favoured nation" clause in favour of France, and which would bar Prussia from conceding such exclusive privileges as Austria enjoys under the Treaty of 1853. It is thought, however, that this difficulty might be overcome by an understanding between Prussia and France which would permit concessions of a limited character to be made to Austria in the supposed interests of her frontier trade, and Austrian merchants appear now to be of opinion that it is upon some such basis that the commercial relations between Austria and the Zollverein will eventually be renewed.

Either of these two courses would, however, condemn Austria to another epoch of Protection. Is it impossible to hope for better things? Is it irrevocably decided that the opportunity for striking off the shackles which impede the progress of this Empire towards material prosperity shall be suffered to pass unprofitably by? It is certain that the simultaneous expiration of the Zollverein and of the Treaty of 1853 at the close of next year will form a memorable crisis in the life of Austria, and that the tenour of her unwritten history will largely depend upon the character of the commercial legislation which she may in the interval determine to adopt. Impartial judges do not doubt that much of present lethargy and collapse in Austria is but the natural sequel to a past vicious in its legislation, and that the future, teeming with benefits or fruitful of calamity to her people, rests its capital hope upon a wise application of the principles of science. And so strongly does this conviction take possession of the mind of an Englishman, who cannot avoid contrasting the sorry results of one system in Austria with the happy influences exercised by another in his own country, that it will at once account, and if necessary apologise, for recurrence to a theme which has been frequently and freely discussed in preceding Reports. And if this plea be admitted, it may perhaps serve to assure those whose opinions have been courteously, it is hoped, if not sparingly assailed, whether by written or spoken argument, that it is indeed a sincere belief in the efficacy of Free Trade to prosper nations, and not the indefatigable attempt to foist English manufactures upon unwilling customers, which has prompted reiterated protests against the system which they so indefatigably defend. The very insinuation of selfish motives in the case implies that view of commercial liberty which is unhappily too common in Austria, and according to which the removal of barriers which obstruct the influx of external trade is looked upon as a concession to the foreign producer, instead of being regarded as primarily a boon to the native consumer. If this fallacy had not possessed the minds of those who most vehemently attacked the Franco-Prussian Treaty, they would not so persistently have cited against it the exploded doctrine of equivalents; and if they had been familiar with the elemental law which teaches that the foreign commodity imported into a country is always paid for, directly or indirectly, with the produce of the industry of that country, they would not have raised so loud an outcry against injustice to German labour. But indeed the theory that to buy things produced at home is to confer a national benefit, and that to purchase foreign commodities is generally to inflict a national loss, enjoys such popularity in Austria that it may not unfrequently be found at the bottom of the minds of those who profess themselves free-traders. To the present generation of Englishmen who, having been nurtured in the doctrines of political economy, are as familiar with its rudiments as they are with the multiplication-table, what is simple matter of fact may appear incredible—that profession of free trade views is frequently made abroad by grave and otherwise not unlearned men, who employ the term simply to express approval of the reduction of custom duties *where it can be effected without obvious danger to the home manufacturer.* In a word, the principles of economic science, and the literature both English and foreign which expounds and illustrates them, are generally ignored in Austria; and out of such ignorance springs a crop of commercial fallacies which are injuring the vital interests of the empire.

The radical error which has underlain the commercial legislation of Austria, and which, unless uprooted, will vitiate her future policy, is a misapprehension of the very elements which constitute national wealth. The large fortunes realized by a few highly-protected manufacturers are regarded as the symptoms of public prosperity. That such a view should obtain, will perhaps not appear surprising when it is considered that the social position attained by successful merchants enables them to lead, as practical and influential men, the opinions of statesmen and legislators not specially instructed on matters appertaining to commerce. If the converse of this proposition could but once be impressed on the minds of the

governing body, namely, that national wealth does not consist in the great fortunes realized by individual merchants, but is created by the saving of price to consumers, a complete revolution in the commercial legislation of Austria would ensue. For it is impossible to believe that the present system could survive a clear perception of the theoretical errors on which it reposes, and of the enormous public injury which it inflicts. The practical monopoly secured to the manufacturers by the exorbitant duties levied on foreign merchandize is simply an instrument in their hands for producing artificial dearness, by which they are enabled to levy on the public a formidable amount of taxation for their own benefit. Moreover all experience teaches that, as a rule, energy, thrift, and skill are not the characteristic virtues of highly-protected traders; so that in addition to their wares being very dear, they are generally speaking also very bad; and in the purchase of dear, bad articles, the public practically pays a tax on the laziness and incapacity of the producer. If this result of Protection, with which the student is familiar in theory, should be doubted in practice by the advocates of the system, the citation of one fact, out of many which might be recorded, may assist in removing their scepticism. A purchaser, who may be denominated A, recently bought a piece of goods of an Austrian manufacturer, B. Shortly after the bargain had been concluded, A meets B, and accuses him of having sold not only a dear, but an execrably bad manufacture, which was already beginning to wear out. B, after a little fencing, admits the justice of the accusation, but protests that it is not in human nature to forego the pecuniary advantages offered to the native manufacturer by the Austrian Tariff. "That Tariff," he argues, "enables me to sell my goods dear, although I make them bad. If I were to make them better, which I could easily do with my excellent workmen, the price of production would be increased, and my gains diminished. Why should I forego profits which the custom-duties decreed by the State enable me to realize?" "And what say you," asked the astonished A, "to the morality of your avowed practice?" "Oh, that," replied B, "must rest with the conscience of the State which 'protects' me."

This is an individual avowal of the working of the system, and a collective avowal of the same tendency is involved in the clamorous protest of the manufacturers against any real approach to Free Trade. What does that protest imply but a confession that after years of the strictest protection their goods are comparatively so bad and so dear that even limited competition would ruin them? The public may well ask *when* they will consider themselves capable of encountering competition, and what improvements in their several crafts they anticipate making during another period of Protection which they have failed to make during the period now past. In the great majority of cases there is simply no ground for anticipating improvement under the present system, because even where the conditions of progress exist there is no inducement to develop them. According to the ingenuous confession of those chiefly interested, the protective system makes it "not worth their while" to improve their productions. Under these circumstances to ask for continued immunity from competition until they feel capable of enduring it, is like the demand of timid children not to enter the water until they feel confident that they can swim. Competition has become the indispensable condition of the acquisition in Austria of the art of successful manufacture.

The manufacturers, indeed, boast that of late years they have been able to realize unusually high profits from a happy combination of extravagant protective duties with a much depreciated currency. They profess themselves under a double obligation to the latter; first, for enabling them to pay the cost of their production in a currency debased from 20 to 40 per cent. below that in which they have received payment from their foreign purchasers; and secondly, for preventing (through a reversal of the above conditions) the practice of smuggling. Are the persons who make this boast aware that the protective duties to which they owe a portion of their enormous profits represent simply a tax levied on the whole community for their especial behoof, and that the depreciated currency which has contributed to their unusual gains is also virtually a tax upon the community as well as a fraud upon creditors? And if they are acquainted with these simple propositions, are they prepared to demand that they should continue to find the elements of their own prosperity in the conditions of calamity to their fellow citizens?

It is more than probable that, as regards the great majority of Austrian manufacturers, the foregoing question must be answered in a manner more favourable to their humanity than to their knowledge. They probably do not know the extent to which they act as extortioners towards the community of which they

form part—an assumption which is warranted by the ignorance of economic laws revealed in their occasional utterances. So unacquainted, indeed, are they with what commercial freedom tends to effect that, in their recent alarm of what might follow the deliberations of an Austrian and Prussian Commissioner at Prague, they solemnly adjured the Government to eschew any approach to Free Trade legislation, lest they should endanger the future revenues of the State. "Let the Government," they exclaimed, "beware of liberalizing the Tariff, for by so doing they will ruin many manufacturers, and in that ruin what rich sources of public revenue, what capacity to sustain future taxation will they not destroy!" It is unfortunate for the appropriateness of this exclamation that both theory and practice demonstrate that freedom of commerce unchains a force which, by extending and enriching the area of taxation, multiplies enormously the sources whence the public revenues may be most abundantly derived. It may be of interest to glance for a moment at the results of a liberal policy in Great Britain. In the ten years from 1832 to 1841, when our commercial legislation was comparatively stationary, Customs and Excise duties were remitted to the amount of 1,317,000*l.* net (*i. e.* in excess of similar taxes imposed), or at the rate of 131,000*l.* a-year. During that period the revenue from Customs and Excise increased by 1,707,000*l.*, or at the rate of 170,000*l.* a-year, while the increase of the export trade was 15,156,000*l.*, or at the rate of 1,515,000*l.* annually. These were the results of our policy anterior to the epoch of reform. But in the twelve years from 1842 to 1853, during which our greatest reforms were effected, Customs and Excise duties were remitted to the amount of 12,209,000*l.* net, or at an annual rate of 1,017,000*l.* The effect on the revenue was that Customs and Excise increased 2,656,000*l.*, or at the rate of 221,000*l.* annually, and the export trade during the same period grew at the rate of 4,304,000*l.* a-year. So that in the second period, when the remission of duties was ninefold greater than in the first, both the revenue and the export trade grew with far greater rapidity.

A paper has been prepared by the Board of Trade, not contrasting the results of two periods of stationary and progressive legislation, but showing the general effects produced by the policy of Free Trade since its inauguration up to the year 1860. The benefits conferred by that policy on the trade, revenue, finances, and productive powers of the country are there illustrated by figures which should serve to encourage the adoption by others of those just and liberal principles of which they are the most convincing advocates. It has, indeed, been insinuated by some not very learned foreign critics that the bulk of the population in England had not derived the benefits which it was predicted would accrue to them from our reformed policy, as was evidenced by the fact that the price of bread in England remained pretty much what it had been in the days of the sliding scale. But the practical effect of the abolition of the corn laws, as demonstrated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in one of his splendid efforts of rhetorical logic, was to create a regular and steady trade of enormous magnitude. That trade has created a corresponding demand for the commodities of which the labouring classes are the producers (their labour being an essential element in their production); and it is the price which their labour has thus brought, and not the price of slightly-cheapened articles of consumption, that forms the main benefit they have received. And the corollary to the foregoing fact well deserves the attention of those who may be contemplating a reform of the commercial legislation of Austria; namely, that it is not by simply operating upon the articles of consumption that the greatest benefits may be conferred upon the poorer classes, but that the maximum of good is to be bestowed on them by operating upon the articles which give them the maximum of employment.

One of the first and most important effects which freedom of trade would produce in Austria is, that it would render the people what they are not—energetically industrious. It would, moreover, effect a wholesome distribution of labour, which now congests in certain localities to which it is artificially attracted; and, in tending to multiply and cheapen capital, it would operate in removing one of the causes oftenest cited as a reason why Austrian trade cannot successfully encounter competition.

But to predicate of Austrian industry that it must succumb to competition is to assert that it is radically bad. The statement is simply a gross exaggeration on the part of those interested in maintaining the existing tariff. If competition were admitted at once into Austria those native manufactures which are intrinsically sound would, in an atmosphere of rivalry, progress and prosper; those only which

are intrinsically unsound would collapse. To uphold the latter by artificial supports can be the desire of no true and instructed Austrian patriot. Those who desire honestly to maintain them must be ignorant of the public injury they inflict. According to all precedent, competition in Austria would destroy what is evil and would foster what is beneficial, not only by encouraging new trades but by urging into vigour those existing manufactures which, under the depressing influences of protection, are incapable of developing the germs of excellence which they possess.

There is another fallacy to be noticed among the many which underlie the terror of Free Trade in Austria. It seems to be assumed that whatever manufactures should come to be abandoned under the competition introduced by Free Trade, there would be no employment for the capital now invested in them; as if there could be any lack of such employment in a country which only requires the judicious utilization of capital to become the richest agricultural State in Europe. But the Austrians love to vaunt the riches of their soil, as if these were in themselves sufficient; as if it were unnecessary to supplement the prodigality of Nature by the appliances of human skill. There is, indeed, a popular proverb current in the Banat, that if rye be planted there it will come up wheat; but even the produce of that prolific land would be comparatively valueless without mechanical art to construct the means of communication, to furnish cunning implements to the hand of toil, and to economize labour by the substitution of machinery. However rich may be large portions of the soil of Austria, her natural resources urgently require development, and her agricultural production might, beyond all question, be vastly multiplied by the wise employment of capital and skill.

While Austria possesses in her rich and friable soil such great natural advantages for the growth of raw produce, does she enjoy, it may be asked, any special facilities or aptitude for manufacturing purposes? If the question were answered in the affirmative, it should be proved that she possesses on the whole a redundant population, that labour is cheap, that fuel is plentiful and of convenient access, that machinery is good, that capital is abundant. It is remarkable that the information afforded on these very points by the manufacturers themselves is eminently unfavourable. In a Report by one of the Chambers of Commerce on the proposed new Tariff it is asserted that Austrian industry cannot successfully encounter competition because labour is dear; because fuel, not lying contiguous to the seats of manufacture, is not cheap; because capital is scarce, and therefore dear; because home-made machinery is of an inferior order. It would scarcely be possible to give better reasons against prosecuting trades which lack the essential elements of prosperity, and which can only be feebly sustained by the artificial props of Protection at a ruinous cost to the community.

These things are, of course, hidden to, or ignored by, the manufacturers who have of late contributed largely to the literature of Protection in the hope of averting any extensive change in the commercial legislation of Austria. They demand the continuance of Protection as if it were an inalienable right which the State, without wronging them, could not revoke. They speak of Free Trade as if the withdrawal of Protection from those who now enjoy it were the alpha and omega of political economy; as if, in practice, it offered no redress; as if, in withdrawing unjust protection from a few, it did not throw the protection of justice over all; as if, in a word, its tendency were not to substitute general and true prosperity in the place of prosperity which is fragmentary and false.

It is at least now believed by the most eminent thinkers of Europe that the science, still young, but yet with some radical development, to which the name of political economy, or the economy of society, is given, has its principles founded in abstract truth and proved by the ordeal of practical experience; and they, together with their humblest disciples, cannot but desire to see the doctrines in which they believe propagated both in theory and practice. It is this desire, stimulated by the opportuneness of the occasion, that has prompted the foregoing remarks, in the hope that the principles advocated may yet receive at least some attention before the Empire is again committed to a long period of protective legislation. It is hoped that Austria, whether alone or in partnership with other States, may no longer be content to uphold an illiberal commercial system; but that she may elect to enter upon the path of reform by initiating a course of legislation which shall be cautious because provident, and yet bold because instructed by science. The application to Austria of those great commercial principles which have proved fruitful of blessings to other countries will assuredly in time entail upon her the same beneficial results—results almost incalculable in the propitious influences

which they exercise upon the prosperity of trade, and, through trade, upon the well-being and content of the people at large.

In continuation of the statistical information forwarded in previous Reports, annexed to the present Report are the following Tables:—

Table 1 shows the area of the productive land in the whole Empire.

Table 2 shows the number of cattle and other animals, estimated upon the most recent data.

Table 3 gives the agricultural production, calculated approximatively on the basis of official surveys and valuations.

Table 4 shows the number of brandy distilleries.

Table 5 of breweries; and

Table 6 of sugar refineries.

Table 7 shows the receipts and expenditure of railways.

Table 8 the amount of postage; and

Table 9 the length of, and traffic on, the state telegraph lines.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JULIAN FANE.

(No. 1.)—Area of Productive Land.

Kingdoms and Countries.	Arable Land and Race-fields.	Vineyards.	Meadows and Gardens, together with Olive, Laurel, and Chesnut Woods.	Pastures.	Forests.	Marshes with Reed.	Sum.	Value in Austrian Currency. Of the Whole Real Property.	Of the Number of Cattle,	Of Agricultural Implements and Tools.	Sum Total.
	L.A. Yoke.	L.A. Yoke.	L.A. Yoke.	L.A. Yoke.	L.A. Yoke.	L.A. Yoke.	L.A. Yoke.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.
Lower Austria ...	1,414,383	79,816	447,534	249,559	1,109,517	3,202	3,304,011	{342,609,912* / 722,610,250†}	35,964,858	11,554,512	1,112,739,532
Upper Austria ...	736,174	...	371,919	80,871	703,434	245	1,892,643	411,956,699	27,941,775	5,889,392	445,787,866
Salzburg	117,237	...	133,402	76,296	670,626	1,797	999,358	80,497,029	9,737,316	937,869	91,172,214
Styria	863,180	54,655	455,247	374,521	1,832,374	757	3,580,734	422,879,456	36,631,729	7,069,405	466,580,590
Carinthia	239,284	114	199,183	182,128	968,303	1,306	1,590,318	99,416,267	13,848,820	1,914,614	115,178,701
Carniola	236,755	16,786	287,096	361,337	746,396	852	1,649,204	101,587,286	11,163,062	1,944,344	114,694,692
Gorz, Gradisca, Istria, &c.	240,808	32,094	168,923	501,661	352,990	7,947	1,304,423	{136,434,490‡ / 105,692,938§}	8,757,298	2,022,746	252,907,472
Tyrol and Vorarlberg	259,608	61,689	466,421	817,514	1,426,940	...	3,032,172	302,382,462	22,274,739	2,261,931	326,919,132
Bohemia	4,331,372	2,050	1,065,184	684,417	2,614,877	...	8,697,900	1,736,085,822	104,648,993	34,657,126	1,875,391,941
Moravia	1,961,221	41,652	330,614	390,519	1,000,216	959	3,725,181	770,182,730	41,067,163	15,814,724	827,054,617
Silesia	416,450	...	66,497	94,481	284,178	...	861,606	109,605,076	11,628,529	3,331,600	124,565,205
Galicia	5,551,217	...	1,765,214	1,144,609	3,468,628	...	11,929,668	477,496,718	150,393,087	44,409,736	672,299,541
Bukowina	445,505	...	270,406	217,730	832,524	...	1,766,165	51,255,785	21,444,114	3,564,040	76,263,939
Dalmatia	244,154	120,078	48,177	1,254,521	475,592	23,025	2,165,547	37,487,764	13,548,515	2,310,466	53,346,745
Lombardo - Venetian Kingdom	1,746,771	26,035	575,172	730,939	522,083	220,084	3,821,070	800,701,743	38,390,623	12,905,892	851,698,285
Hungary	10,151,761	429,507	3,860,335	4,494,463	7,748,671	254,159	26,938,896	1,903,168,900	289,732,593	82,502,609	2,275,404,102
Vayvodie of Servia and Banat	2,501,698	75,269	480,713	886,457	669,117	74,193	4,687,447	458,811,435	63,212,846	20,239,391	542,263,672
Croatia-Slavonia ...	890,147	57,124	374,984	325,888	1,253,260	20,330	2,921,733	178,500,000	30,774,368	7,292,548	216,566,916
Transylvania	2,161,345	46,989	1,575,635	913,775	3,563,511	4,037	8,265,292	251,607,514	75,299,312	17,431,727	344,338,553
Military Frontiers ...	1,365,836	48,144	793,333	787,632	1,621,636	...	5,616,580	...	...	...	...
Sum Total ...	35,854,995	1,091,984	13,785,989	14,569,318	31,864,873	612,893	97,749,964	9,500,969,276	1,006,149,740	278,054,672	10,785,173,688

* City of Vienna.
† Remaining territory
‡ Territory of Trieste.
§ Remaining territory.

(No. 2.)—Number of Cattle.

Kingdoms and Countries.	Horses. Stallions and Geldings.	Mares.	Foals up to Three years old.	Sum.	Mules.	Cattle. Oxen and Bulls.	Cows.	Calves up to Three Years old.	Sum.	Asses.	Sheep.	Goats.	Swine.
				Florins.					Florins.				
Lower Austria	58,627	22,275	4,700	85,602	38	111,167	280,806	137,226	529,199	330	352,226	39,564	444,442
Upper Austria...	31,497	12,944	4,298	48,739	17	97,180	246,185	144,629	487,994	46	150,640	18,277	242,657
Salzburg	1,800	8,618	2,412	12,830	...	17,906	96,266	73,198	187,370	16	122,307	39,888	19,267
Styria	20,663	32,880	8,847	62,290	38	116,918	264,750	194,445	576,105	282	193,735	33,589	546,901
Carinthia	6,579	13,102	4,056	23,737	71	49,421	89,710	90,983	230,114	190	152,993	34,232	129,127
Carniola	11,719	7,422	1,614	20,753	31	56,730	78,970	53,363	189,063	295	82,068	23,852	94,689
Gorz, Gradisca, Istria, &c. ...	4,698	4,137	713	9,548	2,021	39,993	51,707	18,748	110,448	11,701	350,246	14,944	67,493
Tyrol and Vorarlberg	5,741	10,349	1,776	17,866	2,109	40,260	255,772	136,660	432,692	2,686	264,473	139,969	67,583
Bohemia	60,667	96,361	31,540	188,568	92	283,604	964,988	587,210	1,835,802	434	1,269,942	136,911	577,274
Moravia	45,112	65,810	19,564	130,486	48	64,643	344,052	177,572	586,267	373	469,244	55,067	326,601
Silesia	12,891	9,539	3,829	26,259	1	10,973	116,410	65,840	192,723	126	105,080	9,369	81,238
Galicia	272,379	235,768	104,075	612,222	1,068	482,917	1,026,085	816,650	2,325,650	1,013	810,832	41,805	688,567
Bukowina	12,010	14,659	7,246	33,915	43	67,834	73,042	74,290	215,166	70	145,286	16,014	87,993
Dalmatia	12,255	7,596	2,155	22,006	6,318	56,146	38,366	20,263	114,775	17,758	815,632	424,087	42,218
Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom	26,109	35,978	8,436	70,523	9,535	177,664	258,221	160,909	596,794	24,868	390,777	59,234	236,753
Hungary	666,249	626,725	276,849	1,569,823	1,311	989,519	1,485,818	1,360,655	3,835,992	24,571	8,310,163	127,289	3,011,328
Croatia-Slavonia	63,933	44,570	21,856	133,359	695	97,745	149,545	109,332	356,622	719	194,668	28,781	417,096
Transylvania	77,930	78,610	35,882	187,422	226	310,900	355,061	285,892	951,793	1,108	1,897,171	146,271	499,948
Military frontiers	97,824	74,376	35,251	207,451	119	184,759	177,394	140,394	502,547	1,697	870,813	128,682	576,533
Total	1,488,581	1,396,719	575,099	3,460,399	23,781	3,256,271	6,353,086	4,647,759	14,257,116	88,283	16,964,236	1,517,825	8,151,608

(No. 3.)—Agricultural Production calculated approximatively on the basis of several Official Surveys and Valuations.

			Florins in Austrian Currency.
Wheat	Lower Austrian bushels	48,584,000	170,000,000
Corn	„	15,000,000	39,400,000
Rye	„	64,518,000	146,800,000
Barley	„	49,958,000	87,400,000
Oats	„	99,544,000	113,200,000
Maize	„	43,076,000	83,000,000
Millet, buckwheat	„	9,731,000	20,400,000
Rice	Zollverein cwt.	516,000	4,800,000
Pulse	Lower Austrian bushels	4,904,000	15,500,000
Potatoes	„	119,502,000	50,000,000
Cabbage	Zollverein cwt.	59,666,000	28,000,000
Beetroot	„	18,500,000	8,600,000
Turnips	Lower Austrian bushels	10,000,000	2,600,000
Turnips for cattle	„	19,627,000	7,000,000
Flax and hemp	Zollverein cwt.	2,688,000	50,400,000
Linseed and hemp seed	Lower Austrian bushels	2,286,000	10,000,000
Olive oil	Zollverein cwt.	101,000	2,800,000
Rape seed	Lower Austrian bushels	1,200,000	10,200,000
Tobacco	Zollverein cwt.	1,120,000	10,500,000
Commercial plants	„	224,000	2,100,000
Straw	„	398,000,000	93,400,000
Hay, and value of uncut hay	„	363,000,000	227,000,000
Mixed provender, clover, herbage	„	202,000,000	157,500,000
Hops	„	37,000	2,100,000
Vegetables	„	15,680,000	19,600,000
Fruit	„	13,225,000	10,300,000
Wine	Lower Austrian eimer	33,268,000	140,000,000
Wood	Vienna cord	29,562,000	52,000,000
Accessory forest profits	..	..	16,000,000
Milk	Lower Austrian eimer	95,000,000	127,000,000
Young cattle	head	18,800,000	40,000,000
Meat and grease of grown-up live stock	Vereins cwt.	17,584,000	190,000,000
Skins	number	12,000,000	26,000,000
Silk cocoons	Zollverein cwt.	269,000	21,600,000
Sheep wool	„	672,000	56,700,000
Honey and wax	„	560,000	11,000,000
Eggs	number	2,400,000,000	10,000,000
Poultry fit for killing	„	60,000,000	10,500,000
Total	..	..	2,073,400,000
Quantity of game killed	Zollverein cwt.	1,600,000	25,000,000
Quantity of fish taken	„	1,450,000	21,000,000

(No. 4.)—Brandy Distilleries in the Year 1861.

Countries.	Number of Distilleries.	The working was carried on			Number of Distilleries paying Taxes in 1861.				
		On the manufacturing system.	On commercial principles.	As an accessory to agriculture.	From 1 to 100 florins.	From 100 to 1,000 florins.	From 1,000 to 5,000 florins.	From 5,000 to 10,000 florins.	Above 10,000 florins.
Lower Austria	5,547	14	97	5,436	5,508	16	14	4	5
Upper Austria	2,221	1	187	2,033	2,176	40	5	—	—
Salzburg	3,625	..	102	3,523	3,620	4	1	—	—
Styria	6,887	2	69	6,816	6,856	25	2	2	—
Carinthia	1,106	1	43	1,062	1,066	31	7	2	—
Carniola	2,529	..	82	2,447	2,529	—	—	—	—
Görz, Gradisca, Istria	1,298	1	..	1,297	695	603	—	—	—
Tyrol	8,695	..	333	8,362	8,682	13		—	—
Bohemia	500	84	275	141	34	100	273	93	—
Moravia	248	16	186	46	43	80	92	33	—
Silesia	96	1	22	73	6	10	66	14	—
Galicia	633	10	145	478	30	100	266	237	—
Bukowina	52	..	29	23	1	2	6	43	—
Lombardo-Venetia	270	21	88	161	231	38	1	—	—
Hungary	35,864	202	2,333	33,329	34,446	829	397	190	2
Croatia-Slavonia	10,647	..	13	10,635	10,635	8	4	—	—
Transylvania	11,732	28	830	10,874	11,221	327	126	42	16
Military Frontiers	4,553	..	1	4,552	4,545	7	1	—	—
Sum total	96,503	381	4,835	91,287	92,326	2,233	1,261	660	23

(No. 5.)—Breweries in the Year 1861.

Countries.	Number of Breweries	Product.			Number of Breweries paying Taxes in 1862.				
		Stout.	Small Beer.	Stout and Small Beer.	Up to 100 florins.	From 100 to 1,000 florins.	From 1,000 to 5,000 florins.	From 5,000 to 10,000 florins.	Above 10,000 florins.
Lower Austria ..	133	2	106	25	12	45	38	6	32
Upper Austria ..	260	9	248	23	8	92	125	39	16
Salzburg	76	..	75	1	2	7	50	13	4
Styria	134	3	120	11	..	38	73	23	—
Carinthia	209	32	13	164	46	113	48	2	—
Carniola	28	3	7	18	3	8	12	5	—
Görz, Gradisca, Istria.	5	..	..	5	1	2	2	..	—
Tyrol	147	4	120	23	21	60	52	14	—
Bohemia	1,036	281	135	620	11	202	526	234	63
Moravia	295	79	91	125	9	63	163	60	—
Silesia	82	12	35	35	7	34	37	4	—
Galicia	310	255	20	35	23	158	115	14	—
Bukowina . ..	19	16	..	3	1	7	9	2	—
Lombardo-Venetia ..	36	5	2	29	..	8	28	—	—
Hungary	330	154	61	115	46	157	101	17	9
Croatia-Slavonia ..	27	1	9	17	..	11	15	1	—
Transylvania ..	93	84	..	9	26	43	23	1	—
Military Frontiers ..	38	16	1	21	12	19	5	2	—
Sum total ..	3,278	956	1,043	1,279	228	1,067	1,422	437	124

(No. 6.)—Beet-Root Sugar refining in the Year 1861.

Countries.	Number of Factories.	Steam-engines Working.		Quantity of Beet-root used.		
		Number.	Horse-power.	Fresh.	Dry.	Total.
				Vienna cwt.	Vienna cwt.	Vienna cwt.
Lower Austria	4	15	172	480,126	..	480,126
Upper Austria	1	1	30	17,409	..	17,409
Bohemia	59	209	1,632	6,458,187	..	6,458,187
Moravia	27	103	828	3,451,618	..	3,451,618
Silesia	10	31	299	1,068,622	27,487	1,219,800
East Galicia	1	9	134	95,913	56,815	408,396
West Galicia	2	4	32	44,765	..	44,765
Hungary	21	79	657	2,143,429	17,120	2,237,589
Sum Total ..	125	451	3,784	13,760,069	101,422	14,317,890

Factories having used above 140,000 cwt. of Beet-root.

Countries.	Situation of the Factory.	Beet-roots used.	Countries.	Situation of the Factory.	Beet-roots used.
		Vienna cwt.			Vienna cwt.
East Galicia ..	Tlumacz	408,395	Bohemia ..	Wrdy	178,845
Bohemia ..	U. Berzkowitz ..	373,430	Hungary ..	Edelený	176,125
Ditto	Gr. Czakowitz ..	361,115	Moravia ..	Doloplas	172,813
Hungary ..	Gross Surany ..	320,671	Bohemia ..	Czaslau	171,045
Ditto	St. Miklos ..	298,813	Moravia ..	Eichhorn	168,501
Silesia	Barzdorf	244,232	Bohemia ..	Schönhof	166,570
Bohemia ..	Liebnowes ..	236,946	Ditto .. .	Dux	160,400
Moravia ..	Kwassitz	236,237	Hungary ..	Totis	160,320
Ditto	Gr. Wisternitz ..	217,312	Lower Austria ..	Dürnkrut	158,920
Ditto	Selowitz	214,699	Ditto .. .	Abtsdorf	155,867
Bohemia ..	Swolenowes ..	210,175	Silesia	Skrochowitz ..	151,875
Moravia ..	Grussbach ..	191,166	Moravia ..	Martinitz	142,875
Ditto	Bedihoscht ..	189,992	Ditto	Zborowitz ..	141,734
Silesia	Ober-Suchan ..	188,798	Ditto	Königsfeld ..	140,970
Bohemia ..	Chlumczan ..	180,130	Bohemia ..	Kuttenberg ..	140,965
Ditto	Postelberg ..	179,036			

(No. 7.)—Railways in the Year 1862.

RECEIPTS.

Denomination of the Railways.	Transport of Passengers.	Military Transport.	Fast Goods Train.	Freights.	Divers Receipts.	Total.
	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.
Emperor Ferdinand's (Northern)	2,285,291	229,496	160,736	11,694,514	289,379	15,662,416
Railways of the Southern, Lombardo-Venetian, and Central Italian Companies—						
1. Vienna-Trieste line	3,590,832	538,678	383,602	10,117,644	139,516	14,770,272
2. Hungarian lines	614,931	143,968	51,194	2,493,508	10,557	3,314,158
3. North and South Tyrol line.. ..	478,433	24,818	34,328	510,989	19,973	1,068,541
4. Venetian lines	1,624,783	280,986	201,599	1,559,029	12,244	3,678,641
Austrian States Companies—						
1. Northern line	2,429,648	162,427	192,633	5,597,499	130,655	8,512,862
2. South-Eastern line	2,589,970	244,585	150,785	5,397,130	83,271	8,465,741
3. Vienna New Szönyer line	353,634	19,521	36,294	1,238,858	25,153	1,673,460
Empress Elizabeth's (Western)—						
1. Vienna-Salzburg-Passau	2,146,677	47,616	60,035	2,744,779	154,261	5,153,368
2. Branch line, Lambach-Gmunden ..	41,262	6	1,153	166,709	168	209,298
3. Branch line, Linz-Budweis	24,834	..	825	514,925	3,579	544,163
Graz-Köflach Railway	66,594	..	748	305,516	1,880	374,738
South-North German Junction	274,391	2,868	14,578	711,371	43,621	1,046,829
Bustehrader Railway—with locomotives ..	19,572	..	..	518,457	32,737	570,766
,, ,, horse tramway ..	15,002	..	..	158,641	252	173,895
Bohemian Western line	288,229	1,634	5,093	639,393	21,562	955,911
Aussig-Töplitz line	82,664	..	..	237,112	40,353	360,129
Brünn-Rossitz line	22,522	..	..	293,864	3,889	320,275
Galician (Charles-Louis') line	903,079	83,073	32,292	2,608,212	13,756	3,640,412
Pressburg-Tirnau line	65,049	..	2,448	73,850	2,090	143,437
Theiss Railway	1,032,740	141,349	39,823	1,649,902	41,037	2,904,851
Fünfkirchen-Mohacz	44,046	3,006	..	607,903	1,190	656,145
Sum total	19,994,183	1,924,031	1,368,166	49,842,805	1,071,123	74,200,308

EXPENDITURE.

Denomination of the Railways.	General Administration.	Railway Administration.	Transport Administration.	Total.	Surplus.
	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.
Emperor Ferdinand's (Northern) line	997,977	2,619,481	3,774,166	7,391,624	8,370,792
Railways of the Southern, Lombardo-Venetian, and Central Italian Companies	418,798	1,923,746	6,132,505	8,475,049	14,956,563
Austrian State Railways Company	1,582,927	3,214,788	3,964,159	8,761,869	9,890,194
Empress Elizabeth's (Western) Line—					
Vienna-Salzburg-Passau	214,753	571,948	1,510,007	2,296,705	2,856,663
Branch Line, Lambach-Gmunden	3,104	39,919	101,271	144,294	65,004
,, ,, Linz-Budweis	9,168	87,210	334,927	431,305	112,858
Graz-Köflach Railway	16,077	52,729	94,942	163,748	210,990
South-North German Junction	89,871	194,479	388,725	673,075	373,754
Bustehrader Railway—with locomotives	46,559	70,607	147,688	264,854	305,912
,, ,, horse-tramway	6,886	32,757	80,111	119,754	54,141
Bohemian Western Line	61,313	89,336	268,042	418,691	537,220
Aussig-Töplitz Line	34,048	36,348	97,680	168,076	192,053
Brunn-Rossitz Line	23,519	59,915	68,569	122,003	168,272
Galician (Charles Louis') Line	114,979	740,198	915,921	1,771,098	1,869,314
Pressburg-Tirnau Line	15,067	30,479	65,182	110,728	32,709
Theiss Railway	178,418	305,077	1,233,310	1,716,805	1,188,046
Fünfkirchen-Mohacz Railway	43,010	94,702	174,901	312,613	343,532

(No. 8.)—Postage in the United Empire for the year 1862.

	Private Correspondence.	Official Correspondence.	Number of Extra Mails dispatched.	
	Letters.	Packages.	Private.	Official.
Lower Austria	17,182,164	1,087,190	126	42
Upper Austria and Salzburg ..	2,570,470	802,503	190	36
Styria and Carinthia	4,041,379	1,197,675	257	106
Carniola, Görz, Gradisca, Istria, &c.	3,574,848	977,093	44	26
Tyrol and Vorarlberg.. ..	2,687,301	877,721	36	40
Bohemia	15,126,680	4,135,222	503	279
Moravia and Silesia	6,699,717	1,764,268	231	49
Galicia and Bukowina ..	5,830,495	3,432,117	1,782	96
Dalmatia	833,992	606,445	5	522
Lombardo-Venetian kingdom ..	9,056,385	2,284,789	110	188
Hungary	16,673,265	4,303,979	2,531	940
Croatia-Slavonia	2,276,682	784,099	302	286
Transylvania	1,334,536	769,340	206	244
Total	87,887,914	23,022,441	6,323	2,854
In the year 1861	78,325,120	22,268,783	5,120	3,350

(No. 9.)—Length and Amount of Traffic of the State Telegraphic Lines.

	Length in Geographical Miles.	State Despatches Sent.		Private Despatches Sent.		Receipts for Private Despatches in Austrian Currency.
		Number.	Number of Telegraphed Words.	Number.	Number of Telegraphed Words.	
						Florins.
1861	1,782	138,620	5,057,576	708,333	14,497,166	1,154,689
1862	1,906·7	139,925	3,937,450	804,591	16,240,396	1,271,744

There were (in 1862) 237 telegraph stations in Austria, of which the following forwarded above 5,000 telegrams each, namely :—

Name of the Place.	Number of Despatches.	Number of Words.	Receipts in Austrian Currency.	Name of the Place.	Number of Despatches.	Number of Words.	Receipts in Austrian Currency.
			Florins.				Florins.
Vienna ..	247,161	4,889,087	366,752	Brody	8,797	180,721	14,534
Trieste ..	68,416	1,438,164	143,772	Fiume ..	8,771	187,485	11,187
Pesth	38,549	793,292	73,960	Temesvar ..	8,482	189,180	9,633
Venice ..	35,242	765,288	42,998	Brünn ..	8,391	169,712	12,271
Prague .	28,458	587,637	41,140	Raab ..	7,472	154,190	10,652
Verona ..	21,018	429,728	21,596	Semlin ..	7,060	197,200	7,390
Lemberg ..	12,388	249,968	22,099	Agram ..	6,369	154,164	6,476
Padua ..	9,202	182,011	7,481	Linz ..	6,350	135,402	6,902
Cracow ..	8,975	183,582	12,937	Pressburg ..	6,119	126,615	6,152

Denmark.

Report by Mr. Lytton, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Mr. Lytton to Sir A. Paget.

Sir, *Copenhagen, January* 1, 1864.

I AM in hopes that a detailed examination of the separate branches of the subject upon which I have now the honour of addressing you will, upon future occasions, be simplified and facilitated, if in the present instance I endeavour to present a general picture of the finances of this country, instead of at once detaching for exclusive examination some particular fact from the whole group of financial phenomena out of which such a picture might be composed.

The present Report, therefore, will embrace the consideration of a variety of topics which do not properly come under the head of Finance, but which are indispensable to any comprehensive consideration of the general economy of the State. The subject proposed will, I think, be most conveniently treated by dividing what is to be said upon it into two portions, the one introductory to the other, and descriptive of what may be called permanent in the general composition of the Monarchy, viz.: The extent and character of its territory; the number and social condition of its inhabitants; its agriculture; its commerce; its industry. The second portion of the Report, being directly addressed to the subject of revenue and expenditure, will comprise a short preliminary account of the finances common to the whole Monarchy, and a more minute and detailed notice of the special finances of the kingdom.

I.—*General Survey.*

The most cursory glance—whether at the geological structure and geographical situation of Denmark, or at the social condition of her population, the employment of her industry, and the character of her commercial activities,—will suffice to show that this country is designed by Nature to derive wealth from

agriculture and commerce, rather than from manufacture, and that it is consequently better able to support direct than indirect taxation.

In proof of this opinion I propose to notice—

1st. *The Soil of Denmark.*—The entire Danish territory is politically distributed into four parts. These parts are—

1. The Kingdom of Denmark Proper;
2. The Duchy of Schleswig, or South Jutland;
3. The Duchy of Holstein;
4. The Duchy of Lauenburg.

Denmark Proper consists of the Danish Islands and North Jutland, and comprises a geographical area of about 14,730 English square miles; Schleswig occupies an area of 3,530 English square miles; Holstein, 3,280 square miles; and Lauenburg, 402 square miles. The whole geographical area of Denmark, therefore, amounts to 21,942 English square miles, of which two-thirds are comprised by the Kingdom, and one-third is comprised by the three Duchies. The political distribution of this territory is unimportant to the present subject; not so the geological character and geographical position of it.

On the one hand, it is noticeable that the soil of Denmark is well irrigated; that it is unbroken by those great elevations which hinder tillage; that it is under the influences of a climate equally free from continuous drought and excessive moisture; that at no point of it is it far removed from the sea; and, finally, that it is capable of a much greater variety of culture than would at first sight appear compatible with the conditions of so northern a latitude. On the other hand, it is noticeable that the soil of Denmark is almost entirely destitute of mineral wealth, and that it affords but a very small amount of water-power. Two important conditions for manufacture on any extensive scale are therefore wanting. If, now, we consider the geographical situation of Denmark, it will be obvious that its extensive seaboard, its convenient neighbourhood to the free ports of Germany, its favourable position as a halting place for the commerce and navigation of the North, peculiarly favour commercial interchange and the disposal of agricultural produce.

When, therefore, we come to notice,

2ndly. *The Social Condition of its Inhabitants*,—there is nothing surprising in the fact of the small amount of national industry engaged in manufacture.

The population of Denmark is thus distributed by the Census of 1860:—The Kingdom of Denmark Proper, 1,600,551 inhabitants, purely Danish; Schleswig, 409,907 inhabitants of mixed nationality, more than one-half being Danish, and the remainder composed of Frisians and Germans; Holstein, 544,419 inhabitants, purely German; and Lauenburg, 50,147 inhabitants, also German.

The entire population of the Monarchy, therefore, amounts to 2,605,024, of which the Kingdom alone represents more than one-half.

The mass of this population is employed in the cultivation of the soil. Whatever labour is not thus engaged may be considered as chiefly occupied in trade and commerce, or nautical pursuits, and the number of hands engaged in manufacture is very small. The rural population of Denmark is about fourfold larger than that of the towns, and may be thus divided:—

1. Nobility and large landowners.
2. Yeomanry (leaseholders and small proprietors).
3. Labouring population.

It will be seen from subsequent statements that the largest proportion of the fixed property in Denmark is in the hands of middle-class proprietors.

It is not easy to ascertain the value of land in the Duchies, in consequence of local differences in the mode of assessment; but in the Kingdom the system of assessment is simple. Since the survey of 1844, the quality of the best land has been taken as a basis for assessment, and fixed at the numerical representative value of 24. Between this numeral and zero, as representing the worst soil, is ranged the relative value of all the soil in Denmark. Thus, 6½ acres of land, represented by No. 24, are assessed at the rate of 1 ton of "hartkorn" (hard corn); and in proportion as the value of the land falls under a lower numeral, a relatively larger area of land is take to represent an equal amount of production (and consequently an equivalent value), in support of the same amount of taxation. For instance, if 6½ acres of No. 24 are assessed at 1 ton of hartkorn, exactly 13 acres of No. 12 will represent the same amount of taxation, and so on. This measurement by hartkorn is of medieval origin, and the term itself, which first signified a

certain quantity of rye or barley, has in course of time come to represent, according as it is employed,—1, A certain area of land; 2, A certain quality of soil; 3, A certain amount of taxation. The amount of taxation now represented by a ton of hartkorn may be taken as averaging at a value of about 3*l.* 14*s.* 0*d.*, and thus made up:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Royal and County Taxes	1	7	0
Communal Taxes	1	4	9
Tithes	1	2	6
Total	3	14	3

The total area of land in Denmark Proper has already been stated to be 14,730 English square miles. The relative fertility and value of this land may be estimated from the following comparative table of its productivity:—

	Acres.	Tons of Hartkorn.
Zeeland (with Districts)	1,663,027	113,778
Lolland and Falster	357,577	30,152
Funen	751,747	56,909
Bornholm	132,310	6,048
Jutland	5,619,168	170,973
Total	8,541,829	377,860

Consequently, as the whole area of land in Denmark Proper produces 377,860 tons of hartkorn, each ton of hartkorn representing a fiscal value of about 3*l.* 14*s.*, and as the whole population of Denmark Proper amounts to 1,600,551 inhabitants, the incidence of direct taxation in the Kingdom may be generally calculated at about 1*l.*, or 19*s.* and upwards, per head. But if to this be added the amount of indirect taxation and the town rates, paid by the rural as well as urban population, we must increase the estimate to about 1*l.* 16*s.* In the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein the principal basis of assessment is the "plov" (plough). One plov is equivalent to about 17 tons of hartkorn, and the Duchy of Schleswig is taxable at the rate of about 19,257 plove, that of Holstein at about 16,812 plove. The taxable fixed property of the Kingdom and Duchies may be distributed into the three following categories:—

1. The estates of the nobility (counties, baronies, &c.), and of the large proprietors, whether inherited or purchased, with certain privileges attached to them. Of these 69 exist in the kingdom, and 276 in the Duchies.

2. Large estates of which the privileges have been abolished, and estates owned by public institutions and Municipal Bodies. Of the former 793 exist in the kingdom, few or none in the Duchies; of the latter, the total amount is estimated at 393,750 acres.

3. Every property averaging in extent from 12½ to 150 acres in the hands of yeoman proprietors. This last category, which in Danish is termed "Bondegaarde," is by far the largest of the three; and towards the 377,860 tons of "hartkorn" produced by the whole of the Kingdom Proper, it furnishes no less than 314,843 tons. It is, therefore, obvious that in this country the largest proportion of direct taxation is supported by the middle class, because this class, contrary to what is the case in all manufacturing communities, is in possession of the largest amount of fixed property; is, in fact, the chief proprietor of the soil. It will also have been seen by the foregoing statement that of still existing feudal tenures, almost the entire number, or at least a proportion comparatively enormous, exists in the Duchies where the liberal spirit of Danish legislation has been impeded in its operation by political causes.

In noticing the general social condition of the Danish people, it only remains to say that wealth and education are very equally distributed over a society which is undivided either by great riches or great poverty, and that as every subject of the State has an effectual control over the administration of the Commonwealth, the population is not liable to be taxed beyond its adequate competence to provide for the expenses of the State.

The general conclusion to which the foregoing remarks have been directed is further confirmed by what I will now advert to, viz.:—

3rdly. *The import and export trade of Denmark.*—On comparing one with another the official returns of the Danish commerce in different years I find it invariable that

the chief value of the exports consists of agricultural produce, whilst that of the imports is represented by manufacture.

The usual items of Danish export are bones, spirits, bread, and bread stuffs, live stock, oil, and oil cakes, skins, hides, wool, agricultural products of various kinds, salted meat, bricks, and paper stuffs.

In the year 1860 the total value of these exports amounted to 30,592,065 rix-dollars, which is equivalent to 3,399,118*l.*; and I may mention in passing that of this sum 1,198,795*l.* represent the value of what was absorbed by Great Britain alone. The collective value of those items which may properly be said to represent agriculture amounted in this year to 3,174,863*l.*, so that all the other items taken together did not exceed in value 224,255*l.*

In the same year the imports amounted altogether in value to 5,345,427*l.*, and the value of those imports which represented manufacture exceeded 3,000,000*l.*, so that the value of all the other imports taken together did not amount to 2,000,000*l.*

The chief articles of Danish import are machinery, steel, iron, earthenware, glass, woollens, clothing, ribbons, silkwares, cottons, fancy goods, wood, coal, ashes, &c. The remainder consists chiefly of provisions, such as sugar, tea, coffee, rice, sago, currants, &c., in short, foreign colonial produce of various kinds, and agricultural materials, such as seeds, manures, &c., &c. A more detailed examination of Danish commerce will properly form the subject of a Commercial Report, and is reserved for a future occasion. In the second division of the present sketch, however, I shall have occasion to mention the commercial results of the financial year which has just expired. I will now enumerate

4thly. *The principal manufactures of Denmark.*—1. Cloth—Almost entirely of a coarse kind, protected under the old tariff by a duty on foreign articles levied according to weight. This manufacture employs five factories, of which one is in the hands of the Government, and supplies the army and navy.

2. *Paper.*—For the most part of very inferior quality; protected under the old Tariff by a high import duty upon foreign manufacture, and an equally high export duty on rags. This manufacture is represented by eighteen mills, only six of which are of any importance.

3. *Oil.*—Twenty-one mills; producing oil of the annual value of about 240,000*l.*

4. *Sugar.*—Six refineries; annual value of manufacture about 700,000*l.*; less protected than formerly, but still protected.

5. *Brandy.*—Distilled from corn and potatoes; a considerable item of revenue. The manufacture is chiefly consumed in the country, but is also exported to Sweden and Norway. From a comparison of various returns, I take the average annual production to be from 8,000,000 to 9,000,000 gallons. Upon this an excise is levied at the rate of 4 skillings (about 1*d.*) per quart, which in the year 1861-62 yielded to the revenue a sum of 1,752,463 rix-dollars, equivalent to 198,392*l.*

6. *Iron.*—This manufacture is inconsiderable. It maintains in operation six large works, and various small foundries. The protection afforded it by the State has been diminished: the manufacture has increased.

7. *Ship-building.*—A branch of industry that is improving. It maintains in activity twenty-nine building yards.

8. *Soda.*—Manufactured from the new mineral cryoleth. The works, which are at Copenhagen and are interesting, are protected by a monopoly on the import of the raw material, for which a bonus is paid to Government.

It will have been seen from this statement that Danish manufactures have hitherto been strongly protected, and that they are nevertheless very insignificant. The new Tariff is an important advance towards freedom of trade, the results of which it is premature to discuss. This, however, may be affirmed; that the tendency of finance in this country must inevitably be towards the diminishment of indirect duties; that only a very small portion of the population is interested in opposing that emancipation of commerce which would increase the producing power of the country, by cheapening and improving the means of agriculture; and that, therefore, if Denmark, undisturbed by political troubles, were left free to follow to the end that course of commercial legislation which has been inaugurated by the late Tariff, there is every reason to believe that her importance to the industrial communities of Europe, and especially to Great Britain, as a market both of supply and of demand, would prove capable of being considerably increased.

This slight preliminary sketch, which I here terminate, will serve to indicate the general commercial conditions and financial capacities of the State. That

portion of the subject which directly concerns the finances of Denmark remains to be considered.

II.—*The Finances.*

1. *Relative Financial Importance of the Kingdom.*—The degree to which the financial arrangements of the Monarchy are complicated by the political individuality assigned to each of its component territories is such that, on the one hand, to attempt a complete statement of all the finances of Denmark would be to enter upon a labyrinth of multitudinous detail too intricate to be thoroughly investigated within the ordinary limits of a half-yearly Report; whilst, on the other hand, an exposition of the separate finances of any one member of the Danish Monarchy, if attempted without a general knowledge of the financial relations of each part to the whole, would be quite unintelligible. It is for this reason that, in speaking of the finances of the kingdom, I shall be compelled to make frequent reference to the finances of the Monarchy. The reason why I select for detailed description the financial circumstances of the kingdom in preference to those of any other part, or of all other parts of the Monarchy, is that the kingdom is, from every possible point of view, the representative of a financial importance far greater than that which belongs to any one of the Duchies, or to all of the Duchies taken together.

A very short and very simple enumeration of facts will prove that this is the case.

The relative population of the Kingdom and Duchies has already been stated. If we reduce to round numbers the results of the Census of 1860, it will stand thus :—

The Kingdom	1,600,000	inhabitants
Schleswig	410,000	„
Holstein	545,000	„
Lauenburg	50,000	„
Total	2,605,000	„

That is to say, the population of each territorial division of the Monarchy is relative to the population of the whole in the following proportion :—

The Kingdom	62 per cent.
Schleswig	16 „
Holstein and Lauenburg	22 „

The numerical preponderance of the Kingdom is therefore obvious. Its commercial preponderance is equally great. Having in the preceding portion of this Report selected my figures, for the sake of comparison, from the statistics of previous years, I will now take them from the statistics of the last financial year, viz., 1862-63.

In this year the whole official value of the imports amounted to about 2,089,000,000 rix-dollars, and the whole value of the exports to 1,035,000,000 dollars.

Of the imports, those that entered the Kingdom only amounted in value to 1,303,000,000 rix-dollars. Of the exports, those that left the Kingdom only amounted in value to 544,000,000,000 rix-dollars.

If we now turn to the shipping statistics, the commercial preponderance of the Kingdom is again apparent. I will take the figures of the same year, 1862-63. They show the total number of vessels entering the ports of the Monarchy to have been 25,383, and the total tonnage of these vessels to have amounted to 425,396 comèrce laste,* which is equivalent to 850,792 tons. The total number of vessels leaving the Monarchy was 22,788, and their total tonnage 841,580 tons.

Of the former, 9,573 vessels entered the ports of the Kingdom, with a tonnage of 541,020 tons. Of the latter, 9,357 vessels left the ports of the Kingdom, with a tonnage of 535,808 tons.

On the 31st of December of the same year, the commercial marine amounted altogether to 5,727 vessels, of which the collective tonnage figures at 254,214 tons. Of these vessels 2,763, with a tonnage of 137,206 tons, belonged to the Kingdom alone.

Again, if we consider exclusively the Danish commerce with Great Britain in this year, the value of the whole import trade with England figures at 12,000,000 rix-dollars, and of all the exports to England at 10,000,000 dollars.

Of the former 9,500,000, of the latter 7,500,000, were exchanged between the Kingdom and Great Britain. These facts speak for themselves.

* A "comèrce last" is equal to two tons. For the sake of general convenience the English weight is adopted, in preference to the Danish, throughout the above statement.

I will now give a short general account of—

2. *The Budget for Common Affairs.*—According to the Constitution which has hitherto been in force in Denmark, each of the great territorial divisions politically composing the Monarchy has its separate finances for local, or what are officially termed "special," affairs. But the finances of all the component territories are taken in common by the State to meet the expenses of its collective personality as a Sovereign Power, and are applied only to what are termed "common affairs," such as the Royal maintenance, the defences of the country, and the foreign relations.

As therefore the Budget for Common Affairs embraces the most important and most costly items of the national expenditure, a somewhat more explicit account of it will be necessary to a clear understanding of any of the special Budgets.

The expenses precisely provided for by this Common Budget are, the Civil List and Royal appanages, the Supreme Council of the realm, or Rigsraad; the Departments for Foreign Affairs, for War, and for the Marine; the administration of the Finances, Pensions, and the Public Debt. The annual expenditure upon these items amounts to 16,000,000 rix-dollars, and is thus distributed:—

	Rix-dollars.
1. Civil List	800,000
2. Appanages	400,000
3. Ministry of War	4,500,000
4. Ministry of Marine	3,100,000
5. Ministry of Finance	420,000
6. Ministry of Foreign Affairs	250,000
7. Consolidated Debt	4,140,000
8. Pensions	1,320,000
9. Extraordinary Expenses (the Danish term is equivalent to "sundries")	1,000,000
10. The Council	70,000
Total	16,000,000*

To meet these expenses, the receipts assigned to the Budget for Common Affairs are the following:—

	Rix-dollars.
1. Customs	7,260,000
2. Domains	1,500,000
3. Interest on the fund realized from the redemption of Sound Dues	1,270,000
4. Receipts from Lauenburg	250,000
5. Active debt of the State	430,000
6. Extraordinary Receipts	290,000
Total	11,050,000

The deficit of this Budget is covered by quotas received from the separate portions of the Monarchy. These are bound by the Constitution of 1855 to contribute a certain sum, fixed in proportion to their relative amount of population, towards the common finances, which are charged with the common debt of the State. On the 31st of March, 1863, this debt was at 95,700,000 rix-dollars.

The foregoing general description of the Budget for Common Affairs will, I trust, suffice to explain some peculiarities in the Special Budget for the Kingdom, and notably the striking disproportion which appears in the latter between direct and indirect taxation, for it must be borne in mind that the Customs are included among the items of revenue assigned to the Budget for Common Affairs.

3. *Budget for the Kingdom. Estimated Deficit and apparent Surplus.*—The receipts of the Kingdom Proper for the year 1862-63 were estimated at 8,901,000 rix-dollars, which is equivalent to 989,000*l.* These receipts were to be made up as follows:—

	Rix-dollars.	Rix-dollars.
DIRECT TAXES.		
Land-tax	3,200,000	
House-tax	800,000	
		4,000,000
INDIRECT TAXES.		
Stamps	653,000	
Succession Duty	227,000	
Duty on transfers of property	153,000	
Registration Duty	560,000	
		1,593,000
Receipts from Iceland and the Faroe Islands		58,000
Extraordinary receipts		3,250,000
Total		8,901,000

* These sketches are from the Budget of 1862–63.

The estimated expenses for the same year were placed at 10,000,000 dollars (more than 1,000,000*l.* sterling) and distributed amongst the following items:—

	Rix-dollars.
The Diet of the Kingdom	60,000
Home Department	4,491,000
Justice	1,137,000
Public Worship	412,000
Extraordinary expenses	757,000
The quota of the Kingdom to the Common Expenses	3,190,000
Expenses shared with the Duchy of Schleswig	23,000
Total	10,070,000

Consequently, the Special Budget for this year presented more than 1,000,000 rix-dollars deficit.

The receipts actually realized, however, amounted to 11,294,000 rix-dollars, and the expenditure having been reduced to 7,593,000 rix-dollars, the estimated deficit not only disappears, but is replaced by a surplus of not less than 3,700,000 rix-dollars.

This surprising result, so favourable in appearance, demands a special explanation.

In the first place, that item of the estimated revenue which is budgeted as "extraordinary expenses," at a figure of somewhat over 3,000,000 rix-dollars, has realized for this year an excess of no less than 2,500,000 rix-dollars. It was estimated at 3,250,000 rix-dollars: it has produced 5,735,000 rix-dollars. The principal cause of the apparent surplus, therefore, is easy to ascertain.

Among these "extraordinary receipts" there figures a sum of 2,500,000 rix-dollars, as representing the sale of certain obligations, to be issued for the construction of railways throughout the Kingdom. The source of the surplus, therefore, is to be found in the creation of a debt. These 2,500,000 rix-dollars were afterwards increased, with the consent of the Diet, to 4,400,000 rix-dollars, whilst about 500,000 rix-dollars has been raised on the active debt of the Kingdom.

Whilst, in this way, on the one hand, a considerable item of income has exceeded the estimate; on the other hand, some of the expenses have not reached the figure at which they were budgeted. The estimates for the Home Department, for instance, are placed at 4,491,000 rix-dollars. This sum, which includes the outlay upon railroads at a figure of 3,187,000 rix-dollars, has been reduced to 3,612,000 rix-dollars. The expenses for railroads did not exceed 2,392,000 rix-dollars, and were consequently 800,000 rix-dollars less than the figure at which they were budgeted.

Again, the quota of the Kingdom to the common expenses, fixed at a sum of 3,190,000 dollars, did not in this year amount to more than 1,743,000 rix-dollars. The reason of this reduction is, that the Law of the 1st of May, 1862, provides that in the event of the Holstein quota not being realised before the 31st of March, 1863, the quotas of the other parts of the Monarchy shall be reduced to the sum fixed by the Normal Budget of 1856, and that the deficit in the budget for common affairs shall be covered by other resources. This contingency having occurred, the quota of the Kingdom has been accordingly reduced to the legal minimum.

3. *Special Debt of the Kingdom.*—Besides its share in the common debt of the Monarchy, the Kingdom, at the close of the last financial year, viz., 1862-63 (31st of March), had contracted on its own account a debt of about 8,500,000 rix-dollars. But, on the other hand, this part of the Monarchy was at the same time possessed of a reserve fund amounting to nearly 4,500,000 dollars.

4. *The National Bank.*—No notice of the finances of Denmark would be complete without a particular account of the National Bank. This is the great financial institution of the Kingdom, in which part of the Monarchy the notes issued by the Bank are legal tender. The National Bank may, indeed, be considered both as the foundation and the buttress of the whole financial fabric.

This Institution was created in 1818, and founded upon a tax amounting in value to 6 per cent. upon all lands and houses bearing interest at 6½ per cent. The Bank has relieved the State of its paper money, for the liquidation of which shares were issued. This paper money was almost the sole resource of the Government during the war of 1807-15, and the subsequent years. The country was then inundated with paper, of which the debased and daily vacillating currency rendered hazardous every undertaking, and convulsed and impeded all commercial relations.

The National Bank is a private institution, administered by five Directors, of whom four are elected by the representatives of the shareholders, and one is named

by the Government. The Government, as represented by the Minister of Justice, has, furthermore, a Royal Commissioner attached to the Bank, whose business is to superintend the strict observance of its statutes, and the rules prescribed for the fulfilment of its obligations to the holders of its notes.

Since the year 1845, these notes are exchangeable against silver, coined at a currency of $18\frac{1}{2}$ rix-dollars to one "marc" fine silver, avoirdupois, of Cologne (159,632 Cologne marcs are equal to 100 English troy pounds).

The Bank has a monopoly to issue notes bearing no interest. The taxes, and all sums due to Government are payable in this paper, but in none other.

The circulation of the National Bank notes is restricted to 24,000,000, and the Bank is obliged to keep its reserve, in proportion to these 14,000,000, at a sum of 14,000,000 in bullion or specie. One quarter, however, of this bullion reserve may be substituted by bills of exchange payable in pounds sterling, or Hamburgh Bank marcs. The remainder of the circulation must be covered by the credits given by the Bank, and the mortgages upon which they are based, at the rate of 150 per cent. of the balance.

The Bank is moreover under an obligation to purchase all the silver in bar which is offered to it at the price of 27 marcs 8 skillings (banco) to the mark pure silver (the mark pure silver rates at 27 marks 12 skillings banco, which is equivalent to $18\frac{1}{2}$ rigsdalers, as already stated). But the notes issued upon this bullion, can, on their pushing the circulation over 24,000,000, themselves become current.

From the year 1845 to 1857 the Bank returned an annual dividend of from 6 to 9 per cent. Since the commercial crisis of the last named year the dividend has fallen, and varied from 5 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The National Bank publishes a monthly balance sheet, and an annual Return of its transactions in full. According to this latter for the year 1862-63, the Banks appear to have cashed, in the course of that year, bills of exchange to the amount of 18,037,000 rix-dollars, and to have bought 889,000*l.*, besides 22,104,000 Hamburgh Bank marcs, and 1,762,000 francs. The loans amounted to 4,500,000 upon fixed property, and 9,500,000 upon securities and effects. It had, during this year, a net profit of 95,600 rix-dollars to distribute amongst its shareholders, of which the capital amounted to 13,462,000 rix-dollars. Its reserve was at the end of the year 1,639,000 rix-dollars.

These details are interesting, as showing how a superabundant and vitiated paper currency may be satisfactorily liquidated and effaced by a courageous utilization of national resources upon sound financial principles. It is for this reason that I have dwelt at some length upon the circumstances of the National Bank, availing myself of the information which has been most kindly placed at my disposal by the Director.

4. *Taxes upon Commerce.*—As the import and export duties of Denmark are included in the Budget for common affairs, which branch of the Danish finances only admits of incidental notice in the present statement, I have had no opportunity, in speaking of the finances of the Kingdom, to do more than refer very generally to that important feature of the indirect taxation. I will, therefore, close this Report with a short statement of the revenue derived from those duties during the last financial year.

The Customs, inclusive of the excise upon spirits, furnished to the State in the year 1862-63 a net receipt of 7,779,789 rix-dollars. The gross receipts from Customs and Excise amounted to 9,309,139 rix-dollars, so that the cost of collection must be put down at 1,529,340 rix-dollars. The revenue from Customs, therefore, has cost in this last year more than 16 per cent. to collect.

I cannot terminate these remarks without recording my great obligations to the courtesy of Mr. David, the present Government Director of the National Bank. To the kindness of this eminent financier I am indebted for more valuable information upon the subject of Danish finance that I have found it possible to embody adequately within compass of this Report, nor can I too strongly express my gratitude for the assistance which he has so obligingly rendered me in the collection of those matters from which the preceding statements are principally made.

It only remains for me to request you, Sir, in accordance with the circular instructions of 1857, to be so good as to forward this Report to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and I have, &c.

(Signed) R^T. LYTTON.

Hanover.

Report by Mr. Petre, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Hanover, January 1864.

NO statistics throwing any light upon the foreign or domestic trade of this country have been published since my statistical Report of last year. It would be easy, if it were profitable, to extract from the accounts published annually by the Zollverein, a statement of the nature and amount of the imports and exports which figure under the head of Hanover, but a statement of this kind would be valueless as conveying any correct notion of what is really imported and exported by Hanover as distinct from the Customs Union of German States, of which she forms a part. The statistics published annually by the Statistical Department of Hanover consist chiefly of those relating to the mining and metallurgic industry, to emigration and immigration, to horse-breeding, and also of returns conveying very complete and detailed information respecting the Hanoverian mercantile navy, and the arrivals and departures of shipping in Hanoverian ports. Under the latter head I have extracted from the voluminous Tables published lately by the Statistical Department, such portions as are more than of purely local interest, and such as relate more especially to the maritime intercourse with Great Britain.

The mercantile navy of Hanover consists at present of 869 sea-going vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 105,250 tons. The great majority of these, however, are vessels under 200 tons, only 12 being above 500 tons, and the largest of them measuring 900 tons.

To the shipping statistics included in this Report, I have added, as not devoid of interest at the present moment, a statement of the number of ships, with their tonnage, composing the German mercantile marine, in the North Sea and the Baltic, from which it appears that, without including in the calculation the large amount of shipping belonging to the Duchy of Holstein, the German maritime States, viz. Hanover, Oldenburg, Bremen, Hamburgh, Prussia, Mecklenburg, and Lubeck, possess in all 3,254 sea-going vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,019,428 tons. Of these Prussia, exclusive of coasters and river craft, has 914 sea-going vessels and 23 marine steamers, with a tonnage together of 335,136 tons. Hamburgh and Mecklenburg come next in importance.

As regards the arrivals and departures of Hanoverian and foreign shipping in the ports of the Kingdom, it appears from the accompanying returns that 3,682 vessels, measuring 327,876 tons entered, and 3,700 vessels, measuring 329,390 tons, cleared in 1861. Of the former, 2,191 with 137,684 tons were Hanoverian, and 407 with 81,102 tons British. As regards British shipping in particular, I inclose a comparative statement of the number and tonnage of British vessels that entered and cleared at the four principal Hanoverian ports, viz., Emden, Leer, Geestemünde, and Harburg, in 1860, and in each of the eleven preceding years. The number of British vessels entering the above ports rose from 100, with 4,156 tons, in 1849, to 258, with 54,694 tons, in 1860.

The losses to the Hanoverian mercantile marine by shipwreck, in 1860, were very severe, as will be seen by the subjoined Return.

To the various other Returns embodied in this Report I have appended such explanatory observations and comments as they seemed to call for.

RETURN showing the Produce of all Mines, Foundries, and Salt Works, in the Kingdom of Hanover in the Year 1862.

I. MINES.

	Number of Works.	Amount of Produce in Quintals.	Money Value of Produce on the spot in Dollars.	Number of Hands employed.
1. Coal	35	7,206,759	740,698	2,918
2. Lignite	2	108,314	7,526	28
3. Iron ore	87	2,370,387	109,843	766
Ditto in Hartz district, owed conjointly with Brunswick	25	45,790	12,600	25
4. Gold and silver ore	5	88,314	21,942	313
5. Lead ore	17	1,739,990	724,650	2,265
Ditto in Hartz district, &c.	1	218,723	156,520	131
6. Copper ore	2	21,528	19,509	44
Ditto in Hartz district, &c.	(Same as I, 5)	96,255	131,869	67
7. Zinc ore	(Same as I, 5)	25,400	12,543	(Same as I, 5)
8. Manganese ore	2	7,350	8,840	29
9. Ore of vitriol (in Hartz district)	(Same as I, 5)	10,453	6,097	4
10. Asphalt	2	10,400	6,300	42
Total Mines	152	11,578,451	1,651,851	6,405
In Hartz district	26	371,221	307,086	227

II. FOUNDRIES, SMELTING-HOUSES, &c.

	Number of Works.	Amount of Produce in Quintals.	Money Value of Produce on the spot in Dollars.	Number of Hands employed.
A.—Iron.				
1. Pig iron	11	605,991	773,207	670
2 Crystallized tritoxide of iron ("Rohstahleisen") in Hartz district, &c.	1	19,020	35 886	19
3. Castings from ore	2	11,101	32,703	95
4. Castings from raw iron	26	210,437	794,630	1,457
5. Bar and rolled iron	29	37,293	170,100	210
6. Iron wire	1	854	8,457	11
7. Steel	1	1,124	18,303	13
B.—Gold and Silver.				
1. Gold in Hartz district, &c.	1	9·213 lbs.	4,090	(Same as II, B, 2)
2. Silver	4	20·507 lbs.	610,062	457
Ditto in Hartz district, &c.	(Same as II, B, 1)	2,011·220 lbs.	59,666	2
C.—Lead Produce.				
1. Ordinary lead for the market ("Kaufblei")	(Same as II, B, 2)	87,439	512,101	(Same as II, B, 2)
Ditto in Hartz district, &c.	3	6,777	42,121	(Same as II, C, 2)
2. Litharge ("Glätte")	(Same as II, B, 2)	4,620	28,228	(Same as II, B, 2)
Ditto in Hartz district, &c.	(Same as II, C, 1)	3,257	19,867	167
3. Sheet lead in Hartz district, &c.	(Same as II, E)	1,996	13,972	4
D.—Copper.				
1. Refined copper	(Same as II, B, 2)	1,315	40,765	(Same as II, B, 2)
Ditto in Hartz district, &c.	1	4,400	135,833	68
2. Wrought copper in Hartz district, &c.	1	1,723	65,474	12
E.—Brass.				
In Hartz district, &c.	1	460	18,860	24
F.—Zinc.				
Plates or bars, in Hartz, &c.	(Same as II, C, 1)	76	418	(Same as II, C, 2)
G.—Cobalt.				
Cobalt	3	5,460	67,000	38

	Number of Works.	Amount of Produce in Quintals.	Money Value of Produce on the spot in Dollars.	Number of Hands employed.
H.—*Alum.*				
Alum	1	200	700	9
Ditto in Hartz district, &c.	(Same as II, J, 3)	164	519	(Same as II, J, 3)
J.—*Vitriol.*				
1. Blue Vitriol	(Same as II, H)	800	7,500	(Same as II, H)
Ditto in Hartz district, &c.	1	7,181	68,219	11
2. Sulphate of iron	(Same as II, H)	400	500	(Same as II, H)
Ditto in Hartz district, &c.	(Same as II, J, 3)	3,162	3,654	5
3. Mixed Vitriol	(Same as II, H)	200	800	(Same as II, H)
Ditto in Hartz district, &c.	1	5,337	16,480	5
4. Sulphate of zinc in Hartz district, &c.	2	6,977	8,721	14
K.—*Sulphur.*				
In Hartz district, &c.	1	780	2,504	2
L.—*Sulphuric Acid.*				
In Hartz district, &c.	1	29,476	54,240	19
M.—*Glaubers Salt.*				
In Hartz district, &c.	(Same as II, L)	1,082	1,700	(Same as II, L)
Total of Foundries, smelting-houses, &c., in the Kingdom	78	967,440	3,065,056	2,960
Total of ditto in Hartz district, owned conjointly with Brunswick	14	91,888	552,224	352

III. SALTWORKS.

	Number of Works.	Amount of Produce in Quintals.	Money Value of Produce on the spot in Dollars.	Number of Hands employed.
1. White common	16	713,029	371,449	386
2. Black and yellow salt	(Same as III, 1)	19,519	5,770	(Same as III, 1)
3. Manure gypsum ("Dungegyps")	(Same as III, 1)	1,407	238	(Same as III, 1)
Total of Saltworks in the Kingdom	16	733,955	377,457	386
Grand Total of Mines, Foundries, &c., and Saltworks, in the Kingdom of Hanover	246	13,279,846	5,094,364	9,751
Ditto in Harz district, owned conjointly with Brunswick	40	463,109	859,310	579

In comparing the foregoing Return with a similar one for the year 1861, transmitted in my Statistical Report of last year, I find the following results :—

The Hanoverian coal mines produced in 1862 7,206,759 quintals (360,337½ tons) of coal, valued at 740,698 dollars (111,105*l.*), being 441,646 quintals more than in 1861, but 46,199 dollars less in value.

The Returns published by the Statistical Department last year erroneously set down the production of lignite, or brown coal, at 922,929 quintals, instead of at 142,931. This quantity has fallen in 1862 to 108,314 quintals.

There was an increase in the production and manufacture of iron as compared with 1861 of 121,666 quintals, valued at 244,113 dollars.

The silver mines, inclusive of the mine owned conjointly with Brunswick, produced 22,598 lbs. of silver, valued at 669,728 dollars (100,453*l.*), being somewhat less than in the previous year.

The following summary shows the comparative extent and value of the mining and metallurgic industry of Hanover during the three years 1862, 1861, and 1860.

As regards the number of mines, foundries, saltworks, &c., there were in 1862 246 works employing 9,751 hands; in 1861. 244 works, employing 9,810 hands; in 1860, 251 works, employing 9,240 hands.

The total produce of these works amounted in 1862 to 13,272,846 cwt., valued at 5,094,364 dollars; in 1861 to 12,685,590 cwt., valued at 5,059,407 dollars; in 1860 to 11,208,416 cwts., valued at 4,798,168 dollars.

This summary does not include the results of the working of those mines and foundries which are owned conjointly with Brunswick.

These latter produced in 1862 463,109 cwts., valued at 859,310 dollars; in 1861 419,542 cwts., valued at 719,528 dollars; in 1860 384,253 cwts., valued at 659,596 dollars.

Hanoverian Shipping.

ACCOUNT of the Number of Vessels, with their Tonnage, composing the Mercantile Marine of Hanover at the end of the Year 1862.

Number of Vessels.	Tonnage in lasts of 4,000 lbs.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage in lasts of 4,000 lbs.
4	From 209 to 442 lasts	16	From 24 to 60 lasts
30	„ 107 „ 369 „	32	„ 20 „ 59 „
64	„ 79 „ 164 „	235	„ 15 „ 76 „
1	108 „	6	„ 24 „ 39 „
1	103 „	16	„ 16 „ 31 „
44	„ 61 „ 118 „	16	„ 15 „ 30 „
186	„ 28 „ 144 „	23	„ 20 „ 71 „
83	„ 32 „ 109 „	3	„ 40 „ 48 „
16	„ 36 „ 101 „	5	Under 42 lasts.
3	„ 47 „ 63 „		
85	„ 23 „ 83 „	869	sea-going vessels, with 52,625 lasts.

Losses at Sea.

RETURN of the Number of Hanoverian Vessels shipwrecked during each of the twelve Years from 1849 to 1860 inclusive, specifying their Tonnage and the Number of Lives lost.

Years.	Vessels.	Tonnage in lasts of 4,000 lbs.	Lives lost.	Years.	Vessels.	Tonnage in lasts of 4,000 lbs.	Lives lost.
1849	32	949	17	1855	36	1,622	52
1850	57	2,193	58	1856	27	1,184	32
1851	31	913	10	1857	40	1,966	58
1852	64	2,191	47	1858	51	2,262	65
1853	39	1,662	75	1859	43	1,919	58
1854	22	863	12	1860	78	3,647	161

ACCOUNT of the Number and Tonnage of Sea-going Vessels that entered and sailed from Hanoverian ports in 1861, specifying the Countries to which they belonged, and the Number and Tonnage of those belonging to each country.

Countries to which the Vessels belonged.	Entered.				Sailed from.			
	In Ballast.		Laden.		In Ballast.		Laden.	
	Number.	Lasts of 4,000 lbs.	Number.	Lasts of 4,000 lbs.	Number.	Lasts of 4,000 lbs.	Number.	Lasts of 4,000 lbs.
Hanover	423	13,100	1,768	55,742	1,397	48,438	813	21,360
Holland	185	4,119	332	13,912	182	7,026	333	11,125
Great Britain	31	551	386	40,000	277	23,215	141	17,552
Oldenburg	32	1,199	149	8,777	113	4,678	63	4,943
Denmark	32	1,385	123	6,757	110	6,009	49	2,124
Sweden and Norway ..	1	225	57	2,317	57	2,576	3	86
Hamburgh	22	1,918	56	2,921	66	4,235	12	599
Bremen	22	5,280	8	504	23	4,745	7	1,039
Prussia	1	26	32	1,938	19	1,038	12	823
Mecklenburg, Lubeck ..	1	335	2	375	..	..	3	730
France	5	268	5	296	2	97	8	464
Italy, America, Spain, and Russia	3	726	6	947	10	1,793	—	—
Total	758	29,452	2,924	134,486	2,259	104,580	1,441	60,115

	Number.	Lasts.	Number.	Lasts.
Total in ballast and laden ..	3,682	163,938	3,700	164,695

Port of Geestemünde.—The following sea-going vessels entered the port of Geestemünde during the year 1863 :—7 ships of 600 lasts of 4,000 lbs. and upwards; 16 ships of 500 lasts; 19 ships of 300 lasts; 45 ships of 200 lasts; and 202 ships of 100 lasts; total 289 sea-going vessels with 47,100 lasts.

The new harbour of Geestemünde, which has been built at great cost by the Hanoverian Government as a rival to Bremerhafen, was opened in the course of last summer.

A RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of British Sailing and Steam-Vessels Entered Inwards and Cleared Outwards at the Hanoverian Ports of Emden, Leer, Geestemünde, and Harburg, in 1860, and in each of the Eleven preceding Years.

Ports.	Years.	Entered Inwards.						Cleared Outwards.					
		Total Number.	Tonnage in Lasts of 4,000 lbs.	In Ballast.		Laden.		Total Number.	Tonnage in Lasts of 4,000 lbs.	In Ballast.		Laden.	
				No.	Lasts.	No.	Lasts.			No.	Lasts.	No.	Lasts.
Emden ..	1860	3	123	2	105	1	18	3	123	1	18	2	105
	1859	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1858	8	374	..	..	8	374	8	374	7	314	1	60
	1857	12	764	1	66	11	698	12	764	3	80	9	684
	1856	13	519	2	85	11	434	13	517	1	20	12	497
	1855	4	162	3	138	1	24	4	155	1	18	3	137
	1854	9	625	4	318	5	307	9	591	2	153	7	438
	1853	2	85	1	35	1	50	2	85	1	50	1	35
	1852	12	620	8	465	4	155	12	620	3	125	9	495
	1851	2	39	..	..	2	39	2	40	1	20	1	20
	1850	1	21	..	..	1	21	1	21	..	..	1	21
	1849	32	1,355	20	648	12	707	33	1,403	4	200	29	1,203
Leer	1860	8	365	..	..	8	365	7	300	7	300	..	..
	1859	8	266	2	41	6	225	8	266	3	105	5	161
	1858	52	3,614	1	20	51	3,594	52	3,614	37	2,554	15	1,060
	1857	21	1,503	2	35	19	1,468	21	1,503	8	580	13	923
	1856	8	252	..	..	8	252	9	283	1	15	8	268
	1855	19	800	..	..	19	800	17	749	5	310	12	439
	1854	23	835	6	205	17	630	19	733	6	255	13	478
	1853	20	818	5	170	15	648	18	620	1	39	17	581
	1852	17	767	2	62	15	705	17	917	8	464	9	453
	1851	17	575	7	233	10	34	17	575	..	..	17	575
	1850	22	869	9	299	13	570	21	846	2	192	19	654
	1849	59	2,089	14	377	45	1,712	59	2,078	19	803	40	1,275
Geestemünde.	1860	23	1,921	9	256	14	1,665	23	1,921	15	1,726	8	195
	1859	10	983	4	534	6	449	10	983	9	910	1	73
	1858	9	861	5	412	4	449	9	861	8	820	1	41
	1857	12	1,412	1	11	11	1,401	12	1,412	11	1,401	1	11
	1856	11	885	3	310	8	575	11	885	9	814	2	71
	1855	15	701	4	88	11	613	15	701	9	480	6	221
	1854	4	89	..	..	4	89	4	89	3	67	1	22
	1853	11	483	4	58	7	425	12	531	7	424	5	107
	1852	17	1,128	2	250	15	878	19	1,225	10	587	9	638
	1851	12	501	4	74	8	427	11	453	6	298	5	155
	1850	3	218	..	..	3	218	3	218	1	12	2	206
	1849	2	83	1	56	1	27	2	83	1	27	1	56
Harburg ..	1860	224	24,938	..	..	224	24,938	227	25,658	164	13,860	63	11,798
	1859	156	10,043	..	..	156	10,043	156	10,043	150	8,933	6	1,110
	1858	165	11,561	1	108	164	11,453	166	11,561	163	11,223	3	338
	1857	338	31,082	2	153	336	30,929	338	31,079	325	28,797	13	2,282
	1856	240	20,244	1	58	239	20,186	240	20,244	230	19,506	10	738
	1855	224	16,476	..	..	224	16,476	222	16,296	193	14,094	29	2,202
	1854	154	14,682	..	..	154	14,682	154	14,686	121	11,708	33	2,978
	1853	170	11,889	..	..	170	11,889	170	11,888	164	11,528	6	360
	1852	126	10,241	..	..	126	10,241	126	10,241	124	10,121	2	120
	1851	38	4,380	2	120	36	4,260	38	4,830	36	4,710	2	120
	1850	4	285	..	..	4	285	4	285	3	216	1	69
	1849	7	351	2	114	5	237	7	329	4	186	3	143

TOTAL Number and Tonnage of British Vessels Entered Inwards and Cleared Outwards at the Four above-named Hanoverian Ports in 1860, as compared with the Eleven preceding Years.

Years.	Entered Inwards.		Cleared Outwards.	
	Total Number.	Total Tonnage in Lasts of 4,000 lbs.	Total Number.	Total Tonnage in Lasts of 4,000 lbs.
1860	258	27,347	266	28,002
1859	174	11,292	174	11,292
1858	234	13,410	235	16,410
1857	383	34,761	383	34,758
1856	272	21,910	273	20,244
1855	262	18,139	258	17,901
1854	190	16,221	186	16,099
1853	203	13,275	202	13,124
1852	172	12,656	174	13,003
1851	69	5,495	68	5,898
1850	30	1,393	29	1,370
1849	100	2,078	101	3,893

Account of the number of ships, with their tonnage, composing the German Mercantile Marine in the North Sea and the Baltic, according to the latest statistical Returns :—

Hanover (*October* 1862).—869 sea-going vessels with a tonnage of 52,625 lasts of 4,000 lbs.

Oldenburg (1861).—244 sea-going vessels, with a tonnage of 28,016 lasts of 4,000 lbs.

Bremen (1862).—253 sea-going vessels, with a tonnage of 82,868 lasts of 4,000 lbs. (including 9 screw-steamers with 7,872 lasts.

Hamburgh (1862).—491 sea-going vessels, with a tonnage of 65,401 commercial lasts of 6,000 lbs., equal to 98,102 lasts of 4,000 lbs. (including 17 steamers with 4,674 commercial lasts).

Holstein (1861).—1,340 sea-going vessels, coasters, and river craft, with a tonnage of 34,367 lasts of 4,000 lbs.

Prussia (1862).—914 sea-going vessels, with a tonnage of 164,346 lasts of 4,000 lbs., 369 coasters with 7,055 lasts, 23 marine steamers with 3,222 lasts, and 60 tugs and river steamers with 1,645 lasts.

Mecklenburg Schwerin (1860).—405 vessels with a tonnage of 74,180 lasts of 4,000 lbs.

Lubeck (1862).—55 sea-going vessels, with a tonnage of 6,355 lasts of 4,000 lbs.

N.B.—The account of the commercial shipping of Holstein does not specify the number of sea-going vessels, exclusive of coasters and river craft.

In Prussia, all vessels with a tonnage of over 30 lasts (60 English tons), are reckoned as sea-going vessels, or ships.

Hanoverian Horse-breeding.

RETURN of the total number of stallions used for breeding purposes in the Kingdom of Hanover in the year 1862, as compared with the four preceding years, specifying the number of those belonging to the Government breeding studs, and of those belonging to private individuals, and likewise the number of live foals bred.

Years.	Number of Stallions belonging to the Government Studs let out for Breeding purposes.	Number of Stallions belonging to private Owners selected for Breeding purposes.	Total Number of Stallions used for Breeding purposes.	Number of live Foals bred.
1862	214	270	484	19,100
1861	216	272	488	18,229
1860	219	273	492	17,640
1859	212	259	471	19,951
1858	217	258	475	21,600

The number of foals bred in the Kingdom of Hanover in 1862, viz., 19,100, is slightly below the average of the last ten years, but about 1,000 more than were bred in 1861 and 1860.

The chief horse-breeding provinces are those of Stade, Luneburg, and Aurich, where the pastures and moorlands abound.

The annual exportation of horses from this country is very considerable, but there is no statistical source from which I can ascertain its exact amount. The French and Italian Governments are large purchasers of Hanoverian horses.

Emigration and Immigration.

Hanoverian Emigration and Immigration Returns for 1862, as compared with the three previous years.

Years.	Number of Emigrants.		Total.	Number of Immigrants.		Total.	Excess of Emigrants over Immigrants.
	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.		
1862	1,481	991	2,472	726	445	1,171	1,301
1861	1,608	913	2,521	697	446	1,143	1,378
1860	2,894	2,033	4,927	628	425	1,053	3,874
1859	2,680	1,882	4,562	554	334	888	3,674

Of the 2,472 emigrants in 1862, there went to—

The United States and Canada ..	1,476	East Indies and China ..	4
Central and South America	52	Europe, out of Germany	62
Australia	97	Other German States	772
Cape of Good Hope	1	Destination unknown	8

Of the 1,171 immigrants in 1862, there came from—

America, Australia, and East Indies ..	54	Other German States	1,071
Europe, out of Germany	46		

The above Return shows but a very trifling diminution in the number of Hanoverian emigrants in 1862, as compared with the previous year, but a diminution of nearly one half as compared with the years 1860 and 1859. The number of immigrants on the other hand in 1862 was slightly in excess of the previous year, and 30 per cent more than 1850. Deducting the 1,171 immigrants in 1862 from the 2,472 emigrants during the same period, the net loss to the country by emigration during the year amounted only to 1,301 persons, whereas in 1859 it amounted to 3,674.

This material diminution of the drain caused by emigration from this part of Germany is entirely to be attributed to the war in North America. In the year 1860, 4,023 Hanoverian subjects, or 80 per cent. of the whole number of emigrants, left for the United States; in 1862 this per-centage was reduced to 60, and the actual number of emigrants to the United States to 1,476.

Emigration to other parts of Europe has steadily fallen off within the last four years, whilst to other German States it has increased, although not in a similar ratio. Emigration to Hungary has ceased altogether, and in 1862, 28 of the former emigrants to that country returned to their Hanoverian homes.

Taking the surplus of emigrants over immigrants as the actual loss of population to this country, it amounted in 1862 to 7 in every 10,000 inhabitants, as against 21 in 1860.

(Signed) GEORGE PETRE.

Bavaria.

Report by Mr. Bonar, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

January 15, 1864.

Agriculture.

THE general harvest of Bavaria for the past year has been of the greatest abundance and promise.

The subjoined Tables show both the quality and quantity of each important produce of the soil, as taken on an average from the official Returns of 233 several districts, the degrees of excellence being classed from 1 to 5; No. 1 standing for "excellent," No. 3 for "middling," No. 5 for "bad."

	Quality.	Quantity.		Quality.	Quantity.
Wheat	2·30	2·45	Potatoes	2·06	2·59
Against last year's ..	2·70	2·76	Against last year's ..	2·75	2·76
Corn	2·31	2·39	Hops	2·55	3·20
Against last year's ..	2·62	2·74	Against last year's ..	2·40	2·68
Spelt, &c.	2·68	2·75	Fruit	2·12	2·63
Against last year's ..	2·87	2·87	Against last year's ..	2·50	2·75
Barley	2·26	2·34	Hay	2·01	2·32
Against last year's ..	2·50	2·35	Against last year's ..	2·34	2·90
Oats	2·56	2·63	Clover	2·29	2·72
Against last year's ..	2·26	2·27	Against last year's ..	2·06	2·24
Beans, peas, &c.	2·65	2·75			
Against last year's ..	2·33	2·34			

Turnips, maize, flax, and hemp, the same as in the preceding year, "very good."

	Quality.	Quantity.		Quality.	Quantity.
Tobacco	3·09	3·15	Wine	3·31	2·71
Against last year's ..	2·53	2·95	Against last year's ..	1·99	2·76

The general harvest, then, has proved by the above Returns to have been, on the whole, "very good."

The potatoe disease, which some years back committed such great ravages in most of the above districis, appeared in a very slight form in 1863, and was confined to only six or seven districts, being a considerable improvement even on the foregoing year.

The receipts on the Corn Market of Munich alone during the year 1862-63 amounted to 8,677,652 florins, when 656,556 scheffel of grain changed hands; against 646,132 scheffel of grain, and a value of 9,501,752 florins, in the preceding year.

The average prices of grain have fallen considerably since the former year, and I give them in juxta-position in the following Table:—

Produce.	Prices in 1862–63.	Prices in 1861–62.	Produce.	Prices in 1862–63.	Pricces in 1861–62.
	Fl. c.	Fl. c.		Fl. c.	Fl. c.
Wheat	19 18¾	21 7½	Barley	11 30⅓	13 21⅙
Corn	12 41½	15 9¾	Oats	7 13¼	7 6⅙

There were also exported in 1862-63, 9,708 scheffel; in 1861-62, 30,573 scheffel, whilst the prices of grain on the Corn Market of Munich on the 24th of December, 1863, stood as follows:—

	Fl. c.		Fl. c.
Wheat	18 41	Oats	7 13
Corn	11 25	Rapeseed	27 0
Barley	11 8	Linseed	21 14

Beet-root Sugar Manufacture.—How greatly the important manufacture of beet-root sugar continues to prosper in the Zollverein may be seen in the following Tables:—

	Number of Manufactories.	Amount of Beet-root employed.	Amount of Beet-root required to yield 1 cwt. of Sugar.	Duty received.			Number of Manufactories.	Amount of Beet-root employed.	Amount of Beet-root required to yield 1 cwt. of Sugar.	Duty received.	
				Per cwt. of Beet-root.	Total.					Per cwt. of Beet-root.	Total.
		cwt.			Thalers.			cwt.			Thalers.
1840–41 ..	145	4,829,734	18	¼	40,247	1853–54 ..	227	18,469,890	12	6	3,693,978
1841–42 ..	135	5,131,516	17	¼	85,525	1856–57 ..	233	27,551,208	13	6	5,510,241
1844–45 ..	98	3,890,404	15	1½	194,520	1858–59 ..	257	36,668,557	12	7½	9,167,139
1849–50 ..	148	11,525,671	13	1½	576,283	1861–62 ..	247	31,692,394	12	..	7,923,098
1850–51 ..	184	14,724,309	14	3	1,472,430	1862–63 ..	..	36,138,863	..	..	9,034,716
1852–53 ..	238	21,717,096	12	3	2,171,709						

The enormous profit derived from the cultivation is already well known.

Mines, Salt, and Iron Works.

The produce of the mines, salt, and iron-works of Bavaria, as, indeed, of all the States of the Zollverein, is continually on the increase, as will be seen by the subjoined Tables for the whole of the Customs' Union, and for Bavaria specially, of the produce obtained during the year 1861 :—

	1860.	1861.		1860.	1861.
	Zollverein cwt.	Zollverein cwt.		Zollverein cwt.	Zollverein cwt.
Coal	246,956,560	282,660,969	Iron ore ..	28,015,637	36,165,490
Lignite	87,653,287	92,446,241			

Number of works in activity :—

	1860.	1861.		1860.	1861.
	Zollverein cwt.	Zollverein cwt.		Zollverein cwt.	Zollverein cwt.
Coal works ..	677	701	Iron works ..	2,843	2,458
Lignite works ..	912	822			

Thus we find the yield of these various mines to have considerably increased in 1861, as compared to the foregoing year, although the number of the works in active employ had sensibly diminished.

The average produce of a mine in the Zollverein—of coal amounted in 1860 to 364,781 cwt., in 1861 to 403,225 cwt.; of lignite, in 1861 to 112,465 cwt.; of iron-works, in 1861, to 14,713 cwts.

The total produce in 1861 was as follows :—

States.	Coal.		Lignite.		Iron Works.	
	No. of Works.	Amount of Produce.	No. of Works.	Amount of Produce.	No. of Works.	Amount of Produce.
		cwt.		cwt.		cwt.
Prussia	449	235,189,996	431	66,411,477	1,124	19,969,019
Bavaria	125	4,390,448	56	909,778	326	1,147,715
Saxony	81	33,750,817	157	6,693,228	179	867,535
Hanover	35	6,765,113	3	142,931	92	2,189,366
Unterhartz	..	..	..	..	28	55,000
Wurtemberg	..	..	..	..	21	580,964
Baden	3	168,165	..	..	101	315,064
Hesse	1	1,931,394	27	2,785,689	22	284,325
Darmstadt	..	..	8	696,694	35	597,746
Brunswick	..	..	3	2,424,679	7	316,237
Oldenburg	1	40	..	..	2	75,925
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	Not given	5,126,000
Nassau	..	..	29	1,028,187	457	4,488,472
Weimar	1	Not given	1	5,000	—	—
Meiningen	3	455,310	2	22,200	8	85,515
Altenburg	..	..	86	4,750,765	—	—
Gotha	2	9,704	1	6,330	7	730
Reuss	..	..	2	140,000	26	50,797
Reuss Greiz	..	..	..	..	2	12,397
Sondershausen	..	..	1	94,145	8	3,950
Rudolstadt	..	..	2	255,135	6	6,811
Cöthen	..	..	8	3,755,456	—	—
Bernburg	..	..	5	2,324,547	Not given	20,232
Waldeck and Pyrmont ..	..	..	..	..	7	21,600

The above yield was valued—

	Thalers.
The coal at	26,927,134
The lignite at	4,434,966
The iron-works at	2,980,029

The coal-mines gave employment to 86,420 workmen.
The lignite „ 18,735 „
The iron-works „ 21,434 „
126,589 „

The smelting-houses and other works of the Zollverein produced 23,349,951 Zollverein cwt. of ironware of all descriptions, as follows :—

	No. of Works.	Produce.		No. of Works.	Produce.
		cwt.			cwt.
Raw iron, pig and mass .	320	10,635,719	Wrought and rod iron .	481	7,094,896
Raw steel	6	213,700	Sheet iron	25	865,094
Castings from ore ..	33	982,431	Iron-wire	106	455,553
Castings from iron ..	240	2,417,381	Steel	167	685,177

The chief districts containing the smelting-houses, foundries, and other iron-works, are—Prussia, Bavaria, Hanover, Nassau, and Wurtemberg, and their produce in 1861 was in the following relative proportions:—

	Prussia.	Bavaria.	Hanover.	Nassau.	Wurtemberg.
	Zoll. cwt.	Zoll. cwt.	Zoll. cwt.	Zoll. cwt.	Zoll. cwt.
Raw iron, pig and mass	8,254,032	584,980	519,574	318,121	141,192
Raw steel	152,523	—	—	..	3,331
Castings from ore	579,471	110,849	16,280	57,680	81,593
Iron castings	1,819,102	75,676	167,910	11,492	37,505
Iron, wrought and rod	5,679,824	578,100	39,397	38,807	152,474
Sheet-iron	815,871	23,802	—	13,610	145
Iron-wire	421,499	11,116	888	—	—
Steel	666,853	622	775	..	8,699

The various smelting-houses and other ironworks employed 64,860 workmen, yielding an united produce of 23,349,951 cwt., at a value of 65,016,036 thalers.

Emigration.

It would appear from the most authentic Returns of some of the principal German States that the emigration to the New World from the poor lands or over-populated districts of Germany is again diminishing.

The "Emigrant's Office" of Bremen, which is the most active in Germany, shows the emigration from that port to have amounted in the course of years, or from 1832 to 1862, to 793,267 souls, being an average per year of 25,589. The year 1862, however, counted only 14,701 emigrants, showing a notable decrease.

Of the numerous emigrants during the last ten years from the sea-port of Bremen, 56 per cent. are said to have sailed for New York, 19 per cent. for Baltimore, 18 per cent. for New Orleans, 3 per cent. for Galveston, and 1 per cent. for Charleston, Quebec, and other foreign ports.

By far the greater number of these sailed under the flag of Bremen.

The most considerable number of emigrants viâ Bremen left the shores of Europe in the year 1854, when there sailed from that port alone 76,875 souls; in 1852, 58,551, and in 1853, 58,111.

The arrangements made by the Emigrants' Office of Bremen for the comfort and safety of these poor exiles are especially good, and from all parts of Germany emigrants flock to that port for embarkation.

It has been, however, sufficiently proved that it is not always over-population which is the cause of the constant emigration to the New World from the fertile plains of Germany, but to a great degree it is the vexatious regulations attaching to trade, and hampering individuals in their establishment in life, and the enactments and restrictions that beset marriage, the acquisition of property, &c., that drive people to leave their homes, seeking to better their condition in foreign lands and under foreign legislation.

Emigration from Bavaria is not considerable. Under the mild and equitable rule of this country, the people are generally contented and happy, and the Bavarians are especially attached to their native land. Their generally frugal habits ward off the greater vicissitudes of life, whilst the considerable and fertile agricultural area, and the ever-increasing industrial and manufacturing activity of Bavaria affords now-a-days a sufficiency of employment at good wages, so that even the large emigration of former years from the Rhine Palatinate has of late notably diminished.

The total number of persons who emigrated from Bavaria during the sixteen years between 1835 and 1851 was 132,788, or an average of 8,273 annually; but 1852 was an exceptional year, and no less than 20,000 persons left the Kingdom of Bavaria in that year alone.

Whilst the Bremen Returns, however, show for the year 1862 a diminution of German emigration from that port, those of Hamburgh present a different result; and at the latter place 19,883 persons are shown to have embarked for the New World during the course of 1862, against 14,649 in 1861, and 13,012 in 1860.

Bavarian Army.

A re-organization of the Bavarian military force was last year determined upon, whereby the Companies of Infantry have been diminished from 180 to 150 men per company; the Rifle Battalions increased in number from 6 to 8; the number of

Squadrons of Cavalry diminished from 56 to 48, and further, to be divided into 12 regiments and 4 squadrons each; the Engineer Companies increased from 150 to 200 men per company; the Sanitary Corps diminished from 203 to 170 per Company: and accordingly the Bavarian army, in its new formation, is now composed as follows:—

Infantry, 16 Regiments: to each Regiment 3 Battalions; to each Battalion 6 Companies, viz., 4 Fusileers and 2 Rifle Companies.

The force of a Regiment of Infantry on war footing counts 4,407 men; the Battalion counts on war footing, 948 men.

The total Infantry of the Line therefore counts 56 Battalions, with 76,134 men.

The Cavalry is composed of 3 Regiments of Cuirassiers; 3 Regiments of Chevaux Legers; 3 Regiments of Lancers; of 4 Squadrons each.

Each Regiment counting in time of war, 796 men, 607 horses; on peace footing, 788 men, 561 horses.

The total force of the Cavalry consequently amounts to 48 squadrons; 9,552 men; 7,284 horses.

The Artillery comprises—4 Regiments and 1 Ouvriers Company; the 1st and 2nd Regiments counting 5 field and 7 foot batteries; the 3rd Regiment (horse) counting 4 field batteries; the 4th Regiment counting 4 field and 8 foot batteries.

On war footing the force of the Artillery is—1st and 2nd Regiments 2,867 men; 132 troop and 660 draught horses; 3rd Regiment 899 men; 420 troop and 408 draught horses; 4th Regiment 2,836 men; 106 troop and 528 draught horses.

The Train Division ("Fuhrwesen") 1,636 men; 108 troop and 2,500 draught horses.

The total number of field batteries is—18, with 144 pieces, of which 6 batteries armed with rifled guns, and the remainder 12-pounders.

The Ouvriers Company numbers 284 men.

The Engineer Corps has 1 Regiment of 8 Companies and 2,240 men.

The Sanitary Corps has 4 Companies of 233 men each.

Resume of the Military Force of Bavaria, according to its new Formation.

	Men.	Horses.		Men.	Horses.
Infantry—56 battalions ..	76,134	—	Engineers—1 regiment ..	2,240	—
Cavalry—48 squadrons ..	9,552	7,284	Sanitary Corps—4 companies	932	—
Artillery—4 regiments ..	11,389	5,654			
			Total	100,247	13,037

Higher officers, General staff, Garrison companies and gendarmerie, count circa 3,000 men.

The Federal army of Germany, comprising all the contingents of the several States of the Germanic Confederation, as fixed for the year 1863, numbered 734,599 men (of which 675,506 effective), with 112,131 horses.

The above effective force of 675,506 men is composed as follows:—

	Men.	Horses.		Men.	Horses.
Infantry	526,103	—	Artillery	60,309	24,108
Cavalry	76,471	60,658	Engineers	11,146	—

and it is divided into—411½ battalions; 362 squadrons; 170 batteries; with 1,226 field pieces, and 267 siege pieces.

Of the above Infantry:—

	Battalions.		Battalions.
Austria furnishes	121	The 9th Corps d'Armée furnishes ..	30½
Prussia	126	The 10th Corps d'Armée	36½
Bavaria	38	Reserve division	18½
The 8th Corps d'Armée	39		

Of the Cavalry:—

	Squadrons.		Squadrons.
Austria furnishes	119	The 8th Corps d'Armée furnishes ..	36
Prussia	96	The 9th Corps d'Armée	29
Bavaria	48	The 10th Corps d'Armée	34

Of the Artillery:—

	Batteries.		Batteries.
Austria furnishes	62*	The 8th Corps d'Armée furnishes ..	15½
Prussia	48	The 9th Corps d'Armée	12½
Bavaria	17	The 10th Corps d'Armée	15

* And 6 rocket batteries.

Effective Force of the Landwehr of Bavaria, at the commencement of the year 1862, exclusive of the 8th, or Rhine Palatinate, circle.

	Men.
Infantry	54,500
Mountaineer Rifles (Volunteers) ..	560
Cavalry	1,770
Artillery	830
Total	57,660

Divided into—

Infantry—52 district corps, and 542 companies.
Cavalry—7¼ squadrons, and 61 sections.
Artillery—3 companies, and 10 sections.
Upper / Middle / Lower } Staff; that is, officers and other charges, 5,427.

(Upper Staff, officers; Middle Staff, doctors, quartermasters, auditors, &c.; Lower Staff, ensigns, surgeons, band-masters, &c.)

Or,

Staff and superior officers	167
Adjutants and Aides-de-camp ..	165
Cornets and ensigns	141
Middle and Lower Staff	1,290
Drummers and bandsmen	3,664
	5,427

The Grenadiers, Fusileers, and Rifles counted—

Officers	1,960
Non-commissioned officers	5,034
Drummers and bandsmen	5,070
Corporals and privates	37,018
	49,082

The Cavalry counted—

Officers	67
Middle and Lower Staff	34
Non-commissioned officers	208
Trumpeters and bandsmen	56
	1,770

The Artillery counted—

Officers	36
Middle and Lower Staff	21
Non-commissioned officers	113
Corporals and privates	660
	830

The Landwehr (or National Guard) of Munich, specially, counted—

Men and officers	3,373
Middle Staff	50
Lower Staff	152

Or,

Infantry, including all charges ..	2,489
Sharpshooters	481
Cavalry	196
Artillery	207
	3,373

Commerce.

The following Return of the amount of some of the most important classes of goods, produce, &c., of which the principal are produce of the soil, imported from Austria into the Zollverein States, during the first quarter of the year 1863, will show how considerable indeed are the commerce and trade of the Customs' Union with the Austrian Empire, and how much benefit both countries would derive from the extension of their commercial relations so earnestly demanded by Southern Germany, and the majority of the States of the Zollverein, but opposed with so much jealousy and hitherto so successfully by Prussia.

Imported into the Zollverein—

	From Austria.	From all other Countries.		From Austria.	From all other Countries.
	cwt.	cwt.		cwt.	cwt.
Sundry manufactures ..	11,800	12,600	Linseed	26,600	123,200
Vitriol	5,800	11,600	Rape	70,200	40,200
Steel	3,900	17,000	Clover-seed	68,900	28,400
Tin	2,300	5,700	Coke	28,100	20,000
Coarse cast-iron wares ..	15,400	19,300	Linen yarn	27,300	19,600
Flax	33,500	101,100	Butter	10,200	2,000
Wheat	1,840,000	326,000	Cheese	2,500	17,800
Peas, &c.	54,000	62,100	Oil-cake	35,700	15,700
Rye	753,500	1,964,800	Coal	444,500	8,500,000
Barley	1,094,400	185,800	Tar	40,700	91,500
Oats	556,800	144,200			

Heinrich Race in his Statistics of the "Commerce of the German States," states the importation of foreign goods of all descriptions into the Zollverein in 1860 to have amounted to the value of—358,000,000 thalers; the exportation from the Zollverein to 460,000,000 thalers; the transit trade to 138,000,000 thalers. Divided as follows:—

	Importation.	Exportation.		Importation.	Exportation.
On the frontier of—	Thalers.	Thalers.	On the frontier of—	Thalers.	Thalers.
Hamburgh	63,577,955	86,884,908	Bremen	33,189,321	28,159,213
Austria	56,342,710	96,404,639	Belgium	28,370,938	44,343,508
Netherlands ..	55,930,472	40,475,913	Switzerland ..	12,576,164	37,334,141
Russia and Poland ..	45,955,137	30,374,962	France	9,603,853	13,042,827

The above Tables do not include any class of goods of which the united export and import did not exceed 1,000,000 florins.

And we thus see clearly manifested how much more important is the commerce of the Zollverein with Austria than with her other neighbour France, the excess in the above year of the exports over the imports on the Austrian frontier having exceeded 40,000,000 thalers, whilst the exports to France in the same period fell short of the imports 4,000,000 thalers; a result which should indeed not be lost sight of, or too slightly considered, in the deliberations of the German States on the question of the proposed Commercial Treaty with France.

The commerce and trade of the south of Germany, but particularly of Bavaria, represent a considerable proportion of the above interchange, especially on the side of the Austrian frontiers, and more particularly also in the various produce of the soil, the great staple of Bavarian commerce.

Thus Jodlauer, in his recent work, gives minute details of the trade of Bavaria specially, from which I select the following remarkable figures:—

More than one-fifth of the united freights on the State Railways were devoted to various produce of the field or garden. Of the 13,000,000 cwt. of goods sent into the States of the Zollverein 3,000,000 cwt. were of produce of the soil. Of the goods exported (being upwards of 3,400,000 cwt.), one-third was produce of the soil; and of the goods imported from the foreigner (being upwards of 4,000,000 cwt.), again one-third belong to the same branch of commerce; whilst a similar proportion is said to have been shown by the return of freight on the Eastern railway line.

Jodlauer divides into eighteen groups the amount of various soil produce carried by the State Railways into the interior alone, and quotes them as follows:—

	Cwt.		Cwt.
Metallic ore, raw iron, copper, brass, lead, tin	200,000	Meat, cheese, butter, bread	282,000
Metal ware, machinery, castings, rails	355,000	Skins, furs, leather	82,200
Field and garden produce, corn, vegetables, tobacco	2,845,400	Wood	2,345,400
Oil, fat, tallow, stearine	123,400	Coke and turf	3,113,000
Beer	217,000	Stones, cement, gypsum	1,114,500
Hops	66,700	Manure	298,600
Salt	499,700	Wool, woollen, linen, and silk wares	479,400
Wine, brandy, &c.	218,400	Glass, porcelain, &c.	109,700
		Colonial goods	313,900
		Sundry other articles	684,400

The districts, particularly of Bavaria, chiefly employed in the production of the various classes of the above goods are:—

For corn, the borders of the Bavarian Danube and the rich fields of the Salzburg country. Oil and stearine, Schweinfort and its neighbourhood. Hops, the district of Nürnberg. Salt, Rosenheim and Traunstein. Wine, Franconia and the Rhine Palatinate. Meat, cheese, &c., the Allgaü. Wood, the mountainous districts. Coke and turf, the lowlands of Gundelsdorp and of Saxony. Stone, Braunenburg. Marble, Untersberg. Woollens, &c., Augsburg.

Yet the capabilities of the Bavarian soil are far from having been hitherto taxed to their utmost, or its vast resources yet fully developed; the 13,000,000 acres devoted to cultivation having yielded as yet not more than 6,000,000 cwt. of produce, or about 50 lbs. per acre.

The Returns of the commerce of Bavaria with Bremen or through that port show a most satisfactory increase, as exemplified by the following figures for the year 1862:—

In the article of hops alone we find an increase, in 1862, of 12,000 cwt., valued at nearly 500,000 thalers, over the trade of the preceding year; and an increase, in various other articles of industry or trade, of circa 7,500 cwt., at the value of about 200,000 thalers.

The imports to Bavaria from the port of Bremen, on the other hand, show a considerable diminution (in cotton particularly), to the amount of 67,500 cwt., at the value of 1,100,000 thalers as compared to the year 1861.

But this important decrease being easily accounted for by the scarcity and high prices at this moment prevalent, consequent on the long continuance of the American war, there is, indeed, reason to expect that, on the re-establishment of a more regular traffic, the commerce of Bavaria with the United States of America will have a great extension.

Finances and Public Debt of Bavaria.

I have in former Reports already more than once given so detailed an account of the state of the public debt of Bavaria, tracing its history, indeed, from its very commencement, that to repeat that statement here would be idle, since the last years have effected no change in the Bavarian national debt at all worthy of notice. Admirably and conscientiously administered, the Sinking Fund established for the gradual extinction of that debt bears its annual fruit, but its action is slow, and the long financial periods of Bavaria cause all other changes in the public debt to be few and far between.

The eighth financial period having as yet run but one third of its course, comprising the six years 1861-67, the Budget voted in the autumn of 1861 for that whole period is still in force, nor will any change be made in it until its full (sexennial) term shall have expired. Motions, 'tis true, have frequently been brought forward in one and the other of the Chambers at Munich, demanding the shortening of the present, and the establishment of triennial financial periods; and a motion to that effect was again made in the recent extraordinary Session of the Bavarian Diet, and determinedly upheld by an ever-increasing number of supporters, but it was successfully repelled by the Government and their adherents, who doubtless find great convenience in the lengthened periods for which the Budgets are now fixed in advance, and it was eventually rejected, and the proposed change once more postponed, although it can hardly be refused much longer in the face of the repeated attacks levelled at the old system.

The Budget, then, voted in 1861 remains as yet unaltered, nor will Ministers be called upon to give any account of their administration of the finances of the country until the assembling of the next ordinary Diet at Munich, now fixed for the year 1864.

I need then only briefly recapitulate the estimates of the State receipts and expenditure last voted, and composing the Budget of 1861-67, with the general view of the existing state of the public debt of Bavaria up to this time.

Public Funded Debt.	Florins	kr.	Terminable Debt.	Florins	kr.
"Old Debt," previous to 1848 ..	96,029,715	51	Railway Debt	94,030,001	50
"New Debt"	15,245,499	37	Ground-rents' Redemption Debt ..	102,367,275	0
"Military Debt"	22,010,700	0	Pensions' Sinking Fund Debt ..	774,418	0
	133,285,915	28		197,171,694	50

Grand total, 330,457,600 florins 18 kr., demanding a yearly interest of 13,556,376 florins.

Budget for the 8th Financial Period, 1861-67.

Estimated Expenditure.

	Florins.	Florins.
Interest on the Public Debt		13,556,376
Royal Household and Court—		
Civil List	2,350,580	
Appanages	620,000	
Pensions	25,024	
		2,995,604
Council of State		74,905
Diet or Parliamentary expenses		75,000
Ministerial Departments—		
King's Household and Foreign Affairs ..		472,712
Justice		3,373,192
Interior		1,650,000
Public Worship and Education		99,037
Commerce and Public Works		252,816
Finance		879,712
Public Institutions—		
Education		1,153,073
Religious Worship—		
Catholic		1,240,522
Protestant		433,623
Public Health		289,850
Charitable Works		218,111
Public Security		1,304,504
Industry and Agriculture		404,657
Roads, bridges, canals		2,954,887
Communal subventions		95,481
Registration of Lands		290,000
Mint		11,328
Royal Glass-painting Establishment . ..		3,000
Provincial Circles, Supplemental sums ..		503,900
Military Establishment—		
Army	9,500,000	
Gendarmerie	962,800	
Topographical Office	50,000	
Subvention to the Widows', Orphans', and Invalids' Fund	92,000	
Pensions and Medals	700,000	
Extraordinary Expenses	95,200	
Regimental chaplains	15,000	
		11,415,000
Public buildings		774,003
Widows and orphans of public servants ..		716,000
Reserve Fund		1,008,274
Guarantee of Interest—		
On the Max railway, in the Rhine Palatinate	25,000	
On the Eastern railway	450,000	
		475,000
Total		46,720,597

ESTIMATED REVENUE.

	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.
Direct Taxes—			
A. Land Tax ..	4,804,031		
House Tax ..	717,076		
Trade Tax ..	1,222,921		
Property Tax ..	536,171		
Income Tax ..	232,708		
		7,512,907	
B. Additionally imposed—			
Land Tax . ..	1,601,344		
House Tax ..	107,561		
Trade Tax ..	61,145		
Property Tax ..	26,809		
Income Tax ..	23,271		
		1,820,130	
			9,333,037
Indirect Taxes—			
Excise		6,200,000	
Customs		6,350,000	
Stamp and Registration Fees		1,210,343	
Sundry taxes not specified ..		4,500,000	
			18,260,343
State Monopolies—			
Salt Mines		3,130,000	
Mines in the Palatinate ..		250,000	
Railways		5,003,256	
Post Office		570,000	
Danube Steam Navigation	25,149		
Maine and Danube Canal	26,133		
Official Gazette	11,597		
Electric Telegraph	30,000		
Nürnberg Branch Bank	150,000		
Sundry Royalties	8,656		
			9,204,791
Crown Lands—			
Forests, chases, &c.	5,000,000		
Farms and Works	305,911		
Feudal and other dues	4,116,234		
Interest due	1,543		
			9,423,688
Indemnity paid by Austria			162,883
Additional Taxes in the Palatinate			100,000
Contributions to Widows' and Orphans' Fund ..			66,506
Sale of furniture, stores, &c.			1,604
Miscellaneous Receipts			27,545
Accidental			1,000
Total			46,520,597
Deficit, 200,000 florins, taken from the surplus of the previous Financial Year			200,000
Grand total			46,720,597

In the recent Extraordinary Session of the Bavarian Chambers (1863), however, fresh credits were demanded by the Ministry of War, namely, an addition during the four years 1863-67, of 2,780,000 florins annually to the existing ordinary military Budget of 11,415,000 florins, and a further single sum of 2,500,000 florins for extraordinary requirements of the army; a total, then, of 13,620,000 florins.

This demand was based by the War Department on the many necessary outlays consequent on the re-organisation recently determined upon of the Bavarian army, on the proposed increase of pensions, as well as of the pay of various military grades; on the proposal to furnish the army throughout in future with linen clothes for summer use; on the necessity of increase of, and additional, barracks; and lastly on the improvement required in the various fortresses of the Kingdom to meet the power of the new engines of war, the rifled cannon.

After much discussion and strenuous opposition in the Lower Chamber against so great an outlay for the army, the credit demanded, but slightly modified, was voted, and eventually passed, but for the period of two years only instead of four.

A considerable extension of the Bavarian railway lines is further proposed; namely, an additional line of rails between Würzburg and Aschaffenburg, and between Hof and Unterstimach; the construction of a railway line from Munich to the town (and principal Bavarian fortress) of Ingolstadt; a new line from Gross Hesselohe to the Austrian frontier at Scherding *vid* Limbach on the Inn; and the construction also of various smaller junction lines, but merely of local importance, and hardly worthy of mention in this Report.

(Signed) A. G. G. BONAR.

Prussia.

Report by Mr. Lowther, Her Majesty's Secretary of Embassy.

Mr. Lowther to Sir A. Buchanan.

Sir, *Berlin, January 27, 1864.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith to your Excellency my second half-yearly Report on the trade and commerce of Prussia, consisting of an account of the trade in some of the principal towns in Prussia; a list of the amount of vessels which entered and left Prussian harbours in 1862; a list of the amount of wool, and

prices paid for it in Prussian wool markets in 1863; of an account of the yield of the harvest in Prussia in 1862; of an abstract of criminal statistics of Prussia for 1862; of an account of the navigation of the Rhine in 1862; of emigration from Prussia in 1862; of the produce of mines, pits, foundries, and saline works in Prussia in 1860; as well as of an account of the receipts of the Zollverein from import, export, and transit dues during three-quarters of 1863; of the amount of beetroot taxed in the Zollverein for making sugar from September 1862 to August 1863; of the receipts of the Zollverein from tax on beetroot sugar from the 1st of January to 31st of August, 1863; of the receipts of the Zollverein from dues on wine, must, and tobacco, in first quarter of 1863; of the amount of duty and transit duty on brandy in the Zollverein in first quarter of 1863; of the yield of beetroot and quantity consumed in the Zollverein from 1840 to 1863; of the receipts of the Zollverein from dues on sugar from 1845 to 1862.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. LOWTHER.

(No. 1.)—*Report on Trade in some of the principal Towns.*

Stettin.—The trade of Stettin in 1862 was far below that of 1861, judging from the amount of exports and imports; the value of imports having been in 1862, 45,015,230 thalers, and in 1861, 45,673,597 thalers; the value of exports in 1862 was 28,342,814 thalers, and in 1861 it was 29,174,397 thalers; but the trade of 1861 was the best that had been seen for many years, and was 50 per cent. better than that of 1860. One of the great obstacles to the trade of Stettin was the American war, indirectly felt by Stettin in consequence of bread stuffs going directly to England, and the cessation of the transport of cotton. The state of the River Oder appears to have been little attended to, the Report of the Chamber of Commerce states that unless some means are taken for keeping it in order it will soon become navigable only in parts; since railways have been so much used the state of the Oder seems to have been neglected.

The Colonial trade of Stettin (considering the circumstances which were so unfavourable to trade in general) was satisfactory. The largest increased import was of coffee, but this was small as compared to that of Hamburgh, the import being in the last five years (in million lbs.)—

	In Hamburg.	In Stettin.		In Hamburg.	In Stettin.
In 1858, about ..	67	8½	In 1861, about ..	100	18
1859 „ ..	78½	10½	1862 „ ..	81	16
1860 „ ..	77½	9½			

Whilst the import of coffee in Hamburgh as compared to 1851 has increased one-fifth, that of Stettin has doubled itself; the duty of 5 thalers per cwt. is considered as too great for the increased consumption. The Colonial trade of Stettin suffers from a series of annoying petty formalities, causing great loss of time.

The carrying trade has become a matter of great importance to Stettin since Sound dues have been abolished. The past year shows, however, a great falling off in some of the articles carried, such as—

	1862.	1861.	1860.
	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.
Cotton	84,407	200,730	137,512
Cotton-yarn	64,367	164,278	101,407
Cotton goods	2,125	5,322	5,139
Total	150,899	370.330	244,958

There was also a falling off in raw and broken iron, cast iron, steel, flax, hemp, linen yarn, sail cloth, wool, woollen yarn, and soda, to the amount of 27 per cent. as compared to 1861; there was a small increase in the carrying of colouring woods, copper, oil, train oil, tallow, sulphur, and Indian raw sugar; trade, too, suffers from the high navigation dues, high freights on railroads, the want of a railway to Swinemünde, and the duty regulations.

The harbour and shipping dues in Stettin appear to be out of proportion to

those of other places. The expenses on the arrival and departure of a ship of 370 normal lasts amount per last—

	Th.	sgr.	pf.		Th.	sgr.	pf.
In Bremen	0	9	9	In Harburg	0	3	0
In Hamburg	0	12	0	In Stettin	1	4	0

Stettin suffers, too, from a scanty post communication, and a want of night trains on the Stargard and Posen Railway. The industrial establishment, though suffering from the general depression in trade, did a good business; and chemical manufactures suffered also from the effects of the American war and the bad state of the Oder. The manufacture of tobacco decreases every year, there being now only one factory, this is owing to the high price of labour and the want of room caused by the fortifications of Stettin. The manufacture of Portland cement is on the increase. The import of English cement fell from 19·163 centners in 1861 to 15·710 centners in 1862. The shipping of Stettin consisted in 1861 of 201 seafaring vessels, including 39 steamers, of 29,386 lasts. In 1862 there were built 14, there were bought 4 vessels, 8 vessels were lost, 5 were sold; at the end of 1862 there remained 206 vessels, including 39 steamers, of 30,422 lasts; in 1861 freights were profitable, but in 1862 they were only middling, the export of wood was moderate, that of grain considerable, but freights in general remained low; owing to the prevailing west winds vessels could not make more than three journeys to England. The export of grain in 1862 was larger than has been known for some years.

The following is a List of the Vessels that Arrived at, and Sailed from Stettin (with number of lasts) in 1862 compared to 1861:—

Nationality.	Ships Arrived.						Ships sailed.					
	Total.		Laden.		In Ballast.		Total.		Laden.		In Ballast.	
	Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.
A. Sailing Vessels—												
1. Denmark ..	219	5,917	146	4,266	73	1,651	243	6,622	199	5,839	44	783
2. Mecklenburg ..	21	3,488	20	3,365	1	123	19	3,075	12	1,851	7	1,224
3. Hanse Towns .	7	853	7	853	..	..	11	1,176	10	953	1	223
4. Prussia ..	8	571	5	370	3	201	8	571	5	257	3	314
5. Sweden ..	30	2,038	24	1,786	6	252	26	1,949	15	777	11	1,172
6. Norway ..	126	5,399	123	5,212	3	187	124	5,199	109	4,442	15	757
7. Great Britain ..	468	48,642	468	48,642	..	..	456	47,560	278	21,273	178	26,287
8. Hanover ..	87	3,831	83	5,691	4	140	86	3,971	81	3,712	5	259
9. Oldenburg ..	14	745	14	745	..	..	14	704	14	704	—	—
10. Netherlands ..	100	6,805	98	6,716	2	89	103	6,872	97	6,197	6	675
11. France ..	14	936	12	794	2	142	13	832	13	832	—	—
12. Italy	3	386	3	386	..	..	3	383	2	242	1	141
13. America ..	1	112	1	112	..	..	1	112	1	112	—	—
Total of foreign flags	1,098	79,723	1,004	76,938	94	2,785	1,107	79,026	836	47,191	271	31,835
Prussia	876	101,060	741	97,671	135	3,389	903	104,990	688	67,368	215	37,622
Total, 1862 ..	1,974	180,783	1,745	174,609	229	6,174	2,010	184,016	1,524	114,559	468	69,457
B. Steamers—												
Denmark	8	1,104	8	1,104	..	..	8	1,104	7	966	1	138
Hanse Towns ..	80	12,434	78	12,120	2	314	81	12,373	77	11,665	4	708
Russia	9	1,136	5	1,055	4	81	10	942	3	536	7	406
Sweden	33	3,496	32	3,424	1	72	33	3,531	33	3,531	—	—
Great Britain ..	130	34,485	128	33,937	2	548	130	34,190	118	30,947	12	3,243
Netherlands ..	24	3,963	25	3,963	..	..	24	3,806	21	3,250	3	556
Total of foreign flags	285	56,618	276	55,603	9	1,015	286	55,946	259	50,895	27	5,051
Prussia	405	39,878	402	39,409	3	469	405	40,028	395	38,446	10	1,528
Total, 1862 ..	690	96,496	678	95,012	12	1,484	691	95,974	654	89,341	37	6,633
C. Coasters up to 25 lasts, 1862 ..	555	8,927	525	8,447	30	480	807	13,179	793	12,982	14	197
Sum total of Vessels, 1862	3,219	286,206	2,948	278,068	271	8,138	3,508	293,169	2,971	216,882	537	76,287
Sum total of Vessels, 1861	3,056	279,131	2,624	261,489	432	17,642	3,190	269,608	2,852	219,396	337	50,212
Increase, 1862 ..	163	7,075	324	16,579	..	..	318	23,561	119	..	200	26,075
Decrease „ ..	..	..	..	..	161	9,505	..	..	..	2,514	—	—

According to the official lists the total weight of the imports into Stettin from abroad amounted to—

	Centners.		Centners.		Centners.
In 1862	6,955,486	In 1859	4,992,329	In 1856	6,331,375
1861	6,921,923	1858	5,452,850	1855	4,676,254
1860	4,674,228	1857	7,252,329		

The value of the imports, including wood, amounted to—

	Thalers.		Thalers.		Thalers.
In 1862	45,015,230	In 1859	21,568,079	In 1856	24,017,110
1861	45,673,597	1858	24,458,761	1855	17,366,225
1860	26,478,178	1857	28,057,576		

The weight of the exports according to the official Lists was (exclusive of wood)—

	Centners.		Centners.		Centners.
In 1862	4,813,090	In 1859	1,836,615	In 1856	1,363,880
1861	4,834,205	1858	1,524,073	1855	899,467
1860	3,491,517	1857	4,334,869		

The value of the exports (including wood) was—

	Thalers.		Thalers.		Thalers.
In 1862	28,342,814	In 1859	15,503,533	In 1856	11,397,955
1861	29,174,397	1858	13,333,077	1855	6,946,458
1860	22,373,467	1857	18,149,675		

The amount of duty taken at the Custom-house on imports, in 1862, was 1,407,896 thalers (in 1861 it was 1,358,908 thalers); on exports it was, in 1862, 1,352 thalers (in 1861 it was 1,539 thalers); making a total of 1,409,221 thalers.

	Thalers.		Thalers.
In 1861 the total was, including Transit Dues ..	1,360,716	In 1857 the total was, including Transit Dues ..	1,784,479
1860 „ „ ..	1,309,416	1856 „ „ ..	1,589,521
1859 „ „ ..	1,278,821	1855 „ „ ..	1,426,268
1858 „ „ ..	1,481,242		

The supply sent by sea of wheat, in 1862, was 82 wispel (in 1861 it was 128 wispel); of rye, 360 wispel (in 1861, 328). The supply by river and from the coast was of wheat, in 1862, 69,984 wispel (in 1861, 59,358)); of rye, in 1862, 51,443 wispel (in 1861, 48,549); of barley, in 1862, 38,742 wispel (in 1861, 17,436); of oats, in 1862, 13,720 wispel (in 1861, 9,494); of peas, in 1862, 4,116 wispel (in 1861, 5,725). The supply by railway was, of wheat, 32,165 wispel (in 1861, 43,421); of rye, in 1862, 21,449 wispel (in 1861, 17,338); of barley, in 1862, 17,559 wispel (in 1861, 4,366); of oats, in 1862, 10,856 wispel (in 1861, 4,589); of peas, in 1862, 1,938 wispel (in 1861, 2,060).

The total supply of grain (inclusive of about 22,500 wispel sent by land carriage) amounted to about 281,900 wispel, in value, 15,000,000 thalers; and in 1861 it was 240,250 wispel, between 14,000,000 and 15,000,000 thalers; in 1860 it was 177,500 wispel, about 10,500,000 thalers; in 1859 it was 185,000 wispel, about 7,500,000 thalers; in 1859 it was 160,000 wispel, 7,500,000 thalers; in 1858 it was 270,000 wispel, 14,000,000 thalers; in 1857 it was 147,500 wispel, 9,000,000 thalers; in 1855 it was 130,000 wispel, 8,000,000 thalers; and in 1854 it was 155,000 wispel, 10,000,000 thalers.

The export by sea of wheat amounted, in 1862, to 108,905 wispel (90,933 to England, 7,227 to Belgium, 4,135 to France, 3,879 to Holland, 1,579 to Sweden and Norway, 1,026 to Denmark, 217 to Portugal); and in the six previous years it was 112,624, 68,121, 32,026, 25,836, 69,753, 18,597. Of rye it was 18,023 wispel (5,579 to Norway, 4,955 to Holland, 4,249 to the Rhine, 2,649 to Denmark); and in the six previous years, 28,299, 3,796, 5,316, 7,306, 42,613, 13,049. Of barley, 54,784 wispel (38,633 to England, 6,021 to Belgium, 4,395 to Holland, 3,032 to Russia, 1,957 to Sweden and Norway); and in the six previous years it was 21,912, 22,605, 14,812, 15,423, 81,882, 19,621. Of oats it was 7,663 wispel (6,299 to England, 667 to Mecklenburg, 374 to Denmark); and in the six previous years, 11,080, 2,263, 236, 1,728, 855, 769. Of peas it was 5,215 wispel (2,186 to England, 1,586 to Holland, 997 to Sweden and Norway); and in the six previous years, 8,795, 2,667, 277, 1,603, 7,437, 396. The total export by sea (inclusive of 150 wispel of beans and 106 wispel of vetches) amounted to 194,846 wispel; and in the sixteen previous years, 183,491, 103,864, 52,864, 51,896, 202,644, 52,436, 33,773, 49,457, 76,773, 42,960, 77,204, 61,528, 44,088, 30,964, 27,639.

The export of spirits of wine amounted, in 1862, to 1,787,414 quarts, of which 78,277 quarts went to Denmark, 271,207 to Holland, 20,348 to Mecklenburg, 480,364 to the Hanseatic towns, 31,689, to England, 21,587 to Sweden, 709 to Russia, and 883,233 to Italy.

The home produce of oil-seeds was very bad, and the export of rape oil amounting to 56,302 centners, of which 42,547 went to England, was considerably less than that of 1861, which amounted to 70,077 centners.

The export from Russia, just before the closing of the navigation, of 91,115 centners of tallow was the largest that has been known for twenty years.

The importation and consumption of train oil was greater than usual on account of the import of American South Sea train oil.

The following is a List of the amount of sweet oil imported, consumed, and in stock at the end of 1862 and previous years :—

	Imported.	Consumed.	Stock end of 1862.		Imported.	Consumed.	Stock end of 1862.
Sweet oil—	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.	Train oil—	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.
1853	18,861	22,912	4,300	1856	71,571	65,021	20,423
1854	30,046	29,306	5,040	1857	49,483	46,142	24,063
1855	59,940	54,543	10,437	1858	30,308	42,630	11,741
1856	42,490	36,051	16,867	1859	29,793	33,304	8,230
1857	23,648	36,067	4,457	1860	36,124	40,750	3,604
1858	94,016	70,924	27,549	1861	48,980	43,518	9,066
1859	15,318	37,317	5,550	1862	56,692	61,090	4,668
1860	36,784	33,470	8,860	Potash—			
1861	26,800	30,085	5,575	1853	60,508	53,320	24,030
1862	50,732	43,327	12,980	1854	7,241	15,070	16,250
Palm and cocoa-nut oil—				1855	9,604	17,533	8,321
1853	81,651	88,451	9,470	1856	29,624	34,175	4,080
1854	129,156	122,776	15,850	1857	57,503	52,425	9,158
1855	88,537	81,806	22,581	1858	45,874	47,358	7,674
1856	71,043	85,535	8,089	1859	68,089	58,969	16,794
1857	119,918	103,289	24,718	1860	55,400	52,300	19,894
1858	70,391	87,460	7,649	1861	54,487	56,645	17,736
1859	87,846	88,472	7,023	1862	55,480	—	—
1860	72,662	78,244	1,441	Soda—			
1861	93,451	81,767	13,125	1853	80,974	86,880	17,130
1862	113,469	116,519	10,075	1854	85,787	80,260	22,650
Tallow—				1855	98,543	101,104	20,089
1856	78,849	77,680	3,491	1856	90,714	98,760	12,043
1857	41,580	32,331	12,740	1857	126,737	118,596	20,184
1858	26,567	36,393	2,914	1858	100,403	108,437	12,150
1859	3,921	6,197	638	1859	81,105	74,395	18,860
1860	6,670	6,687	621	1860	56,453	62,240	13,073
1861	53,837	50,350	4,108	1861	85,433	82,081	17,425
1862	19,115	77,005	18,218	1862	63,750	68,035	13,140

Logwood was imported to the amount of 111,438 centners; and in the five years previous, 94,117, 71,364, 43,141, 51,573, and 131,463.

The following is an account of the amount of coffee imported, &c., since 1853 :—

	Imported.	Consumed.	Stock end of 1862.		Imported.	Consumed.	Stock end of 1862.
	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.		Centners.	Centners.	Centners.
1853	106,530	96,110	38,400	1858	85,105	98,779	13,427
1854	56,942	70,802	24,540	1859	100,472	102,879	11,020
1855	86,711	76,973	34,278	1860	96,273	92,592	14,701
1856	71,206	78,580	26,904	1861	178,620	172,271	21,050
1857	96,600	96,404	27,100	1862	161,060	162,816	19,294

The importation and consumption of rice was smaller than in 1861, and only the best qualities were demanded. The high duty on rice is an impediment to its becoming a regular article of food. The following amounts were imported :—

	Imported.	Consumed.	Stock end of 1862.		Imported.	Consumed.	Stock end of 1862.
	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.		Centners.	Centners.	Centners.
1853	102,072	106,233	48,700	1858	90,272	124,959	100,997
1854	151,815	133,139	27,376	1859	111,091	113,599	98,489
1855	261,431	183,078	105,729	1860	147,999	159,756	86,632
1856	213,676	189,803	129,602	1861	122,053	119,156	89,529
1857	119,052	112,970	135,684	1862	90,481	107,188	72,822

Of coal the amount imported was 2,623,144 centners, and in 1861 it was 3,331,449 centners. This was owing to a variety of accidental circumstances; but the Silesian coal now enters into competition with the English coal, owing to the reduction of the freights on the railways; the Berlin and Stettin Railway now uses Silesian instead of English coals. The import dues upon coal at Stettin are still considered as too high. In 1862 the total amount received from this import duty on coal was 23,481 thalers.

The following is a list of the amount of wine imported by sea in casks :—

	Centners.		Centners.		Centners.
1850	85,412	1855	51,154	1859	83,789
1851	77,879	1856	61,182	1860	45,297
1852	66,457	1857	57,358	1861	38,907
1853	93,444	1858	69,331	1862	65,806
1854	105,936				

The import was greater than in 1861, and in 1863 it will probably be greater still; and the quality of the Bordeaux wine of 1862 is supposed to be very good.

The business in guano appears to have fallen off very much since the period between 1853 to 1857; this is very much owing to the state of the Oder, by which it was taken to Silesia and Posen, as the freights on the railways are too high for it to be sent by that means. The following list shows the amounts imported in various years:—

	Centners.		Centners.		Centners.
1852	36,402	1856	170,230	1860	35,132
1853	91,636	1857	89,130	1861	33,610
1854	170,078	1858	33,138	1862	38,753
1855	93,317	1859	24,867		

The wood trade of Stettin has not been prosperous for some years, owing to the want of supply and the consequent high prices; some forests, too, lie too far off from water communication, and the transport becomes too expensive. The demand from Bordeaux for oak staves has ceased, and large quantities are supplied from Bosnia. The trade of last year was bad, and the export was less than that of 1861. England takes the largest quantity. The value of wood exported in 1862 was 1,718,050 thalers; and in—

	Rixthalers.		Rixthalers.		Rixthalers.
1861	1,870,075	1857	1,601,990	1853	1,959,130
1860	1,673,460	1856	1,726,040	1852	1,402,215
1859	1,625,876	1855	1,748,800	1851	1,609,790
1858	1,369,990	1854	1,854,110	1850	834,390

Thorn.—The trade and commerce of Thorn in 1862, like that of 1861, was favourable. The harvest was good, and trade received an impulse from the railway works between Thorn and Ottorzyn. Trade would have been still better had it not been for the depressing effects of Prussian politics and the disturbances in Poland.

The great event of the year was the opening to the public of the railway from Thorn to Warsaw, on the 4th of December; this advantage will be more felt when the disturbances in Poland shall have ceased. The effect of it in Thorn has been that there has been a considerable increase of business establishments. It is in contemplation to make a Thorn and Königsberg Railway, as well as one from Guben by Posen, to Thorn, which will be of considerable advantage to Thorn; this will bring the agricultural parts of Prussia in direct communication with the manufacturing districts.

The Mercantile Union at Breslau suggested that corn should be weighed instead of measured, and this plan has been in a great measure adopted, but it has not been thought advisable to enforce it. The Chamber of Commerce at Thorn is in favour of the Franco-Zollverein Treaty being carried into effect.

The trade in wine with Poland was smaller than usual, owing to the fact of the diminution in that country of the demand for articles of luxury. About 700,000 quarts of spirits of wine were bought at Thorn, the greater part of which was used for distilling. The use of brandy, particularly by the Roman Catholics, has diminished, in consequence of the increase of artificial wine. The tobacco on the Vistula was not so good as usual, and the price was about 60 per cent. higher than it has been for some years.

The wool trade, like that of 1861, was indifferent. The opening of the new railroad had a great influence upon the corn trade, and the reduction in the rate of freights enabled the proprietors to send large amounts straight to the corn markets. The export of grain was in 1862 greater by 5,703 lasts than in 1860, and by 1,003 lasts than in 1861; and the stock at the end of 1862 was less by 830 lasts than in 1860, and by 320 lasts in 1861; so that the business of 1862 exceeded that of 1860 by 4,873 lasts, and that of 1861 by 683 lasts. The corn trade is, however, on the increase, though in 1862 it had to contend with falling prices, bad circumstances as regarded water, and dear freights.

The wood trade in 1862 was satisfactory, as Thorn is able to get its supplies direct from Poland, and wood seems to be on the increase for fuel instead of coal.

Solingen.—The Report from the Chamber of Commerce of Solingen gives but a bad account of the state of trade there in 1862. Solingen manufactures a large amount of arms, but all branches of trade seem to have been affected by the want of business. The reasons for this are to be found in the uncertainty of the state of politics in general, the war in America, the shutting up of the Mexican harbours, and the political difficulties in some of the States of South America. The chief of these reasons is the war in America, which very much affects trade in the Rhenish Provinces, for not only does this district suffer from the want of cotton and from a want of sale for its metal goods to the United States, which used to take large quantities, but the trade has ceased with several South American and East Indian

markets, which are no longer able to get rid of their produce to the Norther States, and therefore cannot buy freely on the Rhine. China at present takes some Solingen goods. Business with the English, Dutch, and Spanish possessions in India has been always done through Hamburgh, English, and Dutch houses, and it is therefore difficult to say whether the trade has increased or diminished, but the demand seems to have been small, as the Dutch and Spanish possessions are much affected by the American war. The States of the Zollverein did not offer so great a field for the sale of goods, from the simple fact that there was in the Zollverein a general want of labour. The bad state of the currency in Austria was an impediment to trade. Italy took very few arms. The trade with the East is on the increase. Spain and Portugal, and the Scandinavian States, are considered amongst the best customers to Solingen, and did the usual amount of business. It is expected Solingen will find a good market for its goods in France; not so much in the sale of ordinary articles, as in that of finer articles, which can be made at a cheaper price in Germany than in France. It is therefore of great importance that the impediments to the carrying into effect of the Franco-Prussian Treaty should be removed. Solingen, like many other of the manufacturing towns in Prussia, suffers from a want of railway communication, naturally producing high prices of the raw material and of coals.

The district of Reichenbach, Schweidnitz, and Waldenburg, contains several manufactories of linen. The trade in 1862 was good, owing to the very good harvest, and the effects of the war in America were not so much felt as in France and England. The linen trade was favoured by the high price of cotton goods, and the price of yarn rose from 10 to 15 per cent. There were manufactured in the district about 248,000 schoek of linen goods and 73,000 of half linen, and were taken by the Zollverein, Hanseatic Towns, Holland, Norway, Denmark, Poland, and Russia. Very little is sent to Naples. The war in Mexico had a prejudicial effect upon the exports from Hamburgh. Denmark took less linen than in the previous year. People who had been engaged in the cotton trade were able to be employed in the linen trade. The duties in Russia are so high that very little business can be done with it. The Franco-Zollverein Treaty would be of great advantage to the linen trade (if it came into operation) for finer articles; the coarse and bigger articles are not able to stand the expenses of transport. The year was a very unfavourable one for the manufacture of woollen and mixed textiles, as the prices paid were not in proportion to the prices of the raw material. The wool was not good, and the prices of it high. These articles are sent chiefly to the Zollverein States. The trade in sugar from beetroots was much the same as it had been the year previous, and the prices were paid. In the district of Schweidnitz and Reichenbach twelve factories consumed 806,715 centners of beetroot, from which 46,000 centners of white sugar was made, of the value of 760,000 thalers. The export linen trade of the district of Landerhut suffered from the war in America, as well as from the French invasion of Mexico. The high price, too, of linen yarns in England had a considerable effect upon the linen trade. The flax-yarn factories produced, with 5,900 spindles for yarn and 764 spindles for thread, 8,800 schoek yarn, and 480 schoek thread. The sale of cotton goods remained indifferent.

In the district of Bielefeld and Halle trade suffered, indirectly, very much from the American war, but considering the disadvantageous circumstances the state of trade was not so bad as might have naturally been expected. The Report of the Chamber of Commerce of this district is very much in favour of the Franco-Prussian Treaty, and does not doubt that the power of interests and the weight of actual circumstances will overcome any artificial opposition which may be made to its coming into effect for the whole Zollverein. The Report further expresses its hope that similar Treaties may be made with Russia, Belgium, Spain and Holland.

The flax harvest of 1862 was really good as to quantity and quality, and the prices were remunerative, and there is an increase in the amount of land used in the cultivation of flax. Hand spinning is very much on the decrease. Owing to the high prices of cotton and cotton goods there was a considerable sale of linen yarn.

The trade in Bielefeld linens was in general similar to that of the previous year, and though there was a rise in the price of cotton goods, there was no change in that of Bielefeld linen; this was owing to a falling off in the demand for articles of luxury in Russia, to a diminution of consumption in the Zollverein, and the total cessation of exports to the United States. The sale of coarse and middle numbers

of machine linen yarn was, as in the previous year, satisfactory; the old stocks, too, were sold off. There is a falling off of hands employed in the making of the inferior sorts, which are most demanded, which fact will give an impetus to the demand for mechanical weaving. There are in Bielefeld large manufactures of damask drill and pocket handkerchiefs, as well as of ready-made linen and sail cloth.

The manufacture of silk was a branch of trade, which, after cotton, suffered most from the American war; the want of sale in America was not compensated for by the increased demand in England, and a comparatively large demand in the Zollverein; though the goods did not find a ready sale, there was no cessation of work in the factories. Black taffetas were chiefly made; satins were quite neglected. Velvets were sold with difficulty, with the exception of small quantities for Russia. There was a slight increase in the manufacture of Genoa velvet.

The manufacture of cigars is on the increase. In Bielefeld, Bünde, Herford, Halle, Wertner, and Rheda, new manufactures have been established, and the old ones have increased their business. The export however of cigars from Germany to the United States has entirely ceased. The south German factories have also ceased to export to America. The announcement of the signature of the Prussian-Belgian Treaty was received with considerable satisfaction.

Magdeburg.—The Chamber of Commerce of Magdeburg reports that the year 1862 was not very favourable to the corn trade. The export of wheat to Hamburgh was not inferior to that of former years, but the import of bread stuffs from America to England had a depressing effect upon the prices. The shipments too of barley to Hamburgh were not profitable, owing to the good harvest in Silesia. The trade in rye suffers from the high rates of transport on the railway. Oats were sent in considerable quantities to Hamburgh and Mecklenburg until the harvest.

The following is a list of the prices during 1862:—

	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.		Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.
	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.		Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.
In January ..	74 to 76	55 to 56	38 to 39	24 to 25½	In July ...	75 to 77	57 to 58	39 to 42	27 to 28
February ..	71 72	54 55½	37 39	24 25	August ..	72 74	52 54	41 43	27 28
March ..	70 72	54 56	39 42	24 25	September .	68 70	52 54	38 40	24 25
April ..	71 73	54 55	38 40	24 25	October ..	64 68	53 54	41 43	24 25
May ..	69 70	54 55	38 39	25 26	November .	65 68	52 53	37 40	24 25
June ..	66 67	53 55	36 38	26 27	December ..	60 61	51 52	37 39	23 24

There was sent to Magdeburg by the Berlin-Potsdam-Magdeburg Railway 72,369 centners of grain, and 12,304 centners of pulse; by the Magdeburg-Halberstadt Railway 24,345 centners of grain, and 610 of pulse; by the Magdeburg-Wittenberg Railway 98,723 centners of grain, and 5,744 centners of pulse. There were exported by the above-named railways, 11,017 centners of grain, and 1,344 of pulse; 894,030 centners of grain, and 4,759 of pulse; 82,933 centners of grain, and 5,493 centners of pulse.

The spring weather was particularly unfavourable to the produce of oil seeds.

The year 1862 was a favourable year as regards the inland produce of Magdeburg; about 100,000 centners of plums were exported; and good prices were paid for dried pears, dried apples, and cherries. There was a regular business in seeds, such as caraway, anise-seed, fennel, hempseed, canary-seed, and mustard, millet, and hops. The American war affected the prices of potatoe-flour and starch. Owing to the want of water in the Elbe, the coal trade was not flourishing in 1862, either for Bohemian or English coal.

Nothing very remarkable took place in the sugar trade, the prices continued steady during the whole year. The results of the season from 1861 to 1862 were on the whole moderately satisfactory; there were consumed (according to official reports) in the 247 factories of the Zollverein, 31,692,775 centners fresh beetroots which yielded about 2,456,775 centners of sugar; the consumption of the Zollverein population is about 7½ lbs. per head. The import of colonial sugar for inland refineries in the season from 1861 to 1862 amounts to about 360,000 centners (in the season from 1860 to 1861, it was 84,233 centners). The sugar refineries did a better business in 1861 to 1862 than in the preceding year, as the difference in the price between refined and the raw article was in general greater, and thus business was done on a more equal footing. There was an increase in the cultivation of beetroots, and 20,000 more morgen were employed for this purpose. There does not appear to be any new method of manufacturing the sugar; the Semozenbach method not having proved practical.

Business in spirits of wine was good without producing any very great results. The following lists show the highest and lowest prices of potatoe spirit at 8,000 per cent., and of beetroot spirit at 14,000 per cent., during each month of the year :—

	Potatoe Spirit.		Beetroot Spirit.			Potatoe Spirit.		Beetroot Spirit.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	Rixths.	Rixths.	Rixths.	Rixths.		Rixths.	Rixths.	Rixths.	Rixths.
In January	19	18	33¼	32	In July	21	20	36½	33
February	18⅓	17⅝	32	30¼	August	20¼	18⅝	35½	32⅝
March	18⅛	17⅝	31	30	September ..	18⅚	17¾	32⅝	30½
April	18	17⅛	30½	29½	October	17 7/16	15⅝	30¼	27⅝
May	18½	17⅝	31	30	November . ..	16¼	15½	28½	27⅛
June	19⅜	18⅝	32⅝	31	December . ..	15⅝	15⅛	27½	26½

There were sent to Magdeburg by the Berlin, Potsdam, and Magdeburg Railway, 89,291 centners of spirits; by the Magdeburg and Halberstadt Railway, 5,780 centners; by the Magdeburg and Wittenberg Railway, 22,207 centners; by the Magdeburg and Leipzig, 61,927 centners. There were sent from Magdeburg by the above-named railways. 5,063, 218,702, 46,090, 61,480 centners.

The rise in the price of raw tobacco from which to make cigars increased last year to such a degree, that inferior sorts had to be taken for this purpose. The price of snuff rose in consequence of the very high prices of the American tobacco, the prices in 1863 will probably be even still higher. Notwithstanding the high price of American tobacco, the cultivation of native tobacco has not proved profitable, and the cultivation is accordingly diminishing.

The prices of cotton were so very high, that little business was done; 417,838 pounds of cotton were made into knitting cotton, being nearly one-third of the quantity produced in 1861; the second half of the year nothing was done. Although Indian cotton was imported, the prices of the raw article imported were so high, as compared to the manufactured article, that it only produced considerable loss to the manufacturers.

The Report of the Chamber of Commerce of Breslau for 1862 states, that though the harvest in Silesia was good in quantity and quality, yet the results of the corn trade were not on the whole satisfactory.. The chief export of wheat was to England by Stettin, but the prices paid were low. Rye and barley were sent to West Germany, particularly to the Rhine and Westphalia, the reduction in the railway tariff of transport was very favourable to this purpose; there were but small fluctuations in the prices. Oats were chiefly required for home consumption; only small quantities were exported to Berlin and Stettin. In consequence of the good yield of potatoes in the west of Germany in 1862, there were no more exportations of them after June. Silesia potatoes are chiefly used for making spirits. The stocks of grain in the Breslau magazines were in general of little importance, the largest being of rye which were afterwards sold.

The corn trade suffers from the bad state of the Oder, from the competition caused by the export of grain from America, and from the general high prices for its transport by railways.

Large supplies of Russian hemp are sent in the winter by Warsaw and Brody to Breslau, considerable quantities also come from Galicia and Hungary, its importance therefore as an article of trade is daily increasing, and the more so as the price of cotton also increases; it rose in 1861 to 1862 in price, from 1–2 thalers per centner; and the Hungarian hemp which could not compete with the cheap price of the Russian hemp, also found a ready sale. The prices were for Russian schmitthanf, from 9–10½ to 11½–12½ thalers; for Polish kloppelhanf from 9–11 to 10–13⅓ thalers; for Hungarian, from 11–12¾ thalers; for St. Petersburgh reinhanf, from 12 to 13 thalers per centner, according to quality. The trade in flax seems to suffer from a want of intercourse with foreign countries; the price of Breslau flax in December 1861, was 14 to 20 thalers per centner, in consequence of the high price of cotton these prices increased, but the supply was so small in the autumn, that Russian flax had to be used. The quantity of flax sent to market was 222,495 kloben, the klobe reckoned at 5 pounds, would amount to 11,124¾ centner.

The wool business, though better than in 1861, was in general fluctuating and unfavourable. At one period of the year there was a considerable demand for carded wool, and very small demand for cloth wools. This was chiefly owing to the cessation of the trade with America.

The stock of wool in December 1861 was about 24,000 centners; the supply

of Silesian, Posen, and Prussian wool was 64,000 centners, or 8,000 centners more than in 1861 ; of Polish, Austrian, and Russian wool, there were 70,000 centners, or 29,000 more than in 1861 : total amount, 158,000 centners. 36,000 centners more were sent to market than in 1861.

There were sold in the course of the year 132,000 centners ; about 2,000 centners more remained as stock than in 1861.

The increase in the supplies of native wool is accounted for by the greater shear-weight of the Silesian wool, as well as the larger supplies from Prussia, Poland, and Pomerania. The considerable increase in the supplies of foreign wool, whose price has never reached that of 1860, is owing to the great demand for middling and inferior sorts, more particularly adapted to combing. England took at low prices a larger quantity than usual.

There was no great change in the coal trade since 1861. There was a slight reduction in the tariff for the transport of coal on the Silesian railways, but it was so slight as to be of little benefit to the Breslau coal trade; a further reduction is consequently earnestly desired. The state too of the Oder, and the want of proper means of connection by railway with the Oder, are also great impediments to the trade.

The supply of Silesian coal was in itself very good, but the sale was not satisfactory, owing in some measure to the cessation of the demand for cotton factories. The export to Austria was very considerable, but chiefly owing to temporary circumstances; the export to Prussia was also on the increase, owing to a slight reduction having been made on the import.

For many years the iron trade has not been so satisfactory as was that of 1862 for Upper Silesia and Breslau; this was chiefly owing to the very good harvest of 1861, which produced capital which was employed in building and in making agricultural machinery. There was a demand, too, for the Polish railroads, and a considerable export to Austria.

One establishment provided 300 goods carriages made entirely of metal, for the construction of these carriages, in the making of which no wood is employed, there were used 12,000 centners of tin plate, 10,000 centners of wrought iron, and 8,000 centners of cast iron. These carriages are sent abroad, and in the construction of them English tin plates are chiefly used, which is cheaper than Silesian tin plate.

The production of Silesian raw zinc has decreased, having been in 1861, 832,000 centners, and in 1862, 800,000 centners, valued at 4,000,000 thalers. The sale to America and India was trifling ; France, too, took less than in former years, but large quantities are sent to England. The demand for zinc plates was greater than in 1861, and the consumption of them in the Zollverein increases.

The trade in glass has not increased, and owing to the want of water the mills for cutting glass were stopped. The duty of 10 dollars per pound on glass in Russia is a great impediment to this trade.

From the 1st of September, 1861, to the 31st of August, 1862, 4,105,724 centners of beetroots were used for making sugar ; the amount in 1862 was 3,500,000 centners. Thirty-nine factories were employed.

The American war has exercised a marked influence upon the tobacco business. At first the effect was felt only by the American tobacco, as the imports from the Southern States almost entirely ceased ; but those from the Northern States had increased considerably, owing to a diminution of the home consumption, and to the want of hands for making cigars. Nevertheless prices rose very considerably in 1861, and more so in 1862, owing to a great diminution in the production of tobacco, which caused a large speculation in Dutch and Palatine tobaccoes ; and the rise of these was followed by a rise of the tobacco produced in Pomerania and Silesia. This and the belief that the state of things in North America may last for some years, and thus prevent the cultivation of tobacco, will cause its cultivation to increase in Germany. This cultivation had been on the decrease in Silesia for a series of years. In 1860 it was 2,047 morgens, but in 1861 it amounted to 2,271 morgens ; the amount in cultivation in 1862 is not yet known. The prices have risen from 3½ to 4 thalers, to 7 and 8 thalers.

The manufacture of cigars (carried on in this province on a large scale in the prisons), has been very prosperous during the last year, although a considerable rise in the wages of the workmen took place, owing to a scarcity of them. The cigars were taken chiefly to Posen, Berlin, and America. There seems to be no just ground for complaints with regard to the competition caused by the employment

of prisoners in the manufacture, as the want of hands continues; and it is to be wondered at that this want of hands subsists still, as the cigar-makers can earn very high wages.

The increase in the consumption of tobacco and cigars is considerable, and is attributable partly to the prosperity of the mines in Silesia, and to the cheapness of bread.

The tobacco monopoly in Austria, and the high duties on tobacco and cigars in Russia, keep down exports in that direction. According to the official Report of the Receiver of Customs of this province, there were in Silesia—

	Amount of Land used for Cultivation of Tobacco.	Duty paid.	Free of Duty.	Cultivated free of Duty, 6 square ruthen for each Person.		Amount of Land used for Cultivation of Tobacco.	Duty paid.	Free of Duty.	Cultivated free of Duty, 6 square ruthen for each Person.
	Morgen.	Thalers.	Morgen.			Morgen.	Thalers.	Morgen.	
In 1853	2,450	9,260	149	12,274	In 1858 ..	4,752	18,402	135	12,054
1854	3,158	9,690	140	12,016	1859 ..	2,492	9,597	141	12,796
1855	3,132	12,161	129	12,457	1860 ..	2,647	7,534	160	12,295
1856	3,141	11,943	148	11,898	1861 ..	2,271	7,981	124	11,482
1857	4,725	15,320	137	12,479					

The manufacture of cotton goods has been considerably affected by the continuation of the American war, and by the situation of the cotton market in England. In the very beginning of 1861 a considerable rise took place in the cotton prices, which had already risen to double the average prices of the last twenty years. This prevented any large purchases. The expectation of considerable arrivals of cotton after the occupation of New Orleans not having been realised, and the certainty of large amounts of cotton having been destroyed by the Confederates themselves, caused the prices to rise rapidly, and in some qualities reached, in July, almost four times the original rate. In the month of November a reduction of prices took place, and maintained itself to the end of the year. These fluctuations in the raw material were accompanied by corresponding fluctuations in the various goods produced. The spinneries worked but moderately in the first half of the year, and twists were not paid well. After a time there was some speculation in twists, but not enough to leave the prices of twist and of cotton on the same level. In the months of October and November twists were almost unsaleable, owing to the fall in prices of cotton, and many of the spinneries which had continued to work stopped working. In spite of these reductions there continued to be produced more twist than was demanded, because many of the weavers had reduced their work. At the end of the year all the spinners were in the difficulty of having to decide whether they should stop working altogether, or continue to reduce their work considerably, with the risk of incurring still greater losses. They appeared, however, disposed in general to take the latter course.

The following is a scale of the oscillations of the prices of cotton and of twists:—

	American Cotton, Middling Orleans.	Indian Cotton, Fair Dollerah.	3 or Water English.	2 or Water German.	2 or Water German.		American Cotton, Middling Orleans.	Indian Cotton, Fair Dollerah.	3 or Water English.	2 or Water German.	2 or Water German.
	d.	d.	d.	Sgr.	Sgr.		d.	d.	d.	Sgr.	Sgr.
January 1, 1861 ..	7½	4⅝	10	10½	9½	May 20, 1862 ..	12¼	7½	14½	12½	11
„ 3, 1862 ..	12	6⅝	14	11¼	10½	September 6, 1862 .	29½	17½	28	19	18
„ 12, 1862 ..	13½	7¼	14½	11½	10¼	November 21, 1862 .	21½	14	21	17½	16½
February 7, 1862 ..	12⅝	7	14½	11¼	10¼	December 31, 1862 .	24½	17	24½	17½	16½
April 25, 1862 ..	13½	8¼	14½	12½	11						

No competition of English twists with German was felt, because the prices in England were rather higher in England than in Germany, the spinneries having reduced their work much earlier than the German spinneries did, besides the German spinneries were well provided with cotton up to the end of the first half-year. But the sale of twist has been slack all the year round and stopped almost altogether towards the end of the year, and there was only some demand for Poland, which formerly used to get all it required from England. Taking into account all these extraordinary conjunctures, the business in twists was not considered as a whole an unsatisfactory one, without reaching, however, the extent of a normal business year because there was no frequent change of hands.

The manufacture of cotton tissues suffered in a twofold manner by the cotton crisis. The gains were but trifling, because only in a few instances was it possible to attain an increase in price corresponding to the rise in the price of the raw material, and because even a trifling rise caused the public to abstain from every purchase beyond absolute necessity.

It is to be remarked that the conjunctures were in a measure highly favourable for the spinners and weavers, most of whom were well provided with cotton during the first half of the year, and who, had they stopped work altogether and sold their cotton at the very high prices to which it had risen, would have made a great profit. But in no case has this conjuncture been taken advantage of in Silesia. The owners conscious of the solidarity of interests with those of their workmen preferred to continue working, disregarding any such changes. A reduction of time was inadvisable, and it was deferred as long as possible and carried out with all possible regard to the interests of the workmen. Only one spinnery stopped altogether, but it indemnified its workmen as much as possible by the payment of allowances. In the cases of reduction, only bad workmen were dismissed or such as could follow other occupations. A large number of cotton weaver journeymen passed over to linen weaving which has increased in consequence of the decrease of cotton manufacture.

To the disinterested conduct of the spinners and weavers, it is due that no actual distress took place amongst the weaving population of the mountain districts of Silesia up to the close of last year, and that no assistance on the part of the State was claimed. Still this branch of business is exposed to serious reverses, yet if the untoward circumstances continue to prevail much longer, work in many instances must of necessity cease. Manufacturers fear lest they should have to buy a dear raw material which cannot be turned to account for many months. In many cases their capital is wanting, which is necessary for continuing work on the same scale as heretofore, because that capital must be twice as large as before, and the consumption is decreasing with the rising prices of the goods. Moreover, the German cotton manufacturers are looking with some apprehension to the carrying into effect of the French Treaty of Commerce, and to the probable extension of the duties thereby established also to British goods. They fear not to be able to stand the competition of some British goods which would in that case be admitted under equal conditions with the French. Raw and bleached cotton goods will but with difficulty stand so sudden a reduction of duty, as from 50 to 12 thalers, it is also very evident that the duties agreed upon give much greater protection to the fine goods of the French industry than to that of the German. The manufacture of Silesian linen benefited by the cotton calamity. This was the more fortunate because a great number of cotton weavers of the Silesian mountain districts who had lost their work thus found occupation. The business in yarns was important, and a rise of 20 per cent. took place in them during the course of the year. As the spinneries could not meet the demand large portions of Bohemian yarns were used by the weavers; England and Belgium took only the first yarns and no more than in former years. The business in linens was lively, though the rise in price was not fully that of yarns, only 12 to 15 per cent. Production and sale was greater than in any former year; thus, for instance, the firm of Kramstadt and Sons, of Freiburg, made 183,495 pieces in 1862, and 173,400 in 1861. Domestic consumption has been considerably increased in consequence of the measure adopted by the military administration of returning to the use of linen in several articles of military apparel, for which from the beginning of 1861 cotton had been adopted. Russia, and especially Poland, are the best customers of Silesian linens, and the latter country took greater quantities in 1862 than at any former time, the improvement of the Russian and Polish currency has removed a great part of the mutual exchange. The principal impediment, the high duty on linen goods (23 per cent. of the value, and 30 per cent. on the amount of duty) is not yet removed. A reduction of this duty on the imports by land would be of incalculable value to Silesia, for the want of linen goods of all kinds in Russia is very great, this branch of manufacture being as yet there in a very undeveloped state.

The orders for linen goods for the Danish army have not yet been repeated in 1862. The Danish manufacture of linen is improving much, and there are well-grounded fears that the exports thither of stout and middling linens will soon be lost to Germany. For some years Denmark has got her fine linens from Ireland only. Exports to America *viâ* Hamburgh, which have been directed chiefly to Havana and partly to South America, have remained without alteration, but those

to Mexico have stopped almost entirely, owing to the war there; some small portions of linen goods have gone to Batavia and to Naples. Great complaints are made on the part of the linen manufacturers with regard to the disparity of the import duties agreed upon by the Prussian-French Treaty on linens of the contracting States.

The import duties with France are not higher than those with the Zollverein, on the most ordinary qualities, which enjoy some protection by the cost of transport, but the French import dues are considerably higher than those of the Zollverein, on the middle and fine qualities, which represent the greatest amount of labour. The parties interested are apprehensive that this industry will thus be deprived of the more profitable, and economically most important labour, while only the more ungrateful coarse manufacture will be left; they also fear that this will injure the cultivation of the finer sorts of flax. They do not also consider the mechanical spinneries to be sufficiently protected, as the duty of 2 thalers per cwt. amounts to 3 to 1 thaler per cwt. of the value.

No improvement took place in 1862 in the condition of the manufacture of cloth. There was a reduction of work, but all the markets and stores continued to be overstocked. The advantage of wool prices being lower was more than counterbalanced by the low price of cloth, and by the great loss incurred by the wool wash.

The export of cloth to North America has been greatly prejudiced by the war, by the risks of sales on credit, by the high duty and the high premium on gold. No great extension of business in that direction can be expected before the conclusion of the war, although some improvement may ensue for a while because the stocks of ordinary cloth of the price of about 2 dollars a yard, are considerably reduced in America.

Exports to Italy have also been small. Under these circumstances it was fortunate that the wants of Turkey and the East generally were more than usually great. The sales for Switzerland, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Sweden, Hamburgh, Bremen, and Lübeck, has been regular, but that to the Southern States of the Zollverein was rather slack. Austria took but little cloth as its manufactures of cloth are on an equal footing with those of Prussia. The Russian markets remain closed for the ordinary and middling qualities; only some very fine cloths can stand the high duties.

(No. 2.)—Account of the Vessels which Arrived at Prussian Harbours during 1862.

Countries from which the Vessels came.	Prussian.						Total.					
			Laden.		With Ballast.				Laden.		With Ballast.	
	Number of Vessels.	Amount of Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.	Number of Vessels.	Amount of Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
Russia	100	9,897	92	9,612	8	285	237	24,896	167	19,659	70	5,247
	56	7,554	55	7,490	1	64	127	18,249	113	16,716	14	1,533
Sweden	109	4,056	36	1,219	73	2,837	400	19,743	119	4,945	281	14,798
	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	1,779	7	832	13	947
Norway	17	881	6	494	11	387	619	24,968	546	20,049	73	4,919
	1	128	..	..	1	128	1	128	..	..	1	128
Denmark	741	27,481	102	4,615	639	22,866	2,759	129,116	250	11,067	2,509	118,049
	39	2,806	36	2,436	3	370	72	6,937	66	5,691	6	1,246
Mecklenburg	132	3,412	29	509	103	2,903	304	22,214	34	767	270	21,447
	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1,092	..	..	7	1,092
Lübeck	62	1,844	14	266	48	1,578	185	12,150	35	2,081	150	10,069
	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	3,768	10	1,383	17	2,385
Hamburgh	19	538	19	538	..	..	181	5,726	157	4,056	24	1,670
	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	313	..	..	1	313
Bremen	5	181	4	134	1	47	174	4,971	170	4,793	4	178
Netherlands	65	8,032	57	6,588	8	1,444	438	41,466	325	30,310	113	11,156
	14	2,225	13	2,646	1	179	80	13,214	79	13,035	1	179
Belgium	48	8,451	44	7,540	4	911	106	14,480	98	13,154	8	1,326
	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	415	1	415	—	—
Great Britain	1,341	307,999	1,205	275,262	136	32,737	3,254	513,253	3,067	472,344	187	40,909
	47	8,468	46	8,444	1	24	292	71,663	280	68,821	12	2,842
France	53	9,468	33	4,778	20	4,690	100	14,724	66	8,181	34	6,543
	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	592	2	592	—	—
Spain	28	6,446	26	6,145	2	301	47	9,309	44	8,669	3	640
Portugal	2	294	2	294	..	..	3	418	3	418	—	—
Sardinia	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1,411	13	1,411	—	—
Naples and Sicily	1	124	1	124	..	..	19	1,843	19	1,843	—	—
	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	110	1	110	—	—
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	171	2	171	—	—
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	256	2	256	—	—
North America	2	352	2	352	..	..	2	352	2	352	—	—
South America	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	386	3	386	—	—
West Indies	2	382	2	382	..	..	4	939	4	939	—	—
Total	2,727	389,838	1,674	318,852	1,053	70,986	8,852	842,792	5,126	605,851	3,726	236,941
	157	21,181	150	20,416	7	765	631	118,260	559	107,595	72	10,665
Hanover	9	1,124	6	335	3	789	99	5,904	47	2,091	52	3,813
	1	179	1	179	..	..	1	179	1	179	—	—
Oldenburg	1	36	..	..	1	36	29	1,348	16	634	13	714
Total	2,737	390,998	1,680	319,187	1,057	71,811	8,980	850,044	5,189	608,576	3,791	241,468
	158	21,360	151	20,595	7	765	632	118,439	560	107,774	72	10,665
Prussia	2,732	125,642	1,786	55,316	946	70,326	2,983	154,864	1,808	56,978	1,175	97,886
	670	50,569	400	30,135	270	20,434	712	57,381	403	30,668	309	26,713
Sum total	5,469	516,640	3,466	374,503	2,003	142,137	11,963	1,004,908	6,997	665,554	4,966	339,354
	828	71,929	551	50,730	277	21,199	1,344	175,820	963	138,442	381	37,378

The small figures show the amount of steamers included in the total number.

Account of Vessels which left Prussian Harbours in 1862.

Countries to which the Vessels went.	Number of Vessels.	Amount of Foreign Flags.					Prussian.						Total.					
		Amount of Lasts.	Laden.		Ballast.		Number of Vessels.	Amount of Lasts.	Laden.		Ballast.		Number of Vessels.	Amount of Lasts.	Laden.		Ballast.	
			Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.			Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.			Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
Russia	207	20,952	111	11,260	96	9,692	162	15,972	97	9,349	65	6,623	369	36,924	208	20,609	161	16,315
	77	8,959	46	6,621	31	2,338	56	7,632	55	7,470	1	162	133	16,591	101	14,091	32	2,500
Sweden	321	17,701	261	13,895	60	3,806	136	7,351	109	3,479	27	3,872	457	25,052	370	17,374	87	7,678
	38	3,646	38	3,646	..	..	2	255	2	255	..	..	40	3,901	40	3,901	—	—
Norway	759	26,636	737	25,943	22	693	28	1,410	28	1,410	..	..	787	28,046	765	27,353	22	693
	1	72	1	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	72	1	72	—	—
Denmark	938	24,932	900	24,280	38	652	667	21,627	665	21,560	2	67	1,605	46,559	1,565	45,840	40	719
	5	535	5	535	..	..	38	2,454	36	2,387	2	67	43	2,989	41	2,922	2	67
Mecklenburg	23	928	21	735	2	193	130	2,897	130	2,897	..	..	153	3,825	151	3,632	2	193
Lübeck	34	3,243	30	2,848	4	395	45	924	45	924	..	..	79	4,167	75	3,772	4	395
	22	2,895	18	2,500	4	395	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	2,895	18	2,500	4	395
Hamburgh	127	2,585	126	2,565	1	20	11	250	11	250	..	..	138	2,835	137	2,815	1	20
Bremen	200	5,823	200	5,823	..	..	18	650	18	650	..	..	218	6,473	218	6,473	—	—
Netherlands	666	55,414	666	55,414	..	..	127	17,065	127	17,065	..	..	793	72,479	793	72,479	—	—
	77	12,994	77	12,994	..	..	14	2,217	14	2,217	..	..	91	15,211	91	15,211	—	—
Belgium	126	15,675	126	15,675	..	..	71	12,160	71	12,160	..	..	197	27,835	197	27,835	—	—
	18	4,844	18	4,844	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	4,844	18	4,844	—	—
Great Britain	2,396	250,923	2,386	250,468	10	455	1,283	217,232	1,277	215,961	6	1,271	3,679	468,155	3,663	466,429	16	1,726
	233	59,300	233	59,300	..	..	49	8,819	49	8,819	..	..	282	68,119	282	68,119	—	—
France	50	5,146	50	5,146	..	..	138	24,077	138	24,077	..	..	188	29,223	188	29,223	—	—
	3	962	3	962	..	..	1	179	1	179	..	..	4	1,141	4	1,141	—	—
Spain	4	487	4	487	..	..	5	708	5	708	..	..	9	1,195	9	1,195	—	—
Portugal	1	101	1	101	..	..	5	627	5	627	..	..	6	728	6	728	—	—
Sardinia	3	335	3	335	..	..	1	126	1	126	..	..	4	461	4	461	—	—
Tuscany and Church	1	127	1	127	..	..	2	248	2	248	..	..	3	375	3	375	—	—
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	495	2	495	..	..	2	495	2	495	—	—
North Coast of Africa and Egypt	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	331	2	331	..	..	2	331	2	331	—	—
Africa	3	515	3	515	..	..	3	596	3	596	..	..	6	1,111	6	1,111	—	—
South America, West Coast	2	435	2	435	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	435	2	435	—	—
West Indies	1	360	1	360	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	360	1	360	—	—
Australia and New Zealand	1	322	1	322	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	322	1	322	—	—
East Indies	2	388	2	388	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	388	2	388	—	—
Total	5,865	433,028	5,632	417,122	233	15,906	2,836	324,746	2,736	312,913	100	11,833	8,701	757,774	8,368	730,035	333	27,739
	474	94,207	439	91,474	35	2,733	160	21,556	157	21,327	3	229	634	115,763	596	112,801	38	2,955
Hanover	271	12,744	270	12,664	1	80	28	2,345	28	2,345	..	..	299	15,089	298	15,009	1	80
	3	519	3	519	..	..	1	179	1	179	..	..	4	698	4	698	—	—
Oldenburg	24	796	24	796	..	..	1	43	1	43	..	..	25	839	25	839	—	—
Total	6,160	446,568	5,926	430,582	234	15,986	2,865	327,134	2,765	315,301	100	11,833	9,025	773,702	8,691	745,883	334	27,819
	477	94,726	442	91,993	35	2,733	161	21,735	158	21,506	3	229	638	116,461	600	113,499	38	2,955
Prussia	300	35,940	29	2,209	271	33,731	2,813	132,027	1,843	56,870	970	75,117	3,113	167,967	1,872	59,079	1,241	108,888
	38	7,958	5	1,151	33	6,807	675	47,772	371	26,587	304	21,185	713	55,730	376	27,738	337	27,992
Sum total	6,460	482,508	5,955	432,791	505	49,717	5,678	459,161	4,608	372,171	1,070	86,990	12,138	941,669	10,563	804,962	1,575	136,707
	515	102,684	447	93,144	68	9,540	836	69,507	529	48,093	307	21,414	1,351	172,191	976	141,237	375	30,947

The small figures show the amount of steamers included in the total number.

General Summary of the Amount of Vessels that Arrived at, and Sailed from, Prussian Harbours in 1862, compared to those of 1861.

	Arrived.						Departed.					
			Laden.		With Ballast.				Laden.		With Ballast.	
	No. of Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.	No. of Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
Under foreign flags:												
In 1862	6,494	488,268	3,531	291,051	2,963	197,217	6,460	482,508	5,955	432,791	505	49,717
	..	..	50·46	43·73	59·67	58·12	..	..	56·38	53·77	32·06	36·37
In 1861	5,757	448,530	2,811	218,659	2,946	199,871	5,729	447,326	5,421	413,476	308	33,850
	..	..	43·55	46·01	59·88	53·73	..	..	52·82	46·96	31·49	34·48
1862 More ..	737	39,738	720	42,392	17	..	731	35,182	534	19,315	197	15,867
	..	..	6·91	..	..	4·39	..	..	3·56	6·81	0·57	1·89
1862 Less ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,654	—	—	—	—	—	—
	..	..	..	2·28	0·21	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under Prussian flag:												
In 1862	5,469	516,640	3,466	374,503	2,003	142,137	5,678	459,161	4,608	372,171	1,070	86,990
	..	..	49·54	56·27	40·33	41·88	..	..	43·62	46·23	67·94	63·63
In 1861	5,618	463,867	3,644	291,732	1,974	172,135	5,513	531,402	4,843	467,091	670	64,311
	..	..	56·45	53·99	40·12	46·27	..	..	47·18	53·04	68·51	65·52
1862 More ..	..	52,773	..	82,771	29	..	165	..	..	..	400	22,679
	..	..	..	2·28	0·21	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
1862 Less ..	149	..	178	..	..	29,998	..	72,241	235	94,920	—	—
	..	..	6·91	..	..	4·39	..	..	3·56	6·81	0·57	1·89
Total:												
In 1862	11,963	1,004,908	6,997	665,554	4,966	339,354	12,138	941,669	10,563	804,962	1,575	136,707
In 1861	11,375	912,397	6,455	540,391	4,920	372,006	11,242	978,728	10,264	880,567	978	98,161
1862 More ..	588	92,511	542	125,163	46	..	896	..	299	..	597	38,546
1862 Less ..	..	..	..	..	..	32,652	..	37,059	..	75,605	—	—

The small figures show the proportion per cent. of the foreign flag and Prussian flag to the total trade.

(No. 3.)—Survey of the Amount of Wool Sold, and the Prices Paid, at the Prussian Wool Markets, during 1863.

Place.	Were Sold.					Prices per centner.			
	Extra Fine Wool.	Fine Wool.	Middling sort of Wool.	Ordinary Wool.	Total.	Extra Fine Wool.	Fine Wool.	Middling Sort.	Ordinary Wool.
	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.
Breslau	3,000	18,000	32,000	8,000	61,000	102 to 120	88 to 100	75 to 86	42 to 73
Coblentz	..	67	754	..	821	..	61⅔	50	—
Königsberg	..	1,250	5,000	1,250	7,500	..	73 84	68 72	60 66
Landsberg	..	4,500	6,500	3,075	14,075	..	71 80	63 70	48 62
Magdeburg	..	..	5,222	22	544	..	..	47 52	36 39
Mühlhausen	..	200	800	400	1,400	..	60 65	52 59	46 52
Paderborn	320	379	739	697	2,135	73 75	70 72	50 55	40 48
Posen	..	6,922	13,681	982	21,585	..	80 90	65 75	50 55
Stettin	1,334	8,461	4,567	623	14,985	77 81½	67½ 76	56 67	42 55
Stralsund	..	..	8,194	..	8,194	..	..	62 70	—
Dusseldorf	..	98	212	465	775	..	60 70	50 56	36 46
Elbing	..	..	40	..	40	..	..	60 65	—
Bromberg	..	..	13	..	13	..	..	60	—
Berlin	1,500	20,000	70,000	40,000	131,500	80 90	70 80	60 70	45 60
	6,154	59,877	144,022	55,514	264,567	—	—	—	—

(No. 4.)—Yield of the Harvest in Prussia in 1862.

A.—In the Separate Provinces.

Provinces.	Grain.											Straw.					
	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Peas.	Buck-wheat.	Potatoes.	Rape.	Turnips.	Other species of Turnips and Cabbage.	Lupins.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Peas.	Buck-wheat.
Prussia	0·92	1·07	0·95	0·95	0·75	0·68	1·00	0·85	0·95	0 77	0·86	0·99	1·06	0·90	0·90	0·91	0·68
Posen	1·04	1·04	0·98	0·95	0·93	0·57	0 86	0·79	0·73	0·65	0·84	1·05	1·02	0·93	0·93	1 05	0·60
Pomerania	1·07	1·09	0 91	0·90	0·92	0·60	1·09	1·06	0 78	0·87	0·93	1·11	1·11	0·89	0·89	0·94	0·62
Brandenburg	1·05	1·03	1·00	0·97	0·92	0·61	0·88	1·06	0·77	0 78	0·76	1·02	0·97	0 93	0·93	0 95	0·67
Silesia	1·02	1·03	0·98	0·96	0·89	0·61	0·82	0·87	0·59	0·65	0·76	1·03	0·99	0·94	0·90	0·92	0·49
Saxony	1 08	1·07	1·02	1·07	0·95	0·62	1·04	0·97	0·93	0·89	0 87	1·05	1·12	0·99	1·04	0·98	0·64
Westphalia	1·07	1·05	0·80	0·83	0·81	0 61	0·96	1·00	0·75	0 71	0 84	1·00	1·03	0·77	0·77	0·83	0·61
Rhenish Provinces	0 95	1·00	0·89	0·84	0·74	0·63	0·97	0·86	0·73	0·66	0·84	0·93	1·02	0·88	0·79	0·76	0·64
Hohenzollern	0·88	0·93	0·92	0·89	0·88	..	1·01	0·86	1·00	0·93	...	0·93	0·96	0 90	1·01	0·84	—
Average	1·01	1·03	0 94	0·93	0·86	0 62	0·96	0·92	0·80	0 77	0 84	1·01	1·03	0·90	0·91	0 91	0·62

B.—Average of the yields of the Harvest during the last Ten Years.

	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Rape-seed.	Turnips.	Lupins.
1854	0·99	0·98	0·99	1·04	0·92	0·56	—	—	—
1855	0·61	0·66	0·95	0·98	0·67	0·61	—	—	—
1856	0·94	1·00	1·00	1·04	1·05	0·82	—	—	—
1857	1·02	1·01	0·73	0·61	0·44	0·95	—	—	—
1858	0·73	0·83	0·65	0·62	0·37	0·90	—	—	—
1859	0·89	0·77	0·70	0·83	0·72	0·81	—	—	—
1860	0·97	0·99	0·92	1·05	0·89	0·58	0·93	0·95	—
1861	0·95	0·80	0·93	0·99	0·86	0·66	0·74	0·87	0·78
1862	0·89	0·88	0·98	1·09	0·99	0·83	0·78	0·84	1·04
1863	1·01	1·03	0·94	0·93	0·86	0·96	0·92	0·80	0·84
Average of ten years ..	0·90	0·90	0·88	0·92	0·78	0·77	—	—	—

(No. 5.)—*Criminal Statistics for* 1862.

In 1862 there were 96,918 trials for crimes and offences in Courts of the First Instance, of which 81 were for offences against Majesty; 3,290 for opposition to officials; 12,800 for begging and refusing to work; 490 for perjury; 109 for offences against religion; 2,100 for offences and crimes against morality; 350 for violation of honour; 474 for crimes against life (of which 42 were for murder); 6,680 for injuries to the body; 38,500 for robbery; 5,890 for stealing wood; 1,360 for embezzlement; 150 for thieving and extortion; 2,050 for fraud; 1,360 for forging deeds; 137 for bankruptcy; 2,980 for criminal appropriation; 2,190 for damage done to foreign property; 250 for incendiaries; 373 for crimes and offences in office; 661 for crimes and offences against Tax and Port Laws. There was a majority of 40 per cent. of thefts.

The total amount of accused of crimes and offences was 117,900; viz., 12,100 for crimes, and 105,800 for offences. Of the accused there are 33,000 males, and 34,900 females, 5,100 below 16 years; 22,500 were old offenders; 1,500 were Jews; 10,500 were convicted of crimes, 89,700 were convicted of offences, 16,200 were acquitted.

(No. 6.)—*Navigation of the Rhine during* 1862.

Notwithstanding the continuance of the most unfavourable circumstances, the navigation and the traffic of the Rhine was in 1862 more than usually active. In the whole distance from Neuburg to the Dutch ports a very considerable increase in the traffic took place in comparison to 1861. The total traffic amounted at some single stations, such as Lobith and Coblence, to 25,000,000 centners, and in the latter place it was greater by 3,000,000 centners than it had been the previous year.

The imports and exports in the German Rhenish ports on both banks amounted to more than 32,000,000 centners. The Rhenish Shipping Dues, which in 1861 experienced a slight reduction, increased in 1862 as compared to 1861 to the amount of more than 40,000 francs.

The increase in the transport of coal is a proof of the importance of the Rhine as a highway for trade.

The weight of the goods transported on the Rhine in 1862, up and down, with and without steam power, amounted :—

In Neuburg to	244,503 centners,	showing an increase of	60,859 centners	above 1861.
In Mannheim	4,412,267	„	„	278,237	„
In Mayence	17,745,286	„	„	1,056,571	„
In Coblence	25,535,192	„	„	2,895,009	„
In Emmerich	24,975,202	„	„	2,200,732	„
In Lobith	25,276,500	„	„	2,024,231	„

The following is a comparative survey of some of the principal articles sent up and down the Rhine.

Up the Stream.

	Cotton.		Coffee.		Raw Iron.		Tobacco, raw and manufactured.	
	Lobith.	Mayence.	Emmerich.	Mayence.	Lobith.	Mayence.	Lobith.	Mayence.
	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.
1853	246,140	239,296	551,002	350,045	79,933	38,932	630,418	268,041
1854	276,437	250,507	588,764	391,945	84,210	32,936	750,608	292,669
1855	262,670	155,460	637,293	231,555	95,644	58,107	602,289	209,139
1856	294,313	211,290	622,849	388,821	149,317	69,936	959,777	353,172
1857	276,553	207,487	529,784	312,134	115,312	47,353	1,365,224	445,172
1858	281,902	137,733	611,200	356,254	92,069	23,439	1,945,721	660,123
1859	229,585	152,181	54,098	253,635	105,734	43,930	629,624	292,315
1860	473,231	263,268	559,748	181,817	102,281	47,849	735,703	229,910
1861	486,060	353,447	630,571	205,335	99,833	54,985	906,813	278,356
1862	284,812	199,487	593,674	207,444	105,762	56,889	1,281,859	359,686

Down the Stream.

	Wine, &c.		Beer.			Wine, &c.		Beer.	
	Mayence.	Emmerich.	Mayence.	Emmerich.		Mayence.	Emmerich.	Mayence.	Emmerich.
	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.		Centners.	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.
1853	26,289	7,965	110,195	83,665	1858	32,909	24,121	162,313	117,760
1854	23,818	12,778	142,054	125,467	1859	36,819	25,963	211,525	185,152
1855	24,723	17,672	98,326	115.880	1860	39,347	30,580	228,223	234,915
1856	33,834	21,704	141,564	96,569	1861	52,136	33,993	147,976	154,140
1857	32,236	18,724	133,331	111,531	1862	40,261	29,355	148.453	167,895

Had there not been a considerable reduction of the dues on the Rhine in 1862, the traffic would not have been able to have existed by the side of the railway competition; companies which formerly were able to do a profitable business have now to contend with serious difficulties from the lowness of the freights.

(No. 7.)—Emigration from Prussia in 1862.

	Number, Sex, and Age.							Destination.											Expedited by Agents.
		Heads of Family and grown-up Persons.		Members of Families.															
				Under 14 Years.		Over 14 Years.													
	Persons.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Germany.	Austria.	Switzerland, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy.	Belgium and Netherlands.	Great Britain.	Denmark, Sweden, and Norway.	Russia and Poland.	Greece and East.	North America.	South and Central America.	Australia.	Miscellaneous and Unknown destinations.	
1. Prussia—																			
Königsberg ...	106	80	2	6	6	3	9	38	2	...	3	10	1	24	...	9	14	...	5	5
Gumbinnen	48	15	9	7	8	1	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	14	...	...	...	14
Dantzic	519	139	10	90	97	54	129	14	...	...	1	4	...	265	...	230	2	3	...	208
Marienwerder ...	283	127	23	34	32	32	35	16	...	1	...	...	4	98	...	93	1	...	70	79
	956	361	44	137	143	90	181	71	2	1	4	14	5	418	...	346	17	3	75	306
2. Posen—																				
Posen	401	165	62	31	35	62	46	23	4	1	1	14	...	112	...	216	3	28	...	87
Bromberg	313	78	41	43	49	54	48	...	...	...	...	2	1	59	...	248	...	2	1	20
	714	243	103	74	84	116	94	22	4	1	1	16	1	171	...	464	3	30	1	107
3. Brandenburg—																				
Berlin Town ...	142	76	23	12	20	9	3	93	10	4	4	5	10	2	1	2	2	5	4	37
Potsdam	1,350	357	44	274	265	83	327	109	...	4	3	2	...	595	...	584	1	39	13	...
Frankfort	813	260	158	146	159	42	48	83	2	7	2	1	1	4	...	567	56	64	26	479
	2,305	693	224	432	444	134	378	285	12	15	9	8	11	601	1	1,153	59	108	43	516
4. Pomerania—																				
Stettin	1,952	517	224	385	358	132	336	60	...	...	...	1	...	142	...	1,398	285	93	43	1,387
Köslin	666	173	129	119	117	70	58	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	605	39	...	7	1
Stralsund	662	101	95	127	123	115	101	53	...	...	1	2	1	6	...	541	58	...	1	1
	3,280	791	448	631	598	317	495	125	1	...	1	3	1	148	1	2,544	382	23	51	1,389
5. Silesia—																				
Breslau	312	127	31	52	50	10	42	57	52	1	3	...	...	38	1	141	...	18	1	97
Oppeln	269	100	41	41	52	20	15	25	61	...	1	1	...	136	1	33	10	...	1	6
Liegnitz	382	186	50	46	43	23	34	266	10	...	...	...	1	18	3	44	13	22	5	23
	963	413	122	139	145	53	91	348	123	1	4	1	1	192	5	218	23	40	7	126
6. Saxony—																				
Magdeburg	595	244	21	79	90	52	109	151	5	...	5	5	1	3	1	58	27	8	331	3
Merseburg	1,154	464	19	185	207	25	254	936	7	...	3	2	...	7	3	192	...	...	4	23
Erfurt	453	173	37	83	62	25	73	262	2	3	...	3	...	11	1	163	...	1	7	67
	2,202	881	77	347	359	102	436	1,349	14	3	8	10	1	21	5	413	27	9	342	93
7. Westphalia—																				
Münster	636	145	70	119	101	103	98	33	3	6	34	...	...	...	2	171	385	1	1	81
Minden	561	223	65	66	55	75	77	150	...	...	8	5	...	...	3	392	1	1	1	293
Arnsberg	142	69	22	11	6	19	15	26	7	1	16	3	1	1	...	65	11	11	...	14
	1,339	437	157	196	162	197	190	209	10	7	58	8	1	1	5	628	397	13	2	388
8. Rhenish Provinces—																				
Cologne	138	56	6	15	18	23	20	29	3	4	22	5	...	1	...	68	6	...	...	18
Dusseldorf	388	171	36	56	50	31	44	53	3	19	144	7	...	3	...	87	51	19	2	102
Coblentz	596	213	87	94	81	62	59	88	12	8	16	23	1	...	...	200	209	29	10	448
Treves	1,063	327	92	181	192	95	176	123	2	112	12	5	...	...	...	498	289	...	22	399
Aix-la-Chapelle ...	313	123	27	51	38	37	37	22	9	13	211	5	...	...	...	52	...	1	...	38
	2,498	890	248	397	379	248	336	315	29	156	405	45	1	4	...	905	555	49	34	1,005
Hohenzollern ...	97	34	8	15	7	30	3	72	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	2
Total from Prussian Kingdom	14,354	4,743	1,431	2,368	2,321	1,287	2,204	2,796	199	195	490	105	22	1,556	17	6,681	1,463	275	555	3,932

(No. 8.)—*Produce of Mines, Pits, Foundries, and Salines, in Prussia in* 1860.

According to the following Tables, showing the produce of the mines, foundries, and salines, it appear there were in 1860 in the Zollverein 5,491 pits which produced 376,085,478 Zollverein centners as the place of origin, in value 41,604,251 thalers; 161,963 workmen were employed. In 1859 the number of foundries was 23,387,345, producing in value to the amount of 84,164,182 thalers, with 72,308 workmen. There were 154 salines, which produced 6,580,593 centners, to the value of 6,070,314 thalers, employing 5,916 workmen. The total number of works was 7,225, of workmen 240,187. In Prussia there were 2,640 pits, producing 291,115,148 centners, value 30,804,275 thalers, employing 108,199 workmen; 1,066 foundries, producing 18,757,438 centners, in value 64,016,068 thalers, and employing 55,673 workmen; 21 salines produced 2,612,936 centners, in value 1,378,090 thalers, and employing 1,595 workmen, making a total of 3,727 works, employing 165,467 workmen.

Produce of the Mines, Foundries, and Salines, in the Zollverein, in 1862.

I.—MINES.

States of the Verein.	A. Coal.				B. Brown Coal.				C. Iron Ore.				D. Gold and Silver Ore.				E. Quicksilver.				F. Lead Ore.			
	No. of Works.	Quantity Produced, in Zollverein centners.	Value of Produce at Place of Origin, in Thalers.	No. of Workmen.	No. of Works.	Quantity Produced, in Zollverein centners	Value of Produce at Place of Origin, in Thalers.	No. of Workmen.	No. of Works.	Quantity Produced, in Zollverein centners.	Value of Produce at Place of Origin, in Thalers.	No. of Workmen.	No. of Works.	Quantity Produced, in Zollverein centners.	Value of Produce at Place of Origin, in Thalers.	No. of Workmen.	No. of Works.	Quantity Produced in Zollverein centners.	Value of Produce at Place of Origin, in Thalers.	No. of Workmen.	No. of Works.	Quantity Produced, in Zollverein centners.	Value of Produce at Place of Origin, in Thalers.	No. of Workmen.
1. Prussia	465	202,477,779	21,298,332	64,682	438	63,065,883	2,971,858	9,938	1,420	15,720,278	1,598,191	11,234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	894,949	2,333,154	8,889
a. Anhalt-Dessau	...	...	...	...	8	3,863,611	178,871	445	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
b. Anhalt-Bernburg	...	...	...	...	6	1,850,778	86,835	182	...	5,862	837	...	3	19,230	46,393	292	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
c. Lippe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
d. Waldeck	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	21,600	1,800	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
e. Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	...	...	...	...	2	219,291	13,401	42	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,196,000	176,260	361	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	600	1,280	14
2. Bavaria	76	3,515,273	517,611	1,689	128	1,666,363	133,930	1,190	351	1,287,012	142,544	1,670	19	0·5493 pfd.	227	15	6	72	5,063	35	9	13,377	4,586	156
3. Saxony	86	32,010,025	3,351,250	12,151	160	6,772,696	384,065	3,128	214	778,765	100,384	733	221	514,130	1,090,759	10,243	...	...	...	...	...	10	383,503	...
4. Hanover	36	6,433,418	784,088	3,258	3	121,314	7,787	44	92	1,189,259	70,971	571	5	161,134	42,677	390	...	...	...	...	16	1,784,550	747,212	1,812
Brunswick	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	76,976	6,491	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	158,624	82,464	128
5. Wurtemberg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	660,397	97,974	513	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Baden	3	212,395	42,357	180	...	...	...	...	106	300,783	72,064	479	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,994	9,695	200
7. Electoral Hesse	1	1,928,592	343,225	1,032	27	2,523,251	173,498	1,503	21	283,046	40,508	271	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
8. Ducal Hesse	...	...	...	...	8	633,247	70,703	313	36	534,504	43,889	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,477	6,767	40
9. Thuringia	9	379,028	42,331	211	98	3,521,869	161,364	980	76	148,406	18,198	215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
10. Brunswick	...	...	...	...	3	2,444,780	130,388	290	6	194,949	21,629	183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	50	100	20
11. Oldenburg	1	50	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	44,998	1,269	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	770	2,600	39
12. Nassau	...	...	...	...	31	970,264	95,390	850	459	2,572,802	215,786	2,470	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	110,089	195,704	2,342
13. Frankfort A/M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	677	246,956,560	26,379,199	83,154	912	87,653,287	4,408,090	18,935	2,843	28,015,637	2,608,795	18,481	248	694,494	1,180,056	10,940	6	72	5,063	35	211	2,968,490	3,747,065	13,640
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5493 pfd.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

States of the Verein.	G. Copper Ore.				H. Zinc Ore.				I. Tin.				K. Cobalt.				L. Arsenic.				M. Antimony.			
	No. of Works.	Quantity Produced, in Zollverein centners.	Value of Produce at Place of Origin, in Thalers.	No. of Workmen.	No. of Works.	Quantity Produced, in Zollverein centners.	Value of Produce at Place of Origin, in Thalers.	No. of Workmen.	No. of Works.	Quantity Produced, in Zollverein centners.	Value of Produce at Place of Origin, in Thalers.	No. of Workmen.	No. of Works.	Quantity Produced, in Zollverein centners.	Value of Produce at Place of Origin, in Thalers.	No. of Workmen.	No. of Works.	Quantity Produced, in Zollverein centners.	Value of Produce at Place of Origin, in Thalers.	No. of Workmen	No. of Works.	Quantity Produced, in Zollverein centners.	Value of Produce at Place of Origin, in Thalers.	No. of Workmen.
1. Prussia	59	1,666,408	899,720	4,300	50	6,071,916	1,559,823	8,160	...	—	—	...	...	6	23	—	3	43,580	10,201	79	2	240·5	1,175	13
a. Anhalt-Dessau	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
b. Anhalt-Bernburg	...	173	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
c. Lippe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
d. Waldeck	1	...	...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
e. Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Luxembourg	1	400	400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Bavaria	8	617	623	18	...	890	763	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	276	1,963	10
3. Saxony	...	...	4,967	...	...	1,978	430	...	63	5,425	114,146	829	...	4,357	80,229	...	...	31,803	13,308	...	—	—	—	—
4. Hanover	3	32,933	16,802	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brunswick	...	55,201	88,988	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Wurtemberg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Baden	—	...	...	—	2	69,143	27,657	123	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Electoral Hesse	1	63,518	22,263	195	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	2	613	23,362	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Ducal Hesse	4	33,627	8,450	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Thuringia	7	112	286	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	260	1,885	30
10. Brunswick	1	80	439	10	...	50	70	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Oldenburg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Nassau	19	5,879	22,254	200	...	59,291	30,272	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Frankfort A/M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	104	1,858,948	1,064,485	4,988	52	6,203,268	1,619,015	8,283	63	5,425	114,146	829	2	4,976	103,614	130	3	75,383	23,504	79	4	776·5	4,123	43

I.—MINES—*continued.*

States of the Verein.	n. Manganese.				o. Alum.				p. Vitriol.				q. Graphite.				s. Asphalt.				t. Fluorspar.				Total.			
	No. of Works.	Quantity Produced, in Zollverein centners.	Value of Produce at Place of Origin, in Thalers.	No. of Workmen.	No. of Works.	Quantity Produced, in Zollverein centners.	Value of Produce at Place of Origin, in Thalers.	No. of Workmen.	No. of Works.	Quantity Produced, in Zollverein centners.	Value of Produce at Place of Origin, in Thalers.	No. of Workmen.	No. of Works.	Quantity Produced, in Zollverein centners.	Value of Produce at Place of Origin, in Thalers.	No. of Workmen.	No. of Works.	Quantity Produced, in Zollverein centners.	Value of Produce at Place of Origin, in Thalers.	No. of Workmen.	No. of Works.	Quantity Produced, in Zollverein centners.	Value of Produce at Place of Origin, in Thalers.	No. of Workmen.	No. of Works.	Quantity Produced, in Zollverein centners.	Value of Produce at Place of Origin, in Thalers.	No. of Workmen.
1. Prussia	19	40,311	35,675	226	3	629,340	17,554	105	15	458,982	68,653	523	1	190	93	2	...	...	...	...	7	45,286	9,813	48	2,640	291,115,148·5	30,804,275	108,109
a. Anhalt-Dessau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3,863,611	178,871	445
b. Anhalt-Bernburg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,071	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6,184	824	6	11	1,883,298	135,029	480
c. Lippe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
d. Waldeck	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	21,600	1,800	20
e. Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	219,291	13,401	42
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4,197,000	177,940	375
2. Bavaria	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	48,391	4,911	61	53	10,819	10,286	35	...	...	...	...	1	35	35	2	660	6,543,179·93	821,642	4,281
3. Saxony	...	5,573	4,790	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,165	2,157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,154	3,457	...	744	40,146,081	5,513,440	27,084
4. Hanover	2	7,430	9,230	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	32,000	15,600	56	...	...	...	...	158	9,762,038	1,694,367	6,247
Brunswick	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,782	2,811	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	300,583	180,004	216
5. Wurtemberg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,400	457	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3,000	686	10	24	665,797	99,117	526
6. Baden	3	1,362	1,296	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	550	73	2	116	587,227	153,143	940
7. Electoral Hesse	12	2,128	1,042	9	...	...	...	...	1	9,181	882	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,360	236	4	66	4,812,689	604,956	3,163
8. Ducal Hesse	2	29,982	9,495	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3,200	1,874	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	1,242,037	141,178	874
9. Thuringia	148	43,486	46,482	469	...	...	...	...	1	800	152	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1,113	163	5	344	4,094,984	270,861	1,924
10. Brunswick	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2,639,909	152,626	503
11. Oldenburg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	45,818	3,874	88
12. Nassau	75	226,588	98,087	687	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	274	235	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	605	3,945,187	657,728	6,556
13. Frankfort A/M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	263	356,830	206,097	1,518	3	629,340	17,554	105	25	537,772	80,070	612	57	19,483	12,488	58	1	32,000	15,600	56	17	72,683	15,287	77	5,491	376,085,478·4	41,604,251	161,963

II.—FOUNDRIES.

States of the Verein.	Iron.				Raw Bar Iron.				Cast Goods from Ore.				Cast Goods from Raw Iron.				Bar and Wrought Iron.				Sheet Iron.				Iron Wire.			
	No. of Works.	Quantity Produced, in Zollverein centners.	Value of Produce at Place of Origin, in Thalers.	No. of Workmen.	No. of Works.	Quantity Produced, in Zollverein centners.	Value of Produce at Place of Origin, in Thalers.	No. of Workmen.	No. of Works.	Quantity Produced, in Zollverein centners.	Value of Produce at Place of Origin, in Thalers.	No. of Workmen.	No. of Works.	Quantity Produced, in Zollverein centners.	Value of Produce at Place of Origin, in Thalers.	No. of Workmen.	No. of Works.	Quantity Produced in Zollverein centners.	Value of Produce at Place of Origin, in Thalers.	No. of Workmen.	No. of Works.	Quantity Produced, in Zollverein centners.	Value of Produce at Place of Origin, in Thalers.	No. of Workmen.	No. of Works.	Quantity Produced, in Zollverein centners.	Value of Produce, at Place of Origin, in Thalers.	No. of Workmen.
1. Prussia	164	7,336,964	10,219,712	7,899	3	87,182	187,225	94	17	570,055	1,600,419	3,825	168	1,583,507	5,578,639	7,704	312	5,313,642	19,220,560	17,129	19	804,990	4,579,284	2,825	56	439,779	2,353,181	2,463
a. Anhalt-Dessau	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
b. Anhalt-Bernburg	1	...	...	...	1	252	1,641	...	...	...	...	...	2	11,127	47,117	66	3	6,300	29,100	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
c. Lippe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
d. Waldeck	1	8,000	...	20	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5,920	25,720	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
e. Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Luxembourg	7	302,400	483,840	407	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,500	7,666	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Bavaria	84	566,956	984,865	1,886	1	...	...	...	...	79,229	292,035	130	10	69,171	295,506	341	25	614,595	3,102,409	1,573	1	27,433	168,069	33	6	10,880	69,486	38
3. Saxony	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110,522	475,239	760	...	188,233	709,561	598	...	6,158	46,227	67	—	—	—	—
4. Hanover	11	411,912	599,512	593	—	...	...	...	8	57,574	206,959	390	17	103,583	407,005	856	32	49,727	224,455	245	—	—	—	—	1	887	8,883	11
Brunswick	...	—	—	...	1	19,128	35,925	23	...	9	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Wurtemberg	5	135,115	280,931	120	1	4,100	13,799	4	5	75,799	321,955	312	5	36,334	167,636	163	13	131,679	843,849	438	1	192	1,492	...	—	—	—	—
6. Baden	5	86,181	214,207	68	...	...	...	...	6	42,188	158,658	147	6	18,788	77,359	100	22	109,791	604,280	395	2	7,016	45,599	28	1	3,000	26,000	15
7. Electoral Hesse	10	70,728	123,341	232	...	33,181	62,363	...	...	19,411	85,881	179	...	292	1,277	...	25	39,141	199,602	208	...	...	...	...	7	742	4,955	13
8. Ducal Hesse	8	149,465	232,824	113	...	...	...	...	...	39,160	109,369	162	4	21,502	142,946	425	12	43,084	204,476	127	...	4,000	24,000	30	—	—	—	—
9. Thuringia	9	48,992	91,576	86	1	344	689	22	3	16,659	66,993	239	2	13,622	53,057	71	18	40,960	192,132	217	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Brunswick	6	58,860	104,314	85	...	...	...	...	...	36,254	145,903	280	...	13,456	54,353	98	...	20,508	100,497	113	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Oldenburg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8,810	24,668	87	4	85,288	153,113	525	...	88,483	329,860	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Nassau	18	353,891	569,832	829	...	...	...	...	...	62,925	209,518	...	...	12,513	49,456	...	17	47,330	199,645	113	2	15,599	83,030	37	—	—	—	—
13. Frankfort A/M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	329	9,429,471	13,904,894	12,338	8	144,187	301,642	143	43	1,008,076	3,222,379	5,751	218	1,979,705	7,502,703	11,109	488	6,702,223	25,993,812	21,208	25	865,688	4,947,701	3,022	71	455,288	2,462,505	2,540

II.—FOUNDRIES—*continued.*

States of the Verein.	Steel.				Gold.				Silver.				Quicksilver.				Lead.				Litharge.				Rolled Lead, Sheets.			
	No. of Works.	Quantity Produced, in Zollverein centners.	Value of Produce at Place of Origin, in Thalers	No. of Workmen.	No. of Works.	Quantity Produced, in Zollverein centners.	Value of Produce at Place of Origin, in Thalers.	No. of Workmen.	No. of Works.	Quantity Produced, in Zollverein centners.	Value of Produce at Place of Origin, in Thalers.	No. of Workmen.	No. of Works.	Quantity Produced, in Zollverein centners.	Value of Produce at Place of Origin, in Thalers.	No. of Workmen.	No. of Works.	Quantity Produced, in Zollverein centners.	Value of Produce at Place of Origin, in Thalers.	No. of Workmen	No. of Works.	Quantity Produced, in Zollverein centners.	Value of Produce at Place of Origin, in Thalers.	No. of Workmen.	No. of Works.	Quantity Produced, in Zollverein centners.	Value of Produce at Place of Origin, in Thalers.	No. of Workmen.
1. Prussia	150	488,256	3,884,382	3,807	1	17·084	7,552	6	8	35,159	1,043,378	822					12	312,098	1,967,688	661		26,643	157,609		2	3,549	25,150	44
a. Anhalt-Dessau	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						296	2,965			5,061	32,345	20				
b. Anhalt-Bernburg	1	66	1,346	3					1	806	23,948	20																
c. Lippe																												
d. Waldeck																												
e. Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt																												
Luxembourg																		540	3,123									
2. Bavaria	3	620	24,708	8	1	1·014	492	8		56·003	1,673							76,403	454,992			8,806	52,258		1	2,994	21,074	5
3. Saxony	—	1,500	15,089	6		59·184	26,145		2	57,999·424	1,720,603	937						87,141	551,021			5,955	38,469					
4. Hanover	1	804	12,111	20					4	22,035·005	657,392	468						7,208	46,586			3,115	21,182	155	1	1,984	14,880	4
Brunswick	—	—	—	—	1	8·757	3,888			1,815·570	53,861	2																
5. Wurtemberg	3	8,729	64,232	22	—	—	—														1	1,270	9,499	8				
6. Baden									1	473·003	14,065	2																
7. Electoral Hesse	7	4,814	27,997	23																								
8. Ducal Hesse	—	—	—	—																								
9. Thuringia	1	1,331	7,350	7																								
10. Brunswick	—	—	—	—																								
11. Oldenburg	—	—	—	—																								
12. Nassau	1	121	1,209	19					3	5,759	169,989	178						34,106	209,481			13,512	77,598					
13. Frankfort A/M	—	—	—	—					—	—	—	—						—	—			—	—					
Total	167	506,241	4,038,434	3,915	3	86·039	38,077	14	19	124,103·005	3,684,909	2,429					15	517,792	3,235,856	661	1	64,362	388,960	183	4	8,527	61,104	53

States of the Verein.	Refined Copper.				Wrought Copper.				Copper.				Zinc, Sheets and Bars.				Zinc.				Tin.				Smalt Works.				Nickel.			
	No. of Works.	Quantity Produced, in Zollverein centners.	Value of Produce at Place of Origin, in Thalers.	No. of Workmen.	No. of Works.	Quantity Produced, in Zollverein centners.	Value of Produce at Place of Origin, in Thalers.	No. of Workmen.	No. of Works.	Quantity Produced, in Zollverein centners.	Value of Produce at Place of Origin, in Thalers.	No. of Workmen.	No. of Works.	Quantity Produced, in Zollverein centners.	Value of Produce at Place of Origin, in Thalers.	No. of Workmen.	No. of Works.	Quantity Produced, in Zollverein centners.	Value of Produce at Place of Origin, in Thalers.	No. of Workmen.	No. of Works.	Quantity Produced, in Zollverein centners.	Value of Produce at Place of Origin, in Thalers.	No. of Workmen.	No. of Works.	Quantity Produced, in Zollverein centners.	Value of Produce at Place of Origin, in Thalers.	No. of Workmen.	No. of Works.	Quantity Produced, in Zollverein centners.	Value of Produce at Place of Origin, in Thalers.	No. of Workmen.
1. Prussia	10	29,288	1,332,424	285	22	30,068	1,217,223	172	33	33,880	1,202,039	607	48	1,106,930	6,424,363	6,045	12	278,096	2,167,392	476					1	195	3,100	4	5	6,330	441,338	212
a. Anhalt-Dessau	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
b. Anhalt-Bernburg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
c. Lippe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
d. Waldeck	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
e. Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Bavaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	108	629		—	—	—	—	9	3,118	136,395		2	8,593	249,133	152	—	965	66,960	
3. Saxony	—	1,619	53,765	—	1	5,119	220,963	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1,130	13,800	18	—	—	—	—
4. Hanover	—	1,375	44,215	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	153	918	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brunswick	1	3,268	107,844	60	1	768	34,560	12	1	525	23,625	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Wurtemberg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Baden	1	1,706	59,685	32	1	2,034	81,870	16	1	715	28,700	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3,980	40,172	60	—	65	3,975	—
7. Electoral Hesse	2	407	12,800	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Ducal Hesse	—	—	—	—	1	120	4,800	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Thuringia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Brunswick	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Oldenburg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Nassau	1	814	26,514	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	647	16,286	—
13. Frankfort A/M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	16	48,477	1,637,247	422	26	38,109	1,559,416	252	35	35,120	1,254,364	650	49	1,107,191	6,425,910	6,045	12	278,096	2,167,392	476	9	3,118	136,395	—	6	13,898	306,205	234	5	8,007	528,559	212

II.—FOUNDRIES—*continued.*

States of the Verein.	Arsenic.				Antimony.				Alum.				Copper Vitriol.				Iron Vitriol.				Mixed Vitriol.				Sulphur.				Total.			
	No. of Works.	Quantity Produced, in Zollverein centners.	Value of Produce at Place of Origin, in Thalers	No. of Workmen.	No. of Works.	Quantity Produced, in Zollverein centners.	Value of Produce at Place of Origin, in Thalers.	No. of Workmen.	No. of Works.	Quantity Produced, in Zollverein centners.	Value of Produce at Place of Origin, in Thalers.	No. of Workmen.	No. of Works.	Quantity Produced, in Zollverein centners.	Value of Produce at Place of Origin, in Thalers.	No. of Workmen.	No. of Works.	Quantity Produced, in Zollverein centners.	Value of Produce at Place of Origin, in Thalers.	No. of Workmen.	No. of Works.	Quantity Produced, in Zollverein centners.	Value of Produce at Place of Origin, in Thalers.	No. of Workmen.	No. of Works.	Quantity Produced, in Zollverein centners.	Value of Produce at Place of Origin, in Thalers.	No. of Workmen.	No. of Works.	Quantity Produced, in Zollverein centners.	Value of Produce at Place of Origin, in Thalers.	No. of Workmen.
1. Prussia	3	5,619	24,192	...	2	125	2,054	4	10	67,514	228,404	285	3	8,912	54,016	197	5	57,145	69,039	107	...	1,675	6,991	...	—	4,645	18,714	...	1,066	18,437,438·7	64,016,948	55,673
a. Anhalt-Dessau	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
b. Anhalt-Bernburg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	221	1,180	3	...	...	...	...	10	20,331	139,642	127
c. Lippe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
d. Waldeck	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13,920	25,720	47
e. Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	301,900	491,566	417
2. Bavaria	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	67	238	19	...	...	...	...	1	7,510	16,386	...	...	1,671	6,751	...	...	...	...	...	136	1,378,572·6	4,965,631	4,038
3. Saxony	...	...	...	1,244	3,484	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,308	14,680	...	1	337	498	13	...	260	1,645	...	...	...	...	...	17	417,907·6	4,268,340	2,588
4. Hanover	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	720,308·4	2,763,822	2,601
Brunswick	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	143	477	1	1	3,946	45,379	6	1	3,578	4,771	4	1	4,591	15,997	5	1	606	2,514	2	14	49,100·2	412,368	341
5. Wurtemberg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	120	400	...	...	...	...	...	1	700	857	2	1	100	572	...	...	...	...	...	36	392,868	1,695,723	1,061
6. Baden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	268,238·7	1,149,067	763
7. Electoral Hesse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	177,112	591,293	779
8. Ducal Hesse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	257,618	726,415	672
9. Thuringia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	122,595	397,721	647
10. Brunswick	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	500	2,857	3	...	...	...	...	6	129,078	405,067	576
11. Oldenburg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	132,581	507,641	612
12. Nassau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	511,815·6	1,612,558	1,266
13. Frankfort a/M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	6,863	27,676	—	3	125	2,054	4	15	67,844	229,519	305	4	14,166	114,075	203	10	69,270	91,501	126	4	8,958	35,903	11	1	5,311	21,358	2	1,389	23,087,354·8	84,144,182	72,508

III.—SALINES.

States of the Verein.	Rock Salt.				Rock Salt (White).				Black and Yellow Salt.				Purge Gyps.				Total.				Grand Total.	
	No. of Works.	Quantity Produced, in Zollverein centners.	Value of Produce at Place of Origin, in Thalers.	No. of Workmen.	No. of Works.	Quantity Produced, in Zollverein centners.	Value of Produce at Place of Origin, in Thalers.	No. of Workmen.	No. of Works.	Quantity Produced, in Zollverein centners.	Value of Produce at Place of Origin, in Thalers.	No. of Workmen.	No. of Works.	Quantity Produced, in Zollverein centners.	Value of Produce at Place of Origin, in Thalers.	No. of Workmen.	No. of Works.	Quantity Produced, in Zollverein centners	Value of Produce at Place of Origin, in Thalers.	No. of Workmen.	No. of Works.	No. of Workmen.
1. Prussia	3	682,471	112,311	279	18	1,928,450	1,264,735	1,316	...	2,015	1,044	...	...	...	...	...	21	2,612,936	1,378,090	1,595	3,737	165,467
a. Anhalt-Dessau	...	...	...	...	1	15,508	12,519	14	...	1,802	1,031	...	...	900	37	...	1	18,510	13,587	14	9	459
b. Anhalt-Bernburg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	607
c. Lippe	...	...	...	...	1	22,295	17,836	26	...	...	...	...	...	2,873	576	...	1	25,168	18,412	26	1	26
d. Waldeck	...	...	...	...	1	2,500	2,125	8	1	80	53	...	4	3,300	867	17	6	5,880	4,045	25	27	92
e. Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	...	...	...	...	3	26,846	18,776	18	...	7,197	480	...	...	...	...	...	3	34,043	19,536	18	5	60
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	792
2. Bavaria	1	38,006	17,234	189	7	915,474	2,428,974	2,340	...	39,676	35,770	...	...	26,542	5,956	...	8	1,019,698	2,487,934	2,529	801	10,848
3. Saxony	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	761	29,672
4. Hanover	...	...	...	...	17	704,558	333,644	392	...	15,273	5,483	...	...	2,910	429	...	17	722,741	339,556	392	251	9,940
Brunswick	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	517
5. Wurtemberg	2	302,869	231,062	135	6	339,060	527,533	202	...	9,247	13,419	2	56	305,499	31,578	125	64	956,675	803,592	464	124	5,051
6. Baden	...	...	...	...	2	361,549	344,332	153	...	19,328	15,108	...	...	3,021	165	...	2	383,898	359,605	153	162	1,856
7. Electoral Hesse	...	...	...	...	3	198,803	299,237	334	...	9,078	5,442	...	...	984	164	...	3	208,865	304,843	334	102	4,436
8. Ducal Hesse	...	...	...	...	3	245,715	97,423	156	...	8,405	2,517	...	...	...	...	...	3	254,120	99,940	156	83	1,002
9. Thuringia	...	...	...	...	9	165,803	158,156	138	...	26,729	18,947	9	15	23,810	2,476	17	24	216,341	179,579	164	306	2,755
10. Brunswick	...	...	...	...	1	114,717	57,358	46	...	7,002	1,167	...	...	...	...	...	1	121,719	58,525	46	18	1,196
11. Oldenburg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	700
12. Nassau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	647	7,782
13. Frankfort a/M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	6	1,023,346	360,607	603	73	5,041,576	5,563,648	5,143	1	145,839	103,811	11	75	369,839	42,248	159	154	6,580,593	6,070,314	5,916	7,225	249,187

(No. 9.)—*Receipts of the Zollverein in the first Quarter of* 1863.

The receipts from import and export dues amounted in the first quarter of the year to 5,170,395 thalers; those for 1862 amounted to 4,746,024 thalers, which shows an increase in 1863 to the amount of 424,371 thalers. This favourable circumstance is in a great measure owing to the fact that the navigation remained open during the whole period, whereas in 1862 it only opened towards the end of February. Moreover, the peaceful relations existing between the Powers of Europe was not without influence. There was a considerable increase of dues from raw coffee (the import having been very small in 1862), wine in barrels and bottles, fresh and dried Southern fruits, herrings, meat, unwrought tobacco, and to a small degree in mineral, animal, and vegetable produce for trade and medicinal purposes, spices of all sorts, shelled rice, oil in casks, silk and half-silk goods, and tallow. The decrease in receipts was chiefly from one and two threaded cotton yarn; there was also a small diminution in wrought iron, iron goods, raw sugar for refineries, and woollen goods.

Receipts from Import and Export Dues in 1863, as compared to those of 1862:—

States of the Verein.	Import Dues.		Export Dues.		Total.			
	First Quarter of 1863.	First Quarter of 1862.	First Quarter of 1863.	First Quarter of 1862.	First Quarter of 1863.	First Quarter of 1862.	First Quarter, 1863. More.	First Quarter, 1863. Less.
	Rixthalers	Rixthalers.	Rths.	Rths.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.	Rths.	Rths.
1. Prussia . ..	3,063,145	2,819,099	2,386	3,291	3,069,627	2,826,507	243 120	—
..	..	..	4,096	4,117	—	—	—	—
Luxembourg ..	30,056	28,304	264	156	30,320	28,460	1,860	—
2. Bavaria . ..	278 658	266,149	5,153	1,767	283.811	267,916	15,895	—
3. Saxony . ..	463,570	411,482	2,311	1,152	465 881	412,634	53,247	—
4. Hanover . ..	441,207	441,232	922	896	442,129	442,128	1	—
5. Wurtemberg ..	80,213	71,767	388	197	80,601	71,964	8,637	—
6. Baden	187.505	151,933	2,942	2,244	190,447	154,177	36,270	—
7. Electoral Hesse .	83,683	75,238	172	71	83.885	75,309	8,546	—
8. Ducal Hesse ..	123 210	114,025	614	360	123,824	114,385	9,439	—
9. Thuringia ..	67,259	57,242	64	5	67,323	57,247	10,076	—
10 Brunswick ..	60,655	52,478	83	..	60,738	52,478	8,260	—
11. Oldenburg ..	45,730	48,446	60	9	45,790	48,455	..	2,665
12. Nassau	19,522	15,165	202	9	19,724	15,174	4,550	—
13. Frankfort A/M .	195,509	174,383	10,816	4,807	206.325	179,190	27,135	—
Total	5,139,922	4,726,943	30,473	19,081	5,170,395	4,746,024	427,036 2,665 424.371	2,665

Provisional Account of the Common Receipts of the Zollverein from Zollverein Dues during the first half-year of 1863:—

During the first six months of 1863, including June, the total receipts of the Zollverein were—

	Thalers.
From Import Dues	11,884,906
From Export Dues	83,360
Total	11,968,266

While in 1862 there were—

	Thalers.
From Import Dues	11,964,148
From Export Dues	62,056
Total	12,026,204

there was consequently a decrease in 1863 of import dues of 79,242 thalers, and an increase of export dues of 21,304 thalers.

I.—Import Dues.

States of the Verein.	Population.	Total Amount of the common Gross Receipts in Thalers.	Deducting for Cost of levying Duty, and other Expenses.	There remain for Division, in Thalers.	Share of each State, according to Agreement.	There are	
						To be Paid.	To be Received.
			Rixthalers.		Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.
1. Prussia ..	18,867,061	6,875,149	566,693	6,305,458	5,347,383	958,075	—
..	..	..	2,998	—	—	—	—
Luxembourg .	197,731	63,219	53,583	9,636	56,042	.	46,406
2. Bavaria ..	4,695,424	645,390	181,598	463,792	1,330,797	..	867,005
3. Saxony ..	2,225,240	1,222,742	75,137	1,147,605	630,687	516,918	—
4. Hanover ..	1,908,631	1,040,447	259,135	781,312	1,061,291	..	279,979
5. Wurtemberg .	1,720,708	215,637	10,435	205,202	487,690	..	282,488
6. Baden ..	1,365,732	520,025	166,040	346,935	387,082	..	40,147
..	..	..	7,050	—	—	—	—
7. Electoral Hesse	710,680	171,711	..	171,711	201,424	7,324	29,713
8. Ducal Hesse .	874,168	260,726	4,677	255,085	247,761	—	—
..	..	..	964	—	—	—	—
9. Thuringia ..	1,069,821	137,084	..	137,084	303,213	68,135	166,129
10. Brunswick ..	257,624	141,152	..	141,152	73,017	..	—
11. Oldenburg ..	238,562	124,570	56,904	67,665	132,652	..	64,987
12. Nassau ..	454,326	45,850	83	45,766	128,767	—	83,001
..	..	..	18,237				
13. Frankfort A/M	..	421,206	1,403.534	309,403	—	309,403	—
..	..	..	93,564				
Total . ..	34,585,708	11,884,906	1,497.099	10,387.806	10.387.806	1,859,855	1,859.855

II.—Export Dues of Eastern Union.

States of the Verein.	Population.	Total Gross Receipts, in Thalers.	Gross Receipts, after Deducting for defects in Register, Drawbacks,&c.	Share of each State, according to Population.	There are	
					To be Paid.	To be Received.
			Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.
1. Prussia	13,740,278	12,654	12,647	14,670	..	2,023
2. Saxony	2,225,240	5,562	5,544	2,376	3,168	—
3. Thuringia	1,069,821	74	74	1,142	..	1,068
4. Brunswick	168,355	103	103	180	..	77
Total	17,203,694	18,393	18,368	18,368	3,168	3,168

III.—Export Dues of Western Union.

States of the Verein.	Population.	Common Gross Receipts, in Thalers.	Share of each State, according to Agreement.	There are	
				To be Paid.	To be Received.
			Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.
1. Prussia	5,126,783	13,731	17,143	..	3,412
Luxembourg	197,731	814	661	153	—
2. Bavaria	4,695,424	11.599	15,701	..	4.102
3. Hanover	1,908,631	2 836	12,488	..	9.652
4. Wurtemberg	1.720.708	704	5,754	..	5,050
5. Baden	1,365.732	8,166	4,567	3,599	—
6. Electoral Hesse ..	710,680	415	2,376	..	1,961
7. Ducal Hesse	874,168	1,329	2,923	..	1,594
8. Brunswick	89,269	..	299	..	299
9. Oldenburg	238,562	173	1,561	..	1,388
10. Nassau	454,326	528	1,519	..	991
11. Frankfort A/M ..	..	24,697	..	24,697	—
Total	17,382,014	64.992	64.992	28,449	28.449

IV.—Amount that each State has to Pay or Receive.

	To Pay.	To Receive.		To Pay.	To Receive.
	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.		Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.
Prussia	952,640	—	Ducal Hesse . ..	5,730	—
Luxembourg	..	46.253	Thuringia	—	167,197
Bavaria	..	871,107	Brunswick	67,759	—
Saxony	520,086	—	Oldenburg	—	66,375
Hanover	..	289,631	Nassau	—	83.992
Wurtemberg	..	287,538	Frankfort A/M ..	334,100	—
Baden	..	36,548			
Electoral Hesse ..	..	31.674	Total	1,880,315	1,880.315

The receipts of the Zollverein from import and export dues during the first six months of 1863 amounted to 11,968,348 thalers, during the same period of the previous these amounted to 12,026,202 thalers, showing a falling off in the receipts to the amount of 57,854 thalers,

Although trade in general was more active in 1863, yet circumstances prevailed which had a depressing effect upon it, particularly the war in North America and the disturbances in Poland. Added to which the reduction of the Elbe dues had a considerable influence, as the amount of goods imported by the Elbe in the month of June was very limited.

There was a falling off of dues on raw sugar for refineries, the import in 1862 having risen very considerably, as well also on cotton yarn and cotton goods in a lesser degree, also on iron-ware, wrought iron, treacle, silken goods, woollen goods, lean swine, and some other articles. As regards the increase in the dues paid, this took place more particularly in the importation of wine in casks and bottles, raw coffee, fresh and dried Southern fruits, meat, and herrings, and in a lesser degree of raw iron, spices, shelled rice, coal, tallow, &c.

Comparative Table of Common Receipts of the Zollverein from Import and Export Dues during the first six months of 1863 and 1862.

States of the Verein.	Import Dues.		Export Dues.		Total.			
	In First Half-year, 1863.	In First Half-year, 1862.	In First Half-year, 1863.	In First Half-year, 1862.	In First Half-year, 1863.	In First Half-year, 1862.	In First Half-year, 1862.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.
1. Prussia . ..	6,875,149	6,968,597	12.653	14,925	6,901,536	6,998,146	..	96,610
			13,734	14,624	—	—	—	—
Luxembourg ..	63,219	57,587	807	541	64,026	58,128	5,898	—
2. Bavaria . ..	645,390	648,014	11,596	4,471	656,986	652,485	4,501	—
3. Saxony . ..	1,222,742	1,223,020	5,562	3,998	1,228,304	1,227,018	1,286	—
4. Hanover . ..	1,010,447	1,067,569	2,862	2,151	1,043,309	1,069,720	..	26,411
5. Wurtemberg ..	215,637	237,887	704	517	216.341	238,404	..	22,063
6. Baden	520.025	478,643	8,192	7,721	528,217	486,364	41,853	—
7. Electoral Hesse ..	171.711	165,731	415	175	172,126	165,906	6,220	—
8. Ducal Hesse ..	260,726	262,103	1,328	958	262,054	263,064	..	1,010
9. Thuringia ..	137,084	134,175	74	6	137,158	134,181	2,977	—
10. Brunswick ..	141,152	133 497	103	9	141,255	133,506	7,749	—
11. Oldenburg ..	124,569	126.000	172	86	124,741	126,086	..	1,345
12. Nassau	45,849	40,777	528	23	46,377	40,800	5,577	—
13. Frankfort A/M ..	421,206	420,545	24.712	11,849	445,918	432,394	13.524	—
Total . ..	11,884,906	11,964,148	83,442	62,054	11,968,348	12,026,202	89,585	147,439
								89,585
								57,854

II.—Export Dues from Eastern Union.

States of the Verein.	Population.	Total of Gross Receipts in Thalers.	Receipts after Deduction for Defects in Register, Payment of Drawbacks, &c.	Share of each State, according to Population.	There are	
					To be Paid.	To be Received.
			Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.
1. Prussia . ..	13,740,278	20.102	20,093	21,658	..	1,565
2. Saxony . ..	2,225,240	6.852	6.832	3,508	3,324	—
3. Thuringia ..	1.069.821	82	82	1,686	..	1,604
4. Brunswick ..	168,355	110	110	265	..	155
Total	17.203,694	27,146	27,117	27,117	3,324	3.324

III.—Export Dues from Western Union.

States of the Verein.	Population.	Common Gross Receipts, in Thalers.	Share of each State, according to Agreement.	There are	
				To be Paid.	To be Received.
			Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.
1. Prussia	5,126,783	25,426	26,828	..	1,402
Luxembourg ..	197,731	1,477	1,035	442	—
2. Bavaria	4,695,424	15,400	24,571	.	9,171
3. Hanover	1,908,631	6,372	19,544	..	13,172
4. Wurtemberg ..	1,720,708	1,220	9,004	..	7,784
5. Baden	1,365,732	11,486	7,147	4,339	—
6. Electoral Hesse ..	710,680	487	3,719	..	3 232
7. Ducal Hesse ..	874,168	2,376	4,574	..	2,198
8. Brunswick ..	89.269	..	467	..	467
9. Oldenburg ..	238,562	213	2,443	..	2,230
10. Nassau	454,326	533	2,377	..	1,844
11. Frankfort A/M ..	..	36,719	..	36,719	—
Total . ..	17.382.014	101,709	101,709	41,500	41,500

IV.—Amount that each State has to Pay or Receive.

	To Pay.	To Receive.		To Pay.	To Receive.
	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.		Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.
Prussia	1,683,378	—	Ducal Hesse . ..	10,097	—
Luxembourg	..	65.815	Thuringia	..	256,780
Bavaria	..	1,357,912	Brunswick	90,445	—
Saxony	643,338	—	Oldenburg	..	112,340
Hanover	..	381,126	Nassau	..	134.912
Wurtemberg	..	482,857	Frankfort A/M ..	492,265	—
Baden	..	69,417			
Electoral Hesse ..	.	58.374	Total ..	2.919.533	2.919,533

(No. 10.)—Survey of the Amount of Beetroot Taxed in the Zollverein, for making Beetroot Sugar, between September 1, 1862, and August 31, 1863.

States of the Verein.	No. of Factories employed.	Beetroot Taxed.				
		From September 1, to end of December, 1862.	In First Quarter of 1863.	In Second Quarter of 1863.	In July and August, 1863.	Total.
		Centners lbs.	Centners lbs.	Centners.	Centners.	Centners lbs.
1. Prussia	216	19,062,220 0	12,544,059 0	145,169	21,640	31,783,088 0
Luxembourg ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Bavaria . ..	6	211,660 0	186,615 0	1,195	..	399,470 0
3. Saxony . ..	1	56,430 0	16,740 0	—	..	73,170 0
4. Hanover ..	1	87.900 0	38,055 0	—	..	125 955 0
5. Wurtemberg ..	6	577,018 0	417,314 0	20,147	..	1,014,479 0
6. Baden	1	342,177 0	302,534 0	261,882	130,352	1,036,945 0
7. Electoral Hesse ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Ducal Hesse ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Thuringia ..	2	121,520 30	99.547 16	..	..	221,067 46
10. Brunswick ..	14	1,281,115 0	783,969 40	..	..	2,065,084 40
11. Oldenburg ..	—	—	—	—	..	—
12. Nassau	—	—	—	—	..	—
13. Frankfort A/M ..	—	—	—	—	..	—
Total	247	21,740,040 30	14,398,833 56	428,393	151,992	36,719,258 86
In year from 1861-62 .	247	20,234,837 94	11,314 089 52	143,467	..	31,692,394 46
Total increase in year from 1862-63 ..	..	1 505.202 36	3 084.744 4	284 926	151.992	5,026.864 40

(No. 11.)—Receipts of the Zollverein from the Tax on Beetroot Sugar, and Distribution of the same, from the 1st of January to the end of August, 1863.

States of the Verein.	No. of Factories at Work.	Population.	There were used, of fresh Beetroots.	Amount of Tax on Beetroot Sugar, after deducting for Drawbacks, &c.	Share of each State according to Population.	There are	
						To be Paid.	To be Received.
			Centners lbs.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.
1. Prussia ..	216	18,867,061	12,720,857 65	2,992,578	1,810,592	1,181,986	—
Luxembourg ..	..	197,731	..	..	18,975	..	18,975
2. Bavaria ..	5	4,695,424	187,180 0	44,643	450,600	..	405,957
3. Saxony ..	1	2,225,240	16,740 0	3,509	213,547	..	210,038
4. Hanover ..	1	1,908,631	38,055 0	7,614	345,165	..	337,551
5. Wurtemberg ..	6	1,720,708	437,161 0	104,413	165,129	..	60,716
6. Baden . ..	1	1,365,732	694,768 0	172,057	131,064	40,993	—
7. Electoral Hesse .	..	710,680	..	..	68,201	..	68,201
8. Ducal Hesse ..	..	874,168	..	..	83,891	..	83,891
9. Thuringia ..	2	1,069,821	99,547 16	23,620	102,666	..	79,046
10. Brunswick ..	14	257,624	783,969 40	184,286	24,722	159,564	—
11. Oldenburg ..	..	238,562	..	..	43,142	..	43,142
12. Nassau	..	454,326	..	..	43,600	..	43,600
13. Frankfort A/M .	..	327,477	..	..	31,426	..	31,426
Total ..	246	34,913,185	14,979,208 21	3,532,720	3,532,720	1,382,543	1,382,543

(No. 12.)—Provisional Calculation with regard to the Common Transit Dues on Wine, Must, Tobacco-leaves, and Manufactured Tobacco, in the States of the Zollverein, from the first to the third Quarter of 1863.

(Taken from official sources.)

	Population.	Gross Receipts from Transit Dues.			After Deduction for defects in Registration, Payment of Drawbacks, there remain to be divided.	Share of each State according to Population. Electoral Hesse receiving 1,000 thalers.	There are	
		From Wine and Must.	From Tobacco-leaves and Manufactured Tobacco.	Total.			To be Paid.	To be Received.
		Rth. sg. pf.	Rth. sgr. pf.	Rth. sgr. pf.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.	Rths.	Rths.
1. Prussia	18,794,722	108,901 1 2	39,949 10 2	148,888 13 4	149,301	201,969	...	52,668
...	...	37 18 6	0 13 6	—	—	—	—	—
Duchy of Luxembourg	197,731	197 4 5	1,914 8 0	2,111 12 5	2,112	2,125	...	13
3. Saxony	2,325,240	52,806 26 6	9,578 1 0	62,384 27 6	62,373	23,620	38,753	—
3. Hanover	1,908,631	9,243 21 5	3,723 24 6	12,967 26 5	12,958	38,312	....	25,354
...	...	0 10 6	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Electoral Hesse	709,707	34,193 7 0	7,323 12 6	41,583 2 0	41,514	8,377	33,137	—
...	...	66 12 6	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Thuringia	1,069,821	18,440 27 6	3,696 0 6	22,136 28 0	22,136	11,355	10,781	—
6. Brunswick	257,624	1,853 27 6	440 20 6	2,294 18 0	2,295	2,734	...	439
7. Oldenburg	238,562	557 12 3	37 6 9	594 19 0	592	4,789	...	4,197
Total	25,402,038	226,298 19 3	66,663 7 5	292,961 26 8	293,281	293,381	82,671	82,671
Population of Hanover and Oldenburg (3 and 7)	2,147,193	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
There remain for division of other States of the Verein	23,254,845	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(No. 13.)—Provisional Calculation with regard to the Common Duty on Brandy, and Transit Duty on Brandy, in the States of the Zollverein, for the first to the third Quarter of 1863.

	Population.	Gross Receipts.			After Deduction of defects of Registration, Payment of Drawbacks. There remain for division	Share of each State, as settled by Tax (1).	There are	
		Tax on Brandy.	Transit Duty on Brandy.	Total.			To be Paid.	To be Received.
		Rth. sgr. pf.	Rth. sgr. pf.	Rth. sgr. pf.	Rixthalers.	Rths.	Rths.	Rths.
1. Prussia	18,299,640							
Those States and territories which are in close connection with Prussia:								
A. Those which pay their receipts into Prussian Treasury	223,142	6,283,919 28 5	6,449 16 6	6,290,369 14 11	4,631,617	4,432,636	198,981	—
	18,522,782							
B. Those which the Government levies its own brandy tax:								
1. Duchy of Anhalt	181,824	71,945 23 0	1 3 0	71,946 26 0	67,727	43,511	24,216	—
2. Allstedt and Altsleben ...	9,105	8,111 24 0	...	8,111 24 0	8,112	2,251	5,861	—
3. Volkenrode	2,904	...	...	...	...	695	...	695
4. Schwarzburg-Sondershausen...	37,109	...	...	...	...	8,881	...	8,881
5. Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt ...	15,885	77 21 0	...	77 21 0	78	3,801	...	3,723
6. Birkenfeld	34,391	...	...	...	...	8,230	...	8,230
7. Schaumburg	36,525	1,503 18 0	164 13 0	1,668 1 0	1,668	8,692	...	7,024
Total I	18,840,625	6,365,558 24 5	6,615 2 6	6,372,173 26 11	4,709,202	4,508,697	229,058	29,553
							200,505	
II. Saxony	2,225,240	554,848 15 0	789 15 6	555,638 0 6	426,758	424,720	2,038	—
III. Thuringia Verein	1,069,821	56,963 1 6	473 3 6	57,436 5 0	47,598	250,541	...	202,943
Total	22,135,686	6,977,370 16 11	7,877 21 0	6,985,248 2 5	5,183,958	5,183,958	202,543	202,543

(No. 14.)—Survey of the Amount of Beetroots used, and of the Yield, &c., in the Years from 1840 to 1862.

Years.	Amount of Working Factories.	Amount of Beetroot consumed.	Probable yield.				To represent 1 Zoll. centner of Raw Sugar there were required of Raw Beetroots.	Grain from			Per-centage of the		Amount of Tax.	
			Raw Sugar.	Molasses.	Remains after Pressing.	Refuse of Beetroots.		Raw Sugar, in per cent.	Molasses, in per cent.	Total Saleable Produce, in per cent.	Remains after pressing.	Refuse of Beetroot.	Per centner, green Beetroots.	Rixthalers. sgr.
		Zol. centners	Zol. ctrs.	Zol. ctrs.	Zol. ctrs.	Zol. ctrs.	Zol. ctrs.						Sgr.	
1840–41 ...	145	4,829,734	268,319	178,760	1,159,136	98,595	18·00	5·55	3·70	9·25	24·00	2 00	¼	40,247 23½
1841–42 ...	135	5,131,216	301,854	170,603	1,221,201	117,803	17·00	5·88	3·50	9·38	23·80	2·20	¼	85,515 5
1842–43 ...	98	3,475,745	150,045	81,700	574,373	61,894	16·50	6·06	3·30	9·36	23·20	2·50	„	41,262 12½
1843–44 ...	105	4,349,667	280,624	139,189	1,000,425	117,441	15·50	6·39	3·20	9·59	23 00	2·70	„	72,191 13½
1844–45 ...	98	3,290,401	225,918	124,193	682,122	116,712	15·20	6·58	3·20	9·78	23·70	3·10	½	191,520 6
1845–46 ...	96	4,455,692	297,036	138,108	993,486	188,168	15·00	6·67	3·10	9·77	22·30	3·10	„	223,754 18
1846–47 ...	107	5,633,848	399,564	169,015	1,239,147	180,283	14·10	7·09	3·00	10·09	22 00	3·20	„	281,692 12
1847–48 ...	127	7,676,772	539,433	230,303	1,673,536	268,687	14·50	6·90	3·00	9·90	21·80	3·50	„	384,838 18
1848–49 ...	145	9,996,718	714,051	289 906	2,119 304	359,882	14·00	7·14	2·90	10 04	21·20	3·60	„	499,835 27
1849–50 ...	148	11 525,671	819,688	322,719	2,420,391	437,975	13·80	7·25	2·80	10·05	21·00	3·80	„	576,283 16
1850–51 ...	184	14,724,309	1,051,736	397,556	3,018,483	588 972	14·00	7·14	2·70	9·84	20·50	4·00	3	1,473,130 27
1851–52 ...	234	18 289,901	1,219,327	548,697	3 780,010	768,176	15·00	6·67	3·00	9·67	20·70	4·20	„	1,828,990 3
1852–53 ...	238	21,717,096	1,737,368	542,927	4,386,853	977,269	12·50	8·00	2·50	10·50	20·20	4·50	„	2,171,709 18
1853–54 ...	227	18,469 890	1,442,960	480,317	3,693,978	923,494	12·80	7·81	2·60	10·41	20·00	5·00	6	3,693,978 0
1854–55 ...	223	19,188,402	1,599 033	441,333	3,818,492	978,609	12·00	8·33	2·30	10·63	19·90	5 10	„	3,837 680 12
1855–56 .	216	21.839,799	1 747,184	545.995	4,324 280	1,091,990	12 50	8 00	2 50	10·50	19·80	5·00	„	4,367.959 24
1856–57 ...	233	27,561.208	2,040,839	716,331	5,400,087	1,322,458	13·50	7·41	2·60	10·01	19·60	4·80	„	5,510,241 18
1857–58 ...	249	28,915.134	2,450,435	665.048	5,580,621	1,330,096	11·80	8·47	2·30	10·77	19·30	4·60	„	5,783,026 24
1858–59 ...	257	36,668.557	2 933,485	916.714	7,077,032	1.650,085	12·50	8·00	2·50	10·50	19·30	4·50	7½	9,167.139 7½
1859–60 ...	256	34,399.317	3,017,484	791.184	6,570,270	1,513.570	11·40	8·77	2·30	11 07	19·10	4 40	„	8,599,829 7½
1860–61 ...	247	29,354.032	2,530.520	704,497	5,577,266	1,320.941	11·60	8·62	2·40	11·02	19·00	4·50	„	7.338.508 0
1861–62 ...	247	31 692 394	2,456,775	760 617	6,021.555	1,584,620	12·90	7·75	2·40	10·15	19 00	5·00	„	7,923.098 15

(No. 15.)—Survey of the Receipts from Foreign Sugar and Treacle, and of the Tax on Beetroot Sugar, and of the Drawbacks upon Exported Sugar in the Zollverein, for the Years 1845 to 1862.

Year.	Receipts from Imports.				Amount of Import Dues.	Receipts from Tax on Beetroot Sugar.	Total Amount of Tax and Duty on Sugar.	Amount of Drawbacks paid upon Sugar.	Remained for common Division from Tax and Duty on Sugar.
	From Loaf Sugar and Candy.	From Farine, raw and pounded Sugar.	From raw Sugar for home Refineries.	From Treacle.					
	Rths.	Rths.	Rths.	Rths.	Rths.	Rths.	Rths.	Rths.	Rths.
1845	19,640	1,512	7,045,349	14,188	7.080,689	194,520	7,275.209	457.684	6,817.525
1846	15,260	1,288	6,793,240	3,616	6,813,404	222,755	7,036,159	851,062	6,185,097
1847	17,580	1,584	7,053,505	1,808	7,074,477	281,699	7,356,176	750.814	6,605,362
1848	12,650	1,048	6,422.800	5,272	6,441.770	382,658	6.824,428	852.931	5,971,497
1849	13,620	1,104	6,056.090	3,208	6,074,022	494,844	6,568,866	1,135,505	5,433,361
1850	14.580	1.080	5.256,825	5,864	5,278,349	576,283	5,854,632	1,108,831	4,745,801
1851	14,570	1,072	3,897,380	22,380	3,935,402	1,476,744	5,412,146	779,360	4,632,786
1852	13,360	1,056	4,008,615	81,956	4,104,987	1,838,198	5,943,185	668,768	5,274,417
1853	12 890	880	3,874,290	26,452	3,914,512	4,543,520	8,458,032	934,601	7,523,431
1854	18,370	3,136	3.732,925	178,832	3,933.263	3.745,864	7,679,127	648,558	7,030,569
1855	20,840	3,040	4.540,360	178,910	4,743,150	3,934,931	8.678.081	656.810	8,021,271
1856	16,240	11,656	3,488.180	94,294	3,610,370	4,684.235	8,294,605	899,174	7,395.431
1857	13,560	2,528	1,698,715	112,248	1,827,051	5,869.916	7,696,967	466,195	7,230,772
1858	15.600	2,208	2,633,155	152,508	2,803.471	7,416.687	10,220,158	330,099	9,890,059
1859	15,600	24 8	1,149,455	146,742	1,314,045	9,305,897	10 619,942	402,407	10,217,535
1860	14,620	2,672	392,830	215.507	625,629	8,166,549	8,792,178	183,600	8,608.578
1861	17,430	2,426	588,689	253,456	862,001	7,849,517	8.711,518	149,794	8,561,724
1862	18.066	2.226	1.974.418	255.687	2.250,397	8,299,400	10.549,797	208,771	10,341,026

Saxony.

Report by Mr. Barnard, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Statistical Report upon Primary Schools.

THE officiating clergyman in every parish is bound to send in yearly, independently of the list of births, deaths, and marriages, which form the basis of the statistical accuracy of the fluctuations of the population, Returns relative to the Primary Schools. These returns are not always as satisfactory as might be wished, but they are sufficient to furnish some information, and the following is the result of those received in 1860:—

The Church Returns, as they are named, relate exclusively to Primary Schools, which schools, in obedience to a law published in 1835, all children of the ages of from six to fourteen years, are bound to attend.

In small towns, and in the country, the schools, as at present organized, act fully up to the regulations enacted on their behalf, and the accuracy of these returns is certainly more to be depended upon, than upon the correctness of those sent in in towns, where in schools for all branches of education, namely, languages, classics, commerce, trade, &c., are taught, and the above-mentioned returns are not required, although many children in the lower classes are below fourteen years of age. Many children are, of course, sent from the country in order to have a better education in towns.

Owing to these circumstances it is more difficult in towns to draw a correct comparison between the number of children obliged by their age to go to school, and those children who attend schools.

The organization of schools in towns being more complicated, occasions more inaccuracies in the tables, and it is very possible that in some cases, mere sections of schools are entered as existing schools.

The returns from private schools are such, that little confidence can be placed in their accuracy. With the exception of a few boarding schools in the country, there are few schools for children of a better class, excepting in manufacturing towns; the schools for the children of operatives are generally sections of existing primary schools, and kept by teachers of neighbouring schools.

The number of schools in towns is so great, particularly in Dresden, that it is very difficult to publish accurate returns. The number of private schools, except in Dresden, is however comparatively not great.

The above-mentioned Church Returns, however necessary they may be (were hey of no great value they would not have been enforced by law), contain in fact, but little information, and only answer the following questions:—

1. Which village or town has schools, and which has none?
2. How many schools has each village or town?
3. How many teachers has each school?
4 How many pupils has each school?

In point of the difference of religion, there is generally no distinction made at the schools.

There are, however, particular and special schools for both Roman Catholics and Jews.

Instances occur near the frontier, where children go to school in a neighbouring country. Some villages are too small to maintain a school, and so distant from a school in their own country, that the children are obliged to visit a school in another Principality. This occurs in twenty-seven places, from which 527 children cross the frontier daily to arrive at their schools.

The school districts are not confined to one jurisdiction; children in one jurisdiction are often sent to school in a neighbouring jurisdiction.

Also children in the country often go to school in a neighbouring town; from this it happens, that the numbers of places, of inhabitants, and of children, do not

always agree with the number of children going to school. The number of places is reckoned according to the extent of the jurisdiction, and therefore does not correspond with the number of school districts.

The number of schools does not agree with the number of school-houses, as it often occurs that classes of one and the same schools are obliged to find rooms in different buildings.

Private and manufactory schools are not included in the lists, with the exception of those in Dresden and Leipzic, in the former of which there are 35 private schools, with nearly 3,700 children, in the latter only 4 schools (private).

Except in Dresden and Leipzic there are altogether only 22 private primary schools, where there are from 500 to 600 children. Of manufactory schools, there are altogether 39 schools, with 1,500 children.

The following Table contains the result of the best comparisons, exclusive of private schools.

	1833.	1845.	1860.
Number of schools—			
Town	274	..	236
Country	1,765	..	1,741
Total	2,039	1,911	1,977
Number of teachers—			
Town	846	1,040	1,477
Country	1,849	1,861	2,121
Total	2,695	2,901	3,598
One school to number of inhabitants—			
Town	1,870	..	3,374
Country	600	..	762
Total	770	958	1,126
One school to children under 14 years old—			
Town	300	..	558
Country	110	..	137
Total	135	156	187
One teacher to children under 14 years old—			
Town	97	93	89
Country	103	108	113
Total	102	103	103

Including Private Schools—

	1833.	1845.	1860.
One School to children under 14 years old—			
Dresden	130	..	266
Leipzic	310	..	830
Chemnitz	1,482	..	877
One teacher to children under 14 years old—			
Dresden	25	..	42
Leipzic	36	..	39
Chemnitz..	102	..	82

The above is gathered from the census in 1832, 1846, and 1858.

The number of children under fourteen years going to school has increased. The number of schools has scarcely varied. The number of teachers is much greater, so much so, that at present in towns fewer children can be reckoned, on an average, to each teacher, than was the case thirty years ago. In villages, on the contrary, not in proportion to the increased number of children.

It may be remarked, as regards children under 14 years, that their number of course increases with the population, but more in towns than in the country; and generally speaking, not in so great a proportion as the number of inhabitants. From 1832 to 1861, the increase was—

	Inhabitants.	Children under 14 Years.
In Towns	59·92 per cent.	61·28 per cent.
Country	34·43 „	30·87 „
Total ..	42·81 „	40·04 „
Dresden	99·00 „	91·52 „
Leipzic	81·75 „	81·73 „
Chemnitz	132·13 „	123·65 „

In comparing the number of children who go to school with the number of those who are of age to be obliged to go to school, in a great many districts, even in the country, the number of the children going to school is greater than that of those obliged to go. This surplus in the flat country amounts to 293, a very trifling difference, but when it is considered, that many of the children of the age from 6 to 14 years, are prevented from attending school by infirmity and other causes, it becomes evident that the duties enacted by the school laws are rigidly fulfilled.

In those places where there are no schools, there is more frequently a minus difference, and when the districts are compared, the number of children going to school from such places is, with some few exceptions, less than that of the children obliged to go to school.

In order to judge of the influence arising from the circumstance whether a place has its own school or not, it is necessary not only to know how many children are inscribed in the lists of the school, but also to observe how regular the attendance is, and how great the distance which the children have to go. This is the more necessary when examining the distribution of schools in the flat country.

The following figures, arranged according to districts, will be of use:—

Districts.	Average size according to Inhabitants of		Hamlet without Schools.	Schools per German square mile.	Children under 14 without Schools form per-centage of all children under 14.	Each School District contains places on an average.
	School Districts.	Village.				
Dresden	825	355	182	6·5	28·0	2·3
Meissen	620	188	124	6·1	25·8	3·4
Pirna	626	305	140	5·5	23·5	2·1
Freiberg	880	548	152	6·0	9·2	1·6
Borna	696	358	153	8·3	21·0	2·0
Grimma	515	248	144	5·6	31·2	2·0
Rochlitz	661	295	144	7·4	25·9	2·2
Döbeln	580	207	120	8·0	37·1	1·3
Chemnitz	1,140	398	241	7·8	5·2	2·0
Zwickau	1,015	504	191	6·3	18·4	1·3
Arsnaberg	960	765	234	5·4	6·2	1·3
Planen	684	317	138	6·2	23·1	2·1
Schönburg Territories.	1,054	577	218	7·5	18·8	1·7
Budissin	882	268	135	5·1	34·1	3·1
Löbau .. .	1,403	708	236	7·1	17·7	2·0

It is shown that the average size of the places without their own schools in all districts, is smaller than the general average size of the places of the district. The large places have therefore all their own schools. It is further a fact that the less the number of places without schools is, the greater is the average number of inhabitants in the places of the district.

The districts which have the most small villages, hamlets, &c., contain, naturally, many places without schools. In the manufacturing villages it is the contrary. This will be seen by the following figures:—

Jurisdictions.	Average Number of Inhabitants.	Villages to one School District.	Per cent. of Places without Schools.	Children under 14 in the Place without Schools, from per-centage of all Children of same age.
Lomatsch	126	6·1	85	68
Mügeln	133	3·5	75	51
Pegau	144	4·6	78	56
Budissin	156	5·8	83	66
Döbeln	157	3·5	73	57
Königswarthe ..	157	5·0	81	55
Elsterberg ..	157.	5·0	83	56
Rochlitz	165	3·3	71	48
Leisnig	169	3·1	68	46
Meissen	170	4·1	77	58
Remse	180	2·2	79	48
Ebersbach ..	2,504	1·0	—	—
Ischopau	1,129	1·0	—	—
Jöstadt	849	1·2	—	—
Geyer	842	1·0	—	—
Sebnitz	596	1·0	—	—
Stolberg	1,040	1·0	4	0·7
Chemnitz	1,094	1·2	8	1·6
Jittau	1,041	1·5	14	2·1
Leipzic	1,126	1·2	18	3·3
Ehrenfriedansdorf .	1,792	1·3	25	6·4
Herrhutt	1,209	1·4	30	18·4
Limbach	1,056	1·6	40	8·5
Grosschonan ..	1,100	2·5	60	15·0

The proportion of villages, hamlets, &c., is not quite so great as that of the schools. The mean proportion in the country (exclusively of those in towns) is 6·4 to the square German mile. In some districts the proportion is much greater, in some, however, much less.

In districts where there are large villages it often occurs that the number of schools exceeds that of the villages where schools are established; in some there are as many as four, this occurs in at least seventy-five villages. Many of these schools are of course small.

As regards the number of children in proportion to the number of teachers, 138 may be reckoned to each school in the country, and one teacher has 113 children to attend to. The number of teachers is 2,121, and exceeds, therefore, that of the schools, which is only 1,741, thereby allowing 1·5 of all the primary schools to have more than one teacher.

If the jurisdictions in which the number of teachers exceed the number of schools by at least one-third are compared with the number of children taught by one teacher, the result will be found to be, that the least favourable proportion between teachers and children in the country is where there are large schools with several teachers.

	Teacher to one School.	Children to one Teacher.		Teacher to one School.	Children to one Teacher.
Leipzic (1) ..	2·11	113	Saida	1·46	121
Ebersbach ..	1·39	155	Schirgiswalde ..	1·25	156
Döhlen	1·85	139	Gross Schönan ..	1·42	141
Limbach	1·78	174	Annaberg ..	1·42	183
Zwickau	1·73	145	Wildenfels ..	1·40	146
Neusalza . ..	1·67	147	Herrhutt ..	1·40	131
Leipzic (2) ..	1·65	120	Chemnitz ..	1·38	138
Eibenstock ..	1·64	150	Wormsdorf ..	1·36	79
Ostritz	1·62	104	Burgstädt ..	1·33	124
Scheibersberg ..	1·60	136	Grünhain ..	1·33	92
Brand	1·55	137	Remse	1·33	104
Eschopau ..	1·55	125	Konigswartha ..	1·33	108
Löbau	1·47	136			

Among the above jurisdictions there are only five which present a favourable proportion.

In the following the proportions are the most unfavourable:—

	Children to one Teacher.		Children to one Teacher.
Klingenthal	209	Elsterberg	159
Ehrenfriedensdorf ..	199	Falkenstein	158
Grëyer	172	Anerbach..	152

The most favourable are—

	Children to one Teacher.		Children to one Teacher.
Altenberg	53	Schöneck	70
Brandis	61	Königsbrück	73
Hartha	61	Geringswalda	75
Tancha	62	Pansa	78
Gottleuba	65	Kimgstein	78
Lansigk	65	Moirtzburg	79
Markanstadt	68	Schandau	79

The above favourable districts are generally those which are less populated, and, therefore, the proportion of children between the ages of six and fourteen is smaller there than in those in which the population is greater. This arises from the most populated districts being those where there are chiefly manufactories, and not possessing the means of supporting the same number of teachers as the agricultural districts in the hereditary dominion ("Erbländer.")

With the exception of one Roman Catholic school in the Leipzic district, all schools in the country are Protestant. In Saxon Lusatia there are nineteen Roman Catholic schools with twenty-one teachers, and in these schools the Catholic children from thirty entirely Roman Catholic villages, and from thirty-one villages inhabited by both Protestants and Catholics receive their education. In addition to these there are four Roman Catholic schools in towns, with ten teachers, to which the children of 18 neighbouring villages repair.

The 23 Roman Catholic schools in Lusatia have 31 teachers who have the care of the education of a Roman Catholic population of 23,600 souls, with about 3,700 children of between 6 and 14 years of age, which gives 1,026 inhabitants with 160 children to each school, and 120 children to each teacher.

Among the 142 towns in the Kingdom of Saxony, there are 108 which have only one school, 18 with 2 schools, 8 with 3 schools, 2 have 4, 2 have 6, and 2 have 7 schools. Leipzig has 12, and Dresden 61 schools.

In Dresden there are 35, and in Leipzig 4 private schools; the former with 3,700, the latter with 300 children included in the above number.

Among the 275 schools in towns, there are 15 Roman Catholic schools with 44, and 2 Jewish schools with 10 teachers. The remaining 258 schools are all for children of the Protestant religion.

On a large average, in the whole of the towns of the Kingdom, there are 481 children to one school, *i. e.*, three times as many as in the country, and to one teacher only 76 children, *i. e.* two-thirds of the number which a teacher in the country has to attend to.

In few towns is to be found an average of less than 76 children to a teacher, but in the two largest towns, Dresden and Leipzig, the average is 41 in the former, and 37 in the latter, and, after deducting the private schools, 60 in Dresden, and 50 in Leipzig.

Coburg, January 1, 1864.

(Signed) CHARLES T. BARNARD.

Belgium.

Report by Mr. Barron, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Mr. Barron to Lord Howard de Walden.

Section 1. *Finances and Public Credit.*

My Lord, *Brussels, March* 26, 1864.

1. THE first branch of investigation assigned to me by Earl Russell's circular of the 24th of January, 1860, are the Finances and Public Credit of the country in which I reside. In obedience, therefore, to that circular I have made them my special study for many months, and the subject of this my Annual Report. It will be divided into *seven different sections, viz.*:—

A. General Statistics.
B. Revenue.
C. Communal Finance—Abolition of Octrois.
D. Railway Finance.
E. Expenditure.
F. Debt and Public Works.
G. Financial Prospects.

As the best means of condensing into the smallest possible compass all the respective data, I shall embody them in fifteen tabular statements, entirely original, and compiled by me from all the official papers on the subject published since the year 1848, and from several private sources of information. Some of this information, especially that regarding communal finance, is entirely new and unpublished: indeed, I am not aware of any previous attempt to tabulate the same, derived in Belgium from taxation of all kinds, and to unite them into one figure. To these Tables I shall only append such brief comments as may seem necessary to render them intelligble and susceptible of comparison with the corresponding Returns of other countries.

(No. 1.)—STATEMENT showing the Political Divisions, the Density and Movement of the Population, and the Number of Electors and Representatives in 1862.

Provinces.	No. of Communes.	Area in		Population.			Electors for		Members of Chamber.	1862.		
		Hectares.*	Square Leagues.	1856.	1862.	Per Square League.	Legislature.	Communes.		Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
Antwerp	147	283,310	113·3	434,415	465,003	3,834	10,809	21,267	11	14,105	10,078	3,543
Brabant	339	328,322	131·3	748,840	825,124	5,703	18,311	34,576	19	25,507	17,851	6,297
West Flanders ...	250	323,449	129·3	624,912	647,371	5,006	12,229	29,304	16	20,011	15,090	4,365
East Flanders	293	299,787	119·9	776,960	810,583	6,759	16,896	34,394	20	24,633	17,246	5,228
Hainault	428	372,206	148·8	769,065	835,822	5,609	16 122	38,733	20	24,844	15,783	6,152
Liège...'	332	289,319	115·7	502,662	545,882	4,712	10,095	21,940	13	16,622	10,563	3,896
Limbourg	203	241,315	96·5	191,708	197,916	2,050	3,886	8,092	5	5,381	4,090	1,246
Luxembourg	202	441,704	176·6	193,753	204,597	1,158	3,395	10,138	5	5,600	4,118	1,275
Namur	347	366,181	146·4	286,175	304,268	2,087	5,310	14,402	7	8,865	5,305	2,145
Whole kingdom ...	2,541	2,945,593 Acres. 7,275,604	1,178·2 Sq. Miles. 11,359	4,529,560	4,836,566	4,105 Per Sq. Mile. 425·7	96,553 Per cent. 2	212,846 Per cent. 4·4	116 1 in 41,694	145,568 Per cent. 3·009	100,124 Per cent. 2·07	34,146 Per cent. 0·70

* 1 hectare of 10,000 square mètres = 2·471 acres. 1 square metrical league, or the square of 5 kilomètres, = 2,500 hectares, or 9·653 English square miles or 0·405 geographical miles.
N.B.—Some slight discrepancies will appear in the above addition, owing to the omission of fractions.

2. The last census of the population was that of the 31st of December, 1856, which showed a result of 4,529,560. Among these were:—

French	31,400	British	4,092
Dutch	32,010	Other nations	4,823
From Dutch Luxemburg and Limbourg	17,213		
Germans	15,242	Total of foreign birth ..	94,780

Since that year no further census has been taken, so that subsequent *statements of the population* are merely estimates founded on its annual movement. This is carefully recorded by proper officers in every commune, and an annual estimate is deduced therefrom. The last estimate published, that for the 31st of December, 1862, shows the population to have been 4,836,566, and the annual increase to have

been 51,000 per annum, 1·12 per cent. The density of the population—425 per English square mile—is greater than that of any kingdom in the world, including even England, Saxony, or Lombardy, which contain 377, 389, and 400 per English square mile. In East Flanders it reaches the extravagant figure of 700 per English square mile. The last Returns of births and deaths show both to have diminished in 1862. The number of illegitimate births was 10,536, or 7·2 per cent. of the whole number. This proportion was in Scotland as high as 9·1 per cent., in Mecklenburg 20 per cent. The number of divorces was 57 in the year.

3. It may be interesting to add here, with reference to the *formation of the Legislature*, that the nine provinces are divided into forty-one electoral districts, each represented in Parliament according to its population, at the rate of one representative to 40,000 inhabitants. There are now 116 representatives, and half that number of senators. The former are elected for four and the latter for eight years, both by the same electoral body. The elections take place at stated intervals of four years in each half of the kingdom. Thus each Chamber is gradually and regularly renewed, half of the Lower House being renewed every two years, and half of the Senate being renewed every four years. The only electoral qualification is the payment of 43 francs per annum of direct taxes to the State. Deputies must be aged at least 25 years. They receive an allowance of 430 francs per month during the session. Senators must be 40 years old, and must pay at least 2,015 francs direct taxes. If in any province the list of citizens eligible to be senators does not attain the proportion of 1 in 6,000 of the population, then the list is brought up to that proportion by the addition of the next highest ratepayers. Only 480 persons were found in 1862 possessing the requisite qualifications; therefore a supplemental list had to be formed in every one of the provinces, raising the number of eligible citizens to 797.

(No. 2.)—Recapitulation of the State Revenue and Expenditure during the last Six Years.

Revenue.

	1858. Definitive.	1859. Definitive.	1860. Definitive.	1861. Approximative.	1862. Approximative.	1863. Approximative.
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
Ordinary—						
Taxes	110,168,144	110,458,409	109,074,891	107,372,403	110,889,648	108,875,992
Péages	9,610,250	9,932,182	8,629,132	7,413,745	7,746,888	7,757,450
Capital and revenues	32,258,872	32,864,527	35,347,987	39,067,231	39,714,442	39,917,879
Repayment of advances	2,474,274	2,698,930	2,255,064	2,567,723	2,257,590	1,791,603
Total Ordinary	154,511,540	155,954,048	155,307,074	156,421,102	160,608,568	158,342,925
Extraordinary—						
Loans and special funds	1,369,198	2,395,597	14,402,144	15,813,309	3,623,425	(?)
Gross receipts	155,888,738	158,349,645	169,709,218	172,234,411	164,231,993	..
Deduct Gross Expenditure	144,745,005	152,889,679	159,025,377	163,431,869	177,299,468	..
	Excess.	Excess.	Excess.	Excess.	Deficiency.	
Aggregate result of year	11,135,733	5,459,966	10,683,841	8,802,542	13,067,475	..
Ordinary surplus of year	15,377,030	7,579,863	12,427,305	10,646,240	11,060,159	8,070,652

Expenditure.

	1858. Definitive.	1859. Definitive.	1860. Definitive.	1861. Approximative.	1862. Voted.	1863. Estimate.
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
Ordinary—						
Arrears of former years	1,597,667	1,212,240	948,097	1,515,844	1,531,735	—
National debt	38,163,698	38,478,108	40,717,208	40,341,783	40,422,010	40,534,280
Dotations	4,369,650	4,434,065	4,118,290	4,091,583	4,201,390	4,212,062
Department of Justice	13,042,082	12,866,036	13,328,246	13,627,505	14,415,466	13,802,029
,, Foreign Affairs	2,521,640	2,708,699	2,607,554	2,674,447	3,575,075	2,987,787
,, Interior	7,834,595	9,626,142	9,915,341	9,360,104	10,236,025	10,476,175
,, Public Works	23,808,532	24,015,547	23,773,433	24,786,181	26,551,436	26,295,221
,, War	33,520,525	40,470,145	32,813,905	34,140,557	36,407,382	35,775,825
,, Finance	11,564,745	11,730,274	11,925,026	12,221,778	13,021,545	13,761,964
"Non valeurs" and repayments	2,711,374	2,832,929	2,733,665	3,013,075	2,686,340	2,876,918
Total	..	..	..	..	153,048,409	150,822,263
Deduct probable credits unexpended	..	..	..	..	3,500,000	450,000
Total Ordinary Expenditure	139,134,510	148,374,185	142,880,769	145,774,862	149,548,409	150,272,262
Extraordinary Expenditure	5,610,495	4,515,494	16,144,608	17,657,007	27,751,059	(?)
Gross Expenditure	144,745,005	152,889,679	159,025,377	163,431,869	177,299,468	..

N.B.—In this and the following Tables, centimes are not expressed, but their value is included in the totals. This will account for slight apparent errors in the additions.

4. In the above Table it is *only the figures for the years* 1858, 1859, *and* 1860 *which have a definitive character.* The operations ("exercice") of the year 1861 have now been closed since the 31st of October, 1862, yet the account has not yet been made public. The Returns of Revenue for that year and 1862 may, however, be taken as sufficiently exact. Those for 1863 are also as explicit as could well be expected as yet. But it will hardly be believed that, to the present day, and probably till next November, the real expenditure for 1861 remains absolutely unknown to the public. I am indebted to the courtesy of an official for the figures of 1861 inscribed above, which are sufficiently approximative. The only clue to the real expenditure for1862 and 1863 are the credits voted, which cannot be exceeded, and must be therefore somewhat above the reality, as shown by the above estimates of probable credits unexpended. One great fact is apparent from all these accounts, viz., the existence of a very considerable annual surplus on the ordinary revenue and expenditure. I now subjoin another Table illustrating the financial condition of Belgium, as compared with that of some other European countries. My limits will hardly admit of comment on so extensive a subject.

The figures must speak for themselves. They will show that Belgium can dispose of a larger proportionate surplus than any of the countries here mentioned, yet is much less taxed than Great Britain, France, or the Netherlands; much more so than Prussia, Bavaria, or Portugal.

(No. 3.)—Statement of the Taxation, Expenditure, Debt and Military Force of Belgium, as compared with those of the following Countries, according to the latest Accounts or Estimates.

	Belgium.*	Great Britain.†	France.‡	Netherlands.§	Prussia.‖	Bavaria.¶	Portugal.**
Area, English square miles	11,359	121,879	289,161	12,562	108,008	29,309	38,574
Population	4,836,566	29,346,832	37,472,732	3,416,146	18,491,220	4,689,837	4,035,330
Ditto per square mile	425·7	240	179	272	170	160	105
Ordinary State revenue	6,465,855*l.*	70,603 561*l.*	80,096,884*l.*	8,456,183*l.*	20,211,103*l.*	3,924,530*l.*	3,315,823*l.*
Ditto ditto per head	1*l.* 6*s.* 8½*d.*	2*l.* 8*s.* 1½*d.*	2*l.* 2*s.* 9½*d.*	2*l.* 8*s.* 11½*d.*	1*l.* 1*s.* 10½*d.*	16*s.* 9½*d.*	16*s.* 5½*d.*
Taxes raised by State	5,043,005*l.*	63,900,000*l.*	68,803,413*l.*	4,743,402*l.*	10,505,029*l.*	2.317,943*l.*	2,856,609*l.*
Ditto ditto per head	1*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*	2*l.* 3*s.* 6½*d.*	1*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*	1*l.* 7*s.* 9½	11*s.* 4½*d.*	9*s.* 6¾*d.*	14*s.* 1½*d.*
Taxation of all kinds	5,657,497*l.*	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Ditto ditto per head	1*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*	2*l.* 18*s.* 4½*d.*	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Ordinary expenditure	6,010,890*l.*	70,352,008*l.*	79,883,312*l.*	8,331,767*l.*	19,604,135*l.*	3,924,530*l.*	3,740,886*l.*
Ditto ditto per head	1*l.* 4*s.* 10½*d.*	2*l.* 7*s.* 11¾*d.*	2*l.* 2*s.* 1½*d.*	2*l.* 8*s.* 9¾*d.*	1*l.* 1*s.* 2½*d.*	16*s.* 9½*d.*	18*s.* 6¾*d.*
Cost of army and navy	1,431,133*l.*	28,685,378*l.*	20,941,054*l.*	1,784,041*l.*	5,657,172*l.*	878,875	931,420*l.*
Ditto ditto per head of population	5*s.* 11½*d.*	19*s.* 6¾*d.*	11*s.* 2*d.*	10*s.* 5½*d.*	6*s.* 1¾*d*	3*s.* 9½*d.*	4*s.* 7½*d.*
Army and navy effectives	40,124	296,918	484,446	69,170	214,684	(?)	29,010
Ditto ditto per 1,000 of population	8·29	10·11	12·92	20·24	11·61	(?)	7·19
Funded debt	24,674,328*l.*	783,306,739*l.*	422,963,133*l.*	86,956,613*l.*	33,935,254	28,803,805*l.*	31,836,885*l.*
Ditto per head	5*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.*	26*l.* 14*s.* 0*d.*	11*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*	25*l.* 9*s.* 0*d.*	1*l.* 16*s.* 8½*d.*	6*l.* 2*s.* 5½*d.*	8*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*
Floating debt	Nil.	16,495,400*l.*	38,856,000*l.*	(?)	2,328,825*l.*	(?)	(?)
Total of debt	25,600,000*l.*	799,802,139*l.*	461,819,133*l.*	(?)	36,264,079*l.*	(?)	(?)
Ditto per head	5*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.*	27*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.*	12*l.* 6*s.* 5½*d.*	(?)	1*l.* 19*s.* 2¾*d.*	(?)	(?)
Interest on funded debt	961,568*l.*	25,718,342*l.*	15,437,501*l.*	2,518,599*l.*	1,511,661*l.*	1,238.735*l.*	1,200,781*l.*
Ditto ditto per head	3*s.* 9½*d.*	17*s.* 6½*d.*	8*s.* 3*d.*	14*s.* 9¼*d.*	1*s.* 7½*d.*	5*s.* 3½*d.*	5*s.* 11*d.*
Interest on floating debt	Nil.	239,703*l.*	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Total annual charge of debt	1,256,156*l.*	25,958,135*l.*	17,849,846*l.*	(?)	2,237,555*l.*	(?)	(?)
Ditto ditto per head	5*s.* 2½*d.*	17*s.* 8½*d.*	9*s.* 6¾*d.*	(?)	2*s.* 5½*d.*	(?)	(?)

* The data are for 1863; those of revenue according to approximate accounts; those of expenditure according to estimates. The "Interest on Funded Debt" represents the amount due on unredeemed debt.

† The financial data are taken from the accounts of 1862-63. The population is that of 1861 census. The "Taxation of all kinds" applies only to England and Wales, which paid in 1861, 14,855,122*l.*, or 14*s.* 9¾*d.* per head in local taxes.

‡ The population according to estimate for December 31, 1862. The financial estimates for 1864.

§ Population for December 31, 1862; financial estimates for 1864; the florin equal to 0·085*l.*

‖ Population as per census of 1861; financial estimates for 1863; the thaler equal to 0·147*l.*

¶ Population for 1861; estimates for financial period, 1861-67; the gulden equal to 0·084*l.*

** Population as estimated for 1863; financial estimates for 1863-64; the milreis equal to 0·222*l.*

Section B.—*Revenue.*

(No. 4.)—Budgets of Ways and Means for the following Years.

Taxes.	1862. Francs.	1864. Francs.
Land tax	18,886,290	18,886,290
Personal tax	10,505,000	10,760,000
"Patentes" (licenses for trades and professions)	4,015,000	4,070,000
Direct tax on retail of spirits	1,200,000	1,250,000
Ditto ditto tobacco	200,000	210,000
Ditto mines	508,200	450,000
Customs duties—		
Imports and exports*	14,025,000	13,505,000
Tonnage	750,000	825,000

* These are the amounts accruing to the Treasury, after deduction of the quotas assigned to the Communal Fund. (*Vide* section 26.)

	1862.	1864.
Taxes.	Francs.	Francs.
Excise duties—		
Salt	5,100,000	5,400,000
Foreign wines*	2,300,000	2,100,000
Spirits, native*	5,800,000	6,055,000
Ditto foreign*	200,000	85,000
Beer and vinegar*	8,680,000	8,580,000
Sugar of cane and beet*	3,330,000	3,900,000
Glucase	15,000	20,000
Stamp duty on gold and silver wares	240,000	250,000
Warehouse dues and sundries	195,000	225,000
Registration duty	13,300,000	14,000,000
Judicial fees ("Greffe")	250,000	275,000
Mortgage duties	2,425,000	2,500,000
Succession duties	10,400,000	10,800,000
Stamp duties	3,650,000	3,650,000
Naturalisation duty	5,000	5,000
Fines	290,000	290,000
Total taxes	106,269,490	108,091,090
"Péages."		
Tolls on rivers and canals	2,850,000	2,850,000
Tolls on roads	1,630,000	1,550,000
Post Office*	2,900,000	3,160,000
Mail-packets between Dover and Ostend	110,000	125,000
Total "péages"	7,490,000	7,685,000
Capital and Revenues.		
State railway, gross receipts	28,000,000	31,000,000
Electric telegraph, gross receipts	525,000	600,000
National domains, sales, and sundries	1,100,000	950,000
Forests	1,100,000	1,150,000
Appurtenances of the railway	100,000	100,000
Establishments managed by the State	340,000	325,000
Sundry and casual products	800,000	850,000
Domains, revenues of	275,000	275,000
Subscriptions to "Moniteur"	..	24,000
Proceeds of the prisons	130,000	130,000
Ditto "fonds des cautionnements et consignations"	830,000	900,000
Ditto fees of the "Commissariats Maritimes"	50,000	55,000
Ditto Chancery fees of Legations and Consulates	35,000	20,000
Ditto Pilot dues	650,000	740,000
Ditto Lighthouse dues	110,000	125,000
Ditto nickel coinage	1,460,000	2,400,000
Ditto copper coinage	100,000	100,000
Rhenish railway shares, dividends on	232,500	232,500
Share in profits of national bank	300,000	350,000
Total Capital and Revenues	36,137,500	40,326,500
Repayment of Advances.		
Repayment of sums advanced to prison workshops for purchase of raw materials	770,000	770,000
Various advances recovered from the provinces, communes, and individuals	941,000	965,000
Total	1,711,000	1,735,000
Total estimate of Ordinary revenue	151,607,990	157,837,790

* These are the amounts accruing to the Treasury, after deduction of the quotas assigned to the Communal Fund. (*Vide* section 26.)

5. The above Table will be sufficient to show the *nature and prospects of the revenue* during two years, separated by a short interval. The real Returns will be certainly much larger. Those for 1862 are already known to have amounted to 160,500,000 francs, 9,000,000 francs more than the estimate. These are the gross receipts without any deductions for the expenses of collection. The Belgian Budget is therefore at first sight calculated to appear larger than it is in reality. All the gross receipts of the Post Office, the railway, and the telegraphs (total 34,750,000 francs) being recorded as revenue, while the working expenses of those establish-

ments (amounting to 19,000,000 francs) are inscribed in the Budget of Public Works, and swell the apparent amount of expenditure. Of the whole revenue recorded for 1863, about 49,000,000 francs are derived from sundry and patrimonial sources, and 112,000,000 francs from taxation.

6. *The "contribution foncière" (tax on land and buildings)* is regulated by the laws of 1798, 1807, 1821, 1828, 1845, and 1851. The gross amount is fixed each year by the law of Ways and Means, and is then distributed among the nine provinces, in the proportion established by the Law of 1845 regulating the valuation ("péréquation cadastrale") of the whole country. The quota assigned to each province is then distributed on the same principle among all the communes, and again subdivided among the several tenements ("parcelles") in the proportion of the valuation of each. This valuation ("revenu cadastral") is based on the presumed letting value. The "cadastre" now in vigour was began in 1808, and not completed till 1844. For the purposes of this tax all land is divided into built and unbuilt tenements. Land that is newly built on is free from additional taxation for eight years, but after that term it passes into the class of "built tenements," and is valued accordingly. This causes a slight increase of the whole valuation of the kingdom every year, solely resulting from new buildings. Thus the "revenu imposable," which was fixed in 1845 at 157,091,262 francs, rose in 1859 to the following amount:—

	Francs.
Unbuilt tenements	110,825,541
Built tenements	53,328,701
Total	164,154,249

Of which the tax was—

	Francs.
Principal	15,944,527
Additional centimes for the State	2,941,765
Total (representing a charge of 11½ per cent)	18,886,292

7. *The "cadastre,"* having remained unaltered for thirty or forty years, represents on an average one half and sometimes only one quarter of the real letting value. The tax is thus practically equal to a charge of 5 or 6 per cent. on the actual rent. The valuation of buildings when newly erected or reconstructed is effected by the Comptroller of Taxes, in conjunction with a Delegate of the commune. This brings in annually some new taxable material. The contingent levied on each province remains invariable; therefore, as the area of taxation is annually extended, the incidence of the tax is diminished *pro tanto*. This process is most perceptible in those provinces like Brabant, where building is most active. The tax was slightly raised in 1853 by 444,527 francs, and brought to its present level, not increasing the real burden of the tax, but bringing it back to the same proportion as in 1845, only securing to the Treasury the benefit of the gradual alleviation which had been taking place. As the rent of land has certainly risen 50 per cent. within these nineteen years, it follows that the burden of the tax has been virtually reduced in the same ratio. Still the aggregate taxes on land, as compared with those on personal property, are felt to be excessive. A revision of the "cadastre" ordered by the Law of 1860 is now proceeding.

8. The *personal tax* is really an aggregate of six different taxes, being assessed on six heterogeneous bases:—

(1.) On the presumed letting value of the dwelling occupied by each head of a family, including shops, stables, yards, and gardens. The rate is 4 per cent.

(2.) A tax of from 0·84 to 2·33 francs on each external door and window, the sum being graduated according to the amount of agglomerated population.

(3.) A tax on fire-places, rising in a progressive scale from 0·84 to 1·59 francs, and 3·71 francs on each according to the number of them in the dwelling.

(4.) A tax of 1 per cent. per annum on the value of the furniture in each dwelling.

(5.) A tax on servants varying from 6·36 to 14·84 francs per annum on each according to the description and number kept by each taxpayer.

(6.) A tax on horses varying from 10·60 to 84·80 francs per annum, according to the use made of each horse and to the profession of the owner.

This sixfold tax gives rise in its collection to many just complaints. Its revision has been promised more than once, but it still remains exactly as it was established in 1822, save that 10 additional centimes are collected for the State, and many more for the provinces and communes.

9. The "*Contribution des Patentes*" is levied on all who exercise a profession, industry, or trade. There are two distinct Schedules for the application of this tax. The first, called Schedule (A), is applicable to certain specified trades and manufactories, without distinction of locality, and is divided into seventeen classes, according to the presumed extent of each business, which is sought to be estimated by a set of complicated tariffs, based partly on the number of hands employed, partly on the amount of goods produced. The rates vary here from 1·70 to 401 francs per annum on each business. Schedule (B) includes the great bulk of small trades, also merchants, shipowners, physicians, bakers, publicans, &c., who pay according to the rank of the commune in which they are settled. For this purpose communes are divided into six ranks, so that there are eighty-four different amounts of duty. Thus tradesmen pay from 3·40 to 423 francs per annum in communes of the first rank, and from 1·06 to 111·00 in those of the sixth rank. Anonymous Companies pay a tax of $1\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of their annual profits. There is also a special scale established for theatres and concert-rooms. This tax is increased by 10 centimes for the State, besides others for the province and commune. Its revision is a great and admitted desideratum.

10. The fourth direct tax, that on mines, has been already sufficiently described in my Report of April 1862. The fifth tax is that imposed on dealers in spirituous liquors, in addition to their "patente" as publicans. It varies from 12 to 60 francs, and produces 1,250,000 francs. The sixth and last direct tax is that on the retail of tobacco, which produces 206,000 francs. These direct taxes produce an aggregate sum of 35,750,000 francs. They are not oppressive in their amount, being lower than in the Netherlands, where the land-tax amounts to $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., but are somewhat arbitrary and liable to abuses in their assessment.

11. The indirect taxes amount to 72,000,000 francs, or two-thirds of the whole derived from taxation. Of these the most productive are the import duties, and the excise duties on beer, spirits, sugar, salt, and wine; the registration, mortgage, succession, and stamp duties. Many of the entrance duties are still, after all the Treaties on the subject, more protectionist than fiscal in their results, and might by reductions be made more productive. The excise duties are extremely onerous, especially those on salt, sugar, and beer, which press hardly on the working-classes and on them alone. These three great necessaries of every table pay 25,000,000 francs to the revenue—certainly more than their fair proportion. On the other hand, tobacco, which now only contributes in all 1,110,000 francs in the shape of direct and indirect taxation at 23 centimes per head of the population, could easily bear a heavier duty.

12. Volumes are annually spoken and printed against the salt tax. The only answer is that it produces 5,000,000 francs. Its bearing on British interests has been already adverted to in my Report of July 1862. Besides the crushing effect of the duty (700 per cent. on the value), British spring salt is subjected to two special grievances there described, which are still unredressed. The machinery used in the collection of this tax involves the total prohibition of British, and the total exemption of French, salt required for Belgian chemical works. Then the assimilation of British spring salt to raw salt, though actually secured by Treaty, was afterwards withheld. The sugar duty amounts, as I have shown (January 1863), to a tax of 93 per cent. on the value, of which a large but unknown part is diverted from the Treasury in the shape of a bounty on export. Thus the unfortunate native consumer pays an extra duty on what he eats himself in order to cheapen that which is sent abroad.

13. The *Duties on Spirits and Beer* are also very exhorbitant. The former may be justified on moral and sanitary principles, but certainly not the latter. The duty was raised, in 1860, from 2·06 francs to 4 francs per hectolitre of "goods" or "mash" put into the "cure-matière" or mash-tub. One hectolitre of this mash is estimated produce 2, 3, and even 4 hectolitres of beer. This has had a crushing effect on the small country breweries, and has been the subject of frequent remonstrances on the part of of the Council-General of Agriculture, as pressing severely on the farming and working classes. It is, perhaps, still more objectionable as favouring the consumption of ardent spirits. The retail prices have remained stationary in the towns at 10, 12, and centimes per half litre on the qualities termed "louvain," "faro," and lambic," = $2\frac{1}{2}d.$, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$, and $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ per quart; but in the rural communes the price has risen considerably. Beer pays more taxes than any other commodity, viz., 13,500,000 francs. The duty on foreign beer is 6 francs per hectolitre.

14. The *Registration Duty*, after the "foncière," the most productive source of revenue, yields 14,000,000 francs. It is levied on all civil, judicial, and extra-judicial acts, bonds, releases, sentences, deposits of funds, transfers, leases, on donations or assignments of real or personal property. It is regulated by Laws of 1799 and 1832. The rates of duty are twofold, viz., fixed and proportional; the latter varying from 0·13 to 6·50 per cent. on the value of the property conveyed. The taxable value thus operated on in one year (1859) was 533,000,000 francs; and the tax raised was, in 1859, 13,300,754 francs; 1862, 14,486,571; 1863, 14,351,665. The mortgage duty is a separate tax from the above, bringing in 2,500,000 francs.

15. The succession duties as regulated by the Laws of 1817, 1824, and 1851 form a complicated code, divided into four schedules, viz.:—

(1.) The "*droit de succession*," which is levied on the value of all real and personal property whatever and wheresoever, after deduction of debts, bequeathed by a denizen ("habitant") of Belgium to others than his descendants or ascendants. The rates payable are 5·20 per cent. by a husband or wife, brother or sister; 7·80 by a nephew or niece or adopted child; 13 per cent. by all others, whether relations or not. This tax is applicable to foreigners, as well as natives, if domiciled in the kingdom. Many English settled in Belgium are not aware of the danger to which they thus expose their heirs or collaterals of paying double succession duty. The principle of taxing property situated in a foreign country can hardly be justified.

16. (2.) The "*droit de mutation par décès*" is a duty on real property situated in Belgium left by any person not reputed a "habitant." The rates are 1·30 payable by heirs in the direct line, and 6·50 per cent. by all others, without deduction of debts.

(3.) The "*droit de mutation*" *en ligne directe* is a tax imposed, in 1851, after much opposition, of 1·30 per cent. on all transmissions in a direct line of real property and mortgages, after deduction of debts.

(4.) *The "droit de succession entre époux avec enfants"* is sufficiently explained by its name, and is fixed at 1·30 per cent. Bequests to a husband or wife without children of the marriage are subject to a duty of 5·20 per cent. under the first schedule. The above duties are payable on the inheritance of an absolute estate. A life estate or usufruct is subject to half the above rates. Personal property transmitted in the direct line, excepting mortgages, is entirely free from succession duty. The whole value assessed for succession duty was, in 1859, 250,000,000 francs, and the duties (average $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) were, in 1859, 11,274,000 francs; 1861, 10,909,000; 1862, 12,429,000.

17. The *Stamp Duties* are divided into three principal classes, viz.:—

(1.) Fixed stamps; on passports and licenses to carry arms, &c.

(2.) Proportional stamps; on bills of exchange, bonds, drafts, promissory notes, &c. The rates vary from 1 to 3 per mille.

(3.) Stamps of dimension; applicable to all civil and judicial documents producible in a Court of justice, to foreign journals, handbills, and placards. The rates vary from 1 centime to 2 francs 40 centimes per sheet.

18. The various other revenues not derived from taxation are classified under the heads of "*Péages*," *Capital and Revenues*, and "*Repayment of Advances*," and are sufficiently detailed in Table 3. They form an aggregate of about 50,000,000 francs. This is not, however, to be regarded as clear revenue, for the working expenses of the railway, the post office, and the telegraphs should be deducted in order to appreciate fairly the real value to the revenue of these establishments. That value may be seen by the following—

Estimate.	Railways.	Post Office.	Telegraphs.	Canals.	Total.
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
Gross receipts, 1864 ..	31,000,000	5,350 000	600,000	2,850,000	39,800,000
Working expenses ..	16,065,290	3,338,750	566,000	2,029,900	21,999,940
Net receipts	14.934,710	2.011.250	34,000	820.100	17,800.060

19. Among the "sundry and casual products" are included those of the *Spa Gambling-house*, the concession of which to a company has been extended by a Ministerial "arrêté" for nineteen years from 1862, if the German gambling-houses should remain open so long. One half of the net profits are paid to the Treasury,

and 20 per cent. to the town of Spa. The operations of 1860 showed the following results :—

	Francs.		Francs.
Profit on the roulette	569,617	Deduct 14 per cent. for charities, allowance to Director and grants to three other watering-places ..	127,917
Profit on the trente-un	264,213		
Profit on changing money ..	328,220		785,773
Sundries	692	Add rent received for café ..	1,000
Gross profits	1,162,742		
Deduct expenses, including rent of 22,500 francs..	249,052	Net available profits	786,773
		Of which 50 per cent. to Treasury..	393,386
Net profits (in 1862, 1,026,967 francs)	913,690	Ditto 30 per cent to town ..	157,354
		Balance for "concessionnaires" ..	263,033

(No. 5.)—Abstract of the State Taxation, showing the Produce of the Taxes levied by the State, and the Amounts accruing to the Treasury, and to the Communal Fund.

Tax.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862. Approximative.	1863. Approximative.
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
Land tax	18,886,292	18,886,292	18,886,292	18,886,292	18,886,292	18,886,292
Personal tax	9,930,251	10,083,887	10,229,116	10,382,447	10,519,215	10,681,900
"Patentes" tax	3,962,802	3,819,419	3,872,248	3,926,885	3,953,115	4,015,000
Three minor direct taxes ..	1,749,784	1,828,318	1,836,959	1,873,279	1,870,248	1,854,800
Import duties	15,592,976	14,960,293	14,944,755	13,830,939	13,894,351	14,351,665
Excise duties	27,972,418	28,678,837	27,546,606	25,052,022	26,275,153	27,739,336
Registration duties	13,456,973	13,000,842	13,577,655	14,105,537	14,486,571	14,351,665
Mortgage duties	2,415,013	2,434,451	2,453,340	2,540,481	2,687,904	2,609,810
Succession duties	10,937,266	11,274,932	10,135,914	10,909,800	12,429,168	11,948,776
Stamp duties	3,554,804	3,723,709	3,738,495	3,761,959	3,805,834	3,887,346
Miscellaneous duties ..	1,927,196	1,794,404	1,786,827	2,101,273	2,081,797	1,602,864
Total for Treasury ..	110,355,805	110,485,384	109,108,207	107,370,914	110,889,648	111,929,454
Taxes collected by State for Communal Fund.. ..	Nil.	Nil.	5,545,794	13,120,348	13,614,764	14,145,684
Total taxes levied by State	110,355,805	110,485,384	114,654,001	120,491,262	124,504,412	126,075,138

20. With reference to the above Table, it is to be observed that the produce of the taxes in 1863, though so much greater than that of 1862, represents only the amount already collected within the year, therefore much less than may be ultimately realized before the close of the "exercice." The whole *State Taxation of Belgium* amounted in 1863 to more than 126,000,000 francs, equal to 26 francs or 1*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* per head. The communal fund, which will be described further on, must be considered as forming part of the State taxes, being levied by the State from the whole nation, differing thereby from the provincial and communal additional centimes, which are certainly collected by the State, but are voluntarily imposed and controlled by the tax-payers themselves of each locality.

(No. 6.)—Recapitulation of the National, Provincial, and Communal Revenues of Belgium, distinguishing those derived from Taxation.

	Francs.	Taxes. Francs.	Other Revenues. Francs.	Total. Francs.
Revenues of State, 1863—				
The six direct taxes	35,437,992			
Customs and Excise	42,091,001			
All other taxes	34,400,461			
		111,929,454		
All other revenues	..	..	49,466,932	161,396,386
Revenues of nine provinces, estimated for 1863—				
Additional centimes on three direct taxes ..	3,599,556			
Dog tax in eight provinces only	497,400			
		4,096,956		
Tolls, subsidies, &c.	599,946			
Extraordinary receipts, loans, balances, &c. ..	2,602,777			
		..	3,202,723	7,299,679
Revenues of the 2,541 communes, accounts for 1861—				
Additional centimes, ordinary and extraordinary, on the three direct taxes	5,496,394			
"Cotisation personnelle"	3,195,227			
All other communal taxes	1,823,129			
Communal fund, paid by State	15,253,570			
		25,768,320		
Other receipts—				
Ordinary; revenues of property, funds, &c. ..	9,183,640			
Balances of last year, loans, sales, repayments, donations, bequests, &c.	29,633,525			
Subsidies from Treasury and province	3,942,814			
Other extraordinary receipts	3,283,661	..	46,643,640	71,811,960
Total	..	141,794,730	98,713,295	240,508,025

21. I am indebted to the assistance of Mr. Henschling, Secretary of the Central Statistical Commission, for most of the data, valuable and unpublished, which have served to construct the above Table. Simple and only approximative as it is, it has entailed no slight amount of labour. The accounts for the provinces are only prospective, but are sufficiently accurate, as they vary little from one year to another. Those for the communes are a recapitulation of the actual financial results of the year 1861 in the whole of the 2,538 communes, which then existed. No other bodies have any taxing powers. I am thus enabled to present for the first time the *aggregate amount of taxation* levied in Belgium, which was in 1863 at least 141,000,000 francs, or *1l. 3s. 2d. per head*. Something more must be allowed for the ultimate further proceeds of the State taxes, and for the probable increase of the communal taxes since 1861. The aggregate taxation of England and Wales seems to be *2l. 18s. 4¼d.* per head. I have not been able to procure any returns of the local taxes of other countries sufficient to afford a basis of comparison.

22. A taxation of 141,000,000 francs is not of course to be collected without raising some murmurs. It will be found that the *adjustment* more than the amount *of taxation* constitutes a well-founded grievance. The indirect taxes on consumable articles, *i. e.*, the customs and excise duties alone, produced in 1863 a gross revenue of 56,250,000 francs, which, being mostly contributed by the labouring class, seems to be an excessive proportion, viz., 44 per cent. of the whole revenue from taxation. On investigation it will also be found that land is over-taxed in Belgium. Such is the opinion of an official friend of mine who is considered one of the highest authorities on these questions. Land and houses pay all the "foncière" tax, most of the registration, succession, and mortgage duties, say 38,000,000 francs, and indirectly much of the beer and sugar duties. If *land and labour are both over-taxed*, who is under-taxed? Obviously trades and manufactures. Under this term I include all the vast banking, mercantile, mining, industrial, and railway interests, which have sprung up here during the last half-century, and which now preponderate in wealth over the owners of land. Yet their share of the taxes levied by the State can only be 32,000,000 francs. Their only special burdens are the taxes on "patentes" and mines, together 4,500,000 francs. The former presses hardly enough on small shopkeepers, but quite insensibly on the great capitalists. Thus all the great anonymous companies paid in 1859 only 521,251 francs, being 1⅔ per cent. of their profits, estimated at 31,250,000 francs—a tax which is evidently quite inadequate. The

incomes also escape communal taxation to a great extent. Since the present Dutch system of taxation was framed, Belgium has become a hive of industry. The law does everything to stimulate production and exportation, too often at the expense of the general community. *The six direct taxes* now producing 35,500,000 francs *might be most equitably replaced by an uniform income tax.*

Section C.—*Communal Finance.*

23. The ancient communal institutions of this country are deeply rooted in its history and habits. By long tradition, confirmed to some extent by the Constitution and the communal law, the communes, of which there are now 2,541, enjoy very extensive privileges, among others that of taxing themselves for municipal purposes, under the sanction of the "Deputation Permanente" (Executive Committee of the Provincial Council) and the Crown. This privilege has frequently degenerated into abuse. From vanity, party spirit, and personal interests, the Common Councils, which ought in theory to defend the pockets of their constituents, are those most anxious to impose new taxes, and vie with each other, not in the sobriety of their expenditure, but in the liberality of their budgets and the ingenuity of their fiscal expedients. The cause of this abuse is easily to be traced to the *excessive subdivision of the territory into so many minute administrative centres.* The great majority of these communes are mere parishes of 300 to 600 inhabitants, deficient in all the elements for forming a really independent and intelligent corporation. The adoption for municipal purposes of larger agglomerations—say of 4,000 or 5,000 inhabitants, like the Portuguese "concelho"—would be a great improvement.

24. Thirty-three different direct and indirect taxes, in which great imagination is sometimes displayed, are levied by the communal authorities. Among the fancy taxes levied by some, often even without the necessary superior sanction, are those on cellar openings, on bathing boxes, on street mirrors, on water-closets, on carriages, horses, dogs, slaughter-houses, and fish markets. Till 1860 their principal resources were derived from the octrois, the additional centimes on the three great direct taxes, and the "cotisation personnelle."

25. Of all these taxes the most profitable, but also the most objectionable, were the octroi duties. Seventy-eight communes, containing a population of 1,223,000, were privileged to levy duties on the import of certain articles, mostly liquors, food, forage, and fuel. The tariffs included seventy-six taxable articles, but the list and rates varied in every town.* These towns were fenced round with walls, palisades, ditches, &c., were entered by a limited number of gates, and were defended by seventy-eight armies. The brewers and distillers were watched by two sets of officials, those of the State and those of the town. Then there was often a system of drawbacks on the export of goods made of taxed materials. All these tariffs were framed on good old "protectionist" principles, so as to favour local and personal interests. The towns even indulged in little tariff wars with each other. Such is still the condition of almost all the rest of the Continent.

26. These duties produced in 1859 a gross revenue of 13,000,000 francs, but a net revenue of only 11,500,000 francs. *It was determined to redeem the whole of this tax at the expense of the National Treasury.* A sum of 11,500,000 francs per annum would have sufficed for this purpose; but in order to indemnify the rural communes for their co-operation in the measure, it was thought expedient to raise a total fund of 15,000,000 francs, of which a part should be bestowed on them. The Bill was, after many modifications, signed on the 18th, and put in vigour on the 21st of July, 1860. Since then it has frequently been modified in detail. It was very fairly determined, as the octroi duties were chiefly paid by liquors and food, to draw the new revenue required from the same sources, though in a different form. The barriers were levelled amid popular rejoicing, and many of the duties were entirely abolished. Some, however, were increased, and made general instead of local. The duties on beer, spirits, and sugar, were raised and appropriated, together with others, to the formation of a so-called communal fund, which was guaranteed to amount to at least 15,000,000 francs per annuum. Any deficiency was to be supplied by the national treasury, a contingency which only occurred during the first months.

* In this Report I use the term "town" to designate the communes formerly provided with octrois; but the terms are by no means synonymous. Of the 78 "communes à octrois," only 58 were technically entitled to the rank of towns. Eighty-six communes enjoy this latter title (unaccompanied by any other privilege) in virtue of ancient charters.

(No. 7.)—Statement showing the Composition, the Amount and the Progress of the Communal Fund, and the Gross Proceeds, before and after its formation, of the Revenues applied thereto.

Branch of Revenue.	Gross Proceeds.		Share accruing to Communal Fund.			
	1859.	1863. Approximative.	1860. 164 days.	1861.	1862.	1863. Approximative.
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
Coffee duty*	2,352,704	2,248,224	816,038	1,982,286	1,800,298	1,686,168
Wine, excise duty† ..	3,621,689	3,116,130	532.805	1,062,833	1,047,382	1,106,226
Native spirits, excise duty† ..	6,340,069	11,524,288	1,663,857	3,312,487	3,836,156	4,091,112
Foreign spirits, excise duty† .	304,092	64,596	43,169	83.568	46,175	23.576
Ditto import duty‡		259,877	..	27,879	64,935	146 444
Beer and vinegar, excise duty†	7,880,751	13,550.700	1,378,485	4,635,113	4,660,878	4,810,498
Sugar .. excise duty† ..	4,500,000	6,000,000	1,111,438	2.016,179	2,158,937	2,130,000
Sugar .. import duty‡..	283.737	275,540	..			151,660
Post Office, gross receipts§ ..	5,000,737	5,415,335	886,512	2,133,222	2,180,604	2,247,364
Deficiency supplied by Treasury	..	..	289,005	..	..	..
Total	30,883,707	42.454.690	6.721.311	15,253,570	15.795.368	16.393.048

* The quota assigned to the Communal Fund is 75 per cent.

† The quota of these Excise duties assigned to the Communal Fund was 36 per cent. before, and 35 per cent. after, the 21st of July, 1863.

‡ The import duties on foreign spirits and refined sugar, which by recent Treaties are exempt from Excise duty, are, since the 1st of June, 1861, made to contribute to the Communal Fund in the same proportion as the Excise duties on the corresponding articles of native production, viz., 36 per cent. before, and 35 per cent. after, July 21, 1863. The import duty on beer is also to contribute to the fund from 1864.

§ The quota assigned to the Communal Fund was 42 per cent. before, and 41 per cent. after, July 21, 1863.

27. *This fund is distributed among all the* 2,541 *communes* in the ratio of their direct taxation, but in such a manner that each of the 78 towns receives a quota equal, at least, to its net octroi revenue in 1859. The assessment of the commune to the three great direct taxes (the foncière on buildings only) is taken for the basis of this partition, as offering some criterion of the means of the inhabitants, and therefore of the contribution of the commune to the taxes forming the Communal Fund. Hitherto the only complaints have emanated from the municipalities of the towns, who have lost a constantly expanding revenue for a fixed minimum which cannot be exceeded for many years. These bodies have, however, no real ground of complaint, for they are perfectly free to impose or increase other taxes if necessary; and after the remission of such a heavy and vexatious impost, their ratepayers ought to be able and willing to pay in a different shape. By the mechanism of the law the towns will participate gradually in the improvement of the Communal Fund. In 1862 thirteen of them received more than their former revenue from the octrois. This number will increase slowly every year till, it is hoped, all of them will be in that position.

28. *The whole cost of this reform has been borne by the country at large.* The flourishing condition of the revenue has fortunately allowed it to be carried out with a slight increase of taxation. The nine branches of revenue assigned to the Communal Fund produced, in 1863, nearly 12,000,000 francs more than in 1859. It is impossible to say how much of this result is attributable to the increase of duty on spirits and beer, and how much to the increase of consumption. The excise duty on malt spirits was raised from 1·50 to 2·45 francs per hectolitre; that on beer from 2·06 to 4 francs; and the minimum revenue on sugar from 4,500,000 to 6,000,000 francs.

29. The system adopted for the redemption of the octrois was founded, perhaps more on considerations of political expediency than on those of abstract justice. No doubt the citizens of all classes were gainers by the removal of these barriers, either directly or indirectly, but in very different degrees. The real primary burden of the tax fell upon the consumers of the taxed commodities, *i.e.*, on the citizens of and travellers through towns. No axiom can be clearer in political economy than that such taxes are ultimately paid by consumers. Their repeal constituted a tangible relief of 13,000,000 francs to the urban population. To the extra-urban population the reform was only a matter of additional convenience in their dealings with the towns. There is a homely French saying to the effect that those who sit down to a feast should pay the bill, and not those (it might be added) who come in for the remnants. The question who was to pay the price of this reform might easily be answered by an application of the above maxim.

30. The most obvious solution of the problem consisted in the pure and simple abolition of the octrois, leaving the towns full powers to replace them by a new tax, or by an increase of the thirty-two other communal taxes, granting them, if necessary, a temporary aid from the Treasury in order to tide them over the period of transition. The 78 towns containing the richest part of the community, when relieved from 13,000,000 francs of taxes, could surely have found an equivalent each within its own limits. Instead of this course the whole burden was thrown upon the nation, three-fourths of which only profited indirectly by the reform. Instead of 11,500,000 francs, which would have sufficed, a fund of 15,000,000, now 16,000,000, francs was raised, and the surplus was distributed to the rural communes in order to propitiate them by an apparent bonus from the Treasury, which was, in reality, not half what their inhabitants pay to the fund. The rural communes not formerly liable to octrois contain three-fourths, and the 78 towns one-fourth, of the whole population. If the nature of the taxes constituting the fund be considered, it will be seen that it is paid more by numbers than by wealth. The rural population must pay, at the lowest calculation, one half of the fund; or say, in 1862, 7,897,000 francs. It received back from the fund 3,820,000 francs. *It would therefore be a loser of* 4,077,000 francs. The towns, on the other hand, being relieved from a burden of 13,000,000 francs, and contributing to the fund, say 7,897,000 francs, have been gainers of 5,103,000 francs.

31. One of the best features of the original Bill, that providing for the gradual extinction of the "*cotisation personnelle*" was lost in its passage through the Chamber. This is a kind of sumptuary or income tax levied by the authorities of the commune on all who are domiciled, for a year at least, within its precincts; or who, though domiciled elsewhere, pass therein three consecutive months. It is assessed on different bases, in short, constitutes a different tax in every province, based sometimes on the presumed income of the ratepayer, sometimes on his presumed expenditure, in a third case on the letting value of his dwelling, partly on his rating to the direct taxes, and generally as a combination of all or some of these elements. It is a tax which rests solely on an Arrêté of 1816, and is defined by no law. It is therefore open to abuses and favouritism, and has been condemned by the Government and the Chamber, but not abolished, though it has been reduced from a total of 4,200,000 francs, in 1859, to 3,195,000 francs, in 1861.

32. If the Government had purely and simply abolished the octrois, *it might have remitted in addition* 16,000,000 *francs of its present taxes*, which are now paid to the communes. The latter would then have levied their own taxes according to their necessities within their own boundaries. The great principle of self-taxation would have been asserted, and the final burden on the country reduced. Instead of that simple course, a new national debt has been created which will give more trouble than the old one. It involves a complicated account and certain contentions between the Treasury and the communes; it increases the number of mouths to be fed by the Budget; it mortgages 42,000,000 francs of the revenues, and precisely those which are constantly needing revision. Above all, it tends to curtail the ancient rights of municipal self-government, and to centralize everything in the State. These are, however, minor imperfections when compared with the great reform achieved. This reform has promoted the public wealth and convenience to an incalculable degree, and has offered an example of which Belgium may well be proud.

Section D.—*Railway Finance.*

(No. 8.)—STATEMENT of the Principal Financial Results of the State Railway.

	1851.	1853.	1855.	1858.	1860.	1861.	1862.
	Kilomètres.	Kilomètres.	Kilomètres.	Kilomètres.	Kilomètres.	Kilomètres.	Kilomètres.
1. Length of line built and worked by the State	559·8	559·8	559·8	456·8	558·9	558·9	558·9
2. Subsidiary lines leased by the State	64·2	76·2	125	188·5	189·7	189·7	189·7
3. Total Réseau worked by State on 31st December	624	636	684	745·3	748·6	748·6	748·6
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
4. Mean capital utilised	167,572,864	167,437,000	176,514,881	193,724,597	205,194,159	208,744,260	214,128,875
5. Cost of the State railway, including rolling stock	167,804,145	170,147,427	179,009,726	189,776,365	193,134,374	196,531,880	203,903,604
6. Ditto ditto per kilomètre (=0·68 English miles)	299,905	303,834	319,095	334,627	339,927	345,335	355,478
7. Ditto ditto excluding rolling stock	143,932,983	144,955,122	149,747,953	153,716,146	156,594,529	159,309,483	163,227,838
8. Ditto ditto per kilomètre	257,023	258,777	269,335	271,032	275,485	279,381	286,063
9. Gross annual receipts on old Réseau	16,288,464	19,342,792	23,697,716	27,277,326	29,601,994	31,931,531	32,548,265
10. Ditto per kilomètre on mean length worked	25,550	31,025	37,230	37,560	39,635	42,654	43,478
11. Share accruing to the State	13,960,966	19,141,890	23,432,569	25,740,058	27,919,161	30,049,903	30,662,010
12. Working expenses	8,850,753	9,631,468	12,931,956	14,698,463	14,371,279	14,786,996	15,181,867
13. Net revenue to the State...	7,110,213	9,510,422	10,500,077	11,042,394	13,547,882	15,262,906	15,480,142
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
14. Return on mean capital utilised	4·65	5·68	5·95	5·63	6·60	7·31	7 23
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
15. Effective debt, yet unredeemed, nominal capital	164,164,254	159,521,707	143,885,384	163,402,870	148,340,521	145,795,123	143,157,159
16. Annual interest paid on the debt	7,429,590	6,896,864	6,679,474	7,069,890	6,930,280	6,796,782	6,738,448
17. Expenditure for redemption of debt	2,529,101	7,505,062	1,624,136	2,324,475	2,478,795	2,764,826	2,925,277
18. Railway debt already redeemed	20,438,649	30,347,495	34,046,086	40,848,638	45,429,373	47,991,950	50,629,914
19. Assumed debt of railway to Treasury	51,320,716	58,399,116	54,584,446	52,796,492	47,007,375	41,383,148	35,433,055
	Loss.	Profit.	Profit.	Profit.	Profit.	Profit.	Profit.
20. Balance of the year's operations	322,885	2,109,126	3,609,042	3,849,943	6,515,528	8,169,625	8,587,256
		Loss.	Loss.	Loss.	Loss.		
21. Aggregate result of all the operations since beginning ...	31,598,498	28,912,062	21,256,129	12,815,293	2,308,441	5,890,897	14,478,154
22. Balance of assets over effective liabilities, or net value ...	3,639,891	10,625,720	35,141,435	33,399,252	60,866,156	70,800,829	85,423,892

Note to No. 1. Exclusive of the 10·2 kilomètres from Landen to St. Froud, which were given in 1847 to the Tournai-Jurbise Company, making the total built by the State 569 kilomètres.

No. 4. For explanation, *vide* § 38.

No. 5. This includes the cost of the lines built by the State, with all rolling stock, also improvement on subsidiary lines.

No. 10. The mean length worked is less than the whole length completed by a part of the length of those new sections which came into operation during the year.

No. 11. Exclusive of share assigned by contract to the two subsidiary companies of Tournai-Jurbise and Dendre-et-Waes, whose lines are worked by the State. The share of the State rose in 1863 to 31,720,498 francs.

No. 19. This debt results from the obligation imposed on the railway to redeem its own debt, for which purpose the Treasury had been obliged to come to its aid.

No. 20. The balance of the annual and of the aggregate operations, virtually represent the financial results after paying the interest, but not the redemption of the debt.

No. 22. Irrespectively of the debt of the railway to the Treasury.

33. The *Belgian State Railway, the largest source of national revenue*, claims special mention here for the great interest attached to this work, the first of the kind ever undertaken by a Government, or indeed on so large a scale by any one. It was decreed by a law of 1834, opened from Brussels to Malines in 1835, and completed to its intended length of 560 kilomètres in 1844. It produced to the State a gross revenue of 31,750,000 francs, and a net revenue of 16,000,000 francs in 1863. The above Table will show the principal facts necessary for judging the progressive value of the undertaking. The following remarks will be merely explanatory of the same. The total length of railway open in 1863 was—

	Kilomètres.	
Lines built and worked by the State	558·9	
Lines purchased—Mons-Manage	32·7	
		591·6
Lines belonging to Companies but leased by the State—		
Tournai-Jurbise	47·5	
Dendre-et-Waes	109·6	
		157·1
Total of State Réseau (467½ English miles)		748·7
Lines worked by Companies		1,157·5
Total lines open (1,191 English miles)		1,906·2

34. The aggregate cost of the State Railway down to the end of 1862 was as follows:—

	Total.	Per Kilomètre.
	Francs.	Francs.
Permanent way, 569 kilomètres, built by State ..	131.936,230	231,031
Buildings and plant	26,081,225	45,077
General expenses	5,210,384	9,155
	163,277,839	286,063
Rolling stock	39,504,236	69,415
Improvements on subsidiary lines	1,171,529	..
Total real cost	203,903,604	355,478
Estimated price of the Mons-Manage line	13,235,505	
Total assumed capital expended ..	217,139,109	

The real cost of the permanent way and buildings amounts to 286,068 francs per kilomètre, or 18,280*l.* per mile. Including rolling-stock and improvements on

subsidiary lines, which are charged to the capital account, the official figure of 355,478 francs per kilomètre (22,748*l.* per mile) is elicited, but this is in reality excessive, if applied to the State Railway proper, as the rolling-stock, valued at 39,000,000 francs, represents of course the quantity used for the whole State "réseau" of 748 kilomètres. The assumed capital of 217,000,000 francs includes 13,250,000 francs as the assumed value of the annuity paid for the purchase of the Mons-Manage line. This line of 32·7 kilomètres was surrendered to the State on August 1, 1858, in consideration of 83 annuities of 672,330 francs payable by the State to the Company down to the end of their concession in 1941, and inscribed on the Book of the Public Debt.

35. The 748 kilomètres administered by the State produced in 1862 a gross revenue of 32,500,000 francs, equal to 43,478 francs per kilomètre, or 2,862*l.* per mile. About 57 per cent. of this sum was produced by the goods traffic, and 38 per cent. by passengers. The increase in the former has been specially remarkable, viz., 616,800 in one year. The working expenses of 1862, 15,000,000 francs, include some repairs and improvements, such as a substition of heavy for light rails, &c., and absorbed a proportion of 45 per cent. of the gross receipts. It should be mentioned here, to the honour of the State railway, that not one passenger was killed in 1861 or 1862; that the 26 fatal accidents recorded in 1862 occurred to servants of the establishments or persons crossing the line; and that of the 100,000,000 passengers carried since 1835, only 6 were killed by accidents resulting from the service. The net revenue has doubled within the last ten years, and has now risen to 15,500,000 francs, equal to 1,508*l.* per mile.

36. *The mean capital utilised in* 1862, and expected to produce interest, is elicited by taking the whole capital expended to end of 1861, viz., 211,118,641 francs, and adding half that expended in 1862, 3,010,234 francs, making a total of 214,128,875 francs. The net receipts of 15,500,000 francs represent a return of 7·23 *per cent. on the above mean capital*, 7·12 on the capital expended, which was 217,000,000 francs, and 6·74 on th capital invested, which was 230,000,000 francs. The above return would, in the hands of a company, justify a dividend of $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., after setting apart 2 per cent. for the expenses of management, for a sinking fund, and reserve.

37. No line in Belgium pays so much, excepting the *Antwerp-Gand* line, which pays 7·6 per cent., and the *Charleroy-Louvain*, which is earning more than 7 per cent., but is obliged to pay the surplus to the Government, in order to indemnify the latter for its assistance in the infancy of the line. This and other lines have a *guarantee of* 4 *per cent. minimum interest.* Five of them, viz., the West Flanders, the Lierre-Turnhout, the Sambre-et-Meuse, the Manage-Wavre, and the Lichterveldе-Furness, are thus *receiving* 1,100,000 *francs from the State.* Nearly all the conceded lines were organized between 1840 and 1850 by English companies, for the most part very improvidently, and were attended with losses to their original shareholders, but offer good investments at present prices. On an average they have actually cost less than the State line, viz., 244,681 francs per kilomètre down to the end of 1861, but produce only 20,075 francs per kilomètre, while the State railway, which includes the principal trunk lines of the country, brought in 42,654 francs per kilomètre in the same year, or more than double. The Grand Luxembourg, of 207 kilomètres, produced 5,594,856 francs, or 27,028 francs per kilomètre (1,628*l.* per mile) in 1862, and paid a dividend of 3 per cent. on its original capital. It must be stated that private lines are often harshly treated by the Government, if competing in the slightest degree with that of the State.

38. Balance Sheet of the Assets and Liabilities of the Railway to end of 1862.

	Francs.		Francs.
Construction, cost price	203,903,604	Loans still unredeemed, funded debt ..	129,994,458
Mons-Manage line	13,235,505	Mons-Manage annuity, present value ..	13,162,701
Cash in hand	36,024		
Credits unexpended..	12,466,120	Effective debt	143,157,159
		Contributed by ordinary revenue ..	36,293,784
		Ditto city of Brussels ..	278,300
		Debt to Treasury	35,433,855
		Interest due on bonds	1,060,202
		Total liabilities	216,223,300
		Balance of assets	13,417,953
Total	229,641,253		229,641,253

The nominal liabilities of the railway amounted therefore to 216,000,000 francs, but of this amount the debt to the Treasury can hardly be treated as a real *bonâ fide* charge. If this be deducted, the liabilities would fall to 194,000,000 francs, and the balance of assets would rise to 48,000,000 francs. Of the whole debt, 143,000,000 francs are the sum really bearing interest, and 130,000,000 francs of this are the only part of the national funded debt assigned to the railway. The charge of the debt in 1862 was 9,662,000 francs, of which 6,500,000 francs for interest, and 3,000,000 francs for redemption.

39. *The aggregate profit or loss to the State* of its own railway has long been a fruitful subject of controversy. A serious divergency of opinion existed on this subject for many years between the Chamber of Accounts and the Ministry of Public Works. The balance sheets drawn up by both parties founded on official accounts showed totally different results. This discrepancy was at last reconciled by the special Report of 1857 approved by the above Chamber. All the previous accounts down to the end of 1855 were thoroughly sifted, and the final loss entailed by the railway was proved to have been 31,500,000 francs down to the end of 1851, and 21,250,000 francs to the end of 1855. This loss proceeded, not from the working expenses having ever exceeded the receipts, but from the net receipts having been insufficient to pay the interest of the railway debt. The law of 1834 decreed that the railway should pay the interest and redemption of its debt, but it turned out that for 17 years it could not pay even the first of these charges, still less both. The Treasury, therefore, had to assist the railway year after year to meet its engagements, and the latter became every year more involved. This state of things lasted till 1852, *when the railway first began to pay, i.e.*, to produce enough to cover the interest of its debt. The 11 following years closed with a surplus, which added together have paid off the accumulated deficit of the 17 previous years. Still the redemption of the railway debt had to be defrayed by the Treasury, and was debited to the former. This debt, which is a mere matter of account obtained its maximum of 58,000,000 francs in 1853, and has now fallen to 35,000,000 francs.

40. *The year* 1861 *marks a third stage in the financial progress of the railway,* for that year was the first which showed an actual *profit on the whole operations since the commencement*, irrespectively of the charge for the redemption of the debt. The debt to the Treasury is being rapidly extinguished. The latter acts as the banker to the railway, receiving all its revenues and paying all its outgoings including the charges for interest and amortissement imposed on it by law. The cash balance against the railway at the end of 1862 was 35,500,000 francs, but 50,000,000 francs of the expenditure incurred was for the redemption of the debt, in other words for the creation of new capital. The existence of this debt proves only that the rate of "amortissement" imposed on the line was too great for its strength. The framers of the law of 1864, like other projectors, were too sanguine of the prospects of their enterprise, and had to endure 17 long years of disappointment. In 1852 the tide turned at last, but many years must yet elapse before the promises originally held out are fully realised.

41. *The history of this undertaking* is not calculated to encourage other nations to enter upon the same path. Belgium is generally level and densely populous. It had moreover the rare good fortune to find money for the purpose at 4·28 per cent. Yet for 17 years the traffic receipts were unequal to pay even this moderate rate of interest. The operations for 28 years now before us, show an aggregate profit of 14,500,000 francs, but a debt to the Treasury of 35,500,000 francs. In other terms the *real position of the railway* may be stated thus: The gross value of the railway, including all available assets, is, according to balance-sheet, 229,000,000 francs. Its nominal liabilities are 216,000,000 francs, but of these only 143,000,000 francs are real effective debts, subject to repayment, The balance therefore, or 86,000,000 francs is the net value of the property above its incumbrances. To acquire this property, the nation has disbursed in various shapes 72,000,000 francs, over and above debts incurred. The difference therefore, or 14,000,000 francs, constitutes the net profit to the State of this investment, irrespectively of its enhanced present value above its original cost (vide paragraph 38).

42. The law obliges the railway to redeem its own capital, *i.e.*, to purchase itself with its own revenue. Two more stages have to be traversed before this object is finally accomplished. The first is the period intervening till such time as the above debt to the Treasury is extinguished, which with the present annual profits of 8,000,000 or 9,000,000 francs per annum may be expected to occur at the end of 1866. Thenceforward, instead of a debtor, the railway will become, according

to the fiction consecrated by law, a most generous creditor of the nation. It will still remain charged with a nominal debt of about 180,000,000 francs, but 18 years more will probably suffice to extinguish that also. A conceded railway lapses gratuitously to the State in 90 years. *The State railway will buy itself up in about 50 years* from its origin, according to the above estimate. It will then stand, say about 1885, as a magnificent national inheritance, acquired without any cost, and producing now 16,000,000 francs, then probably 24,000,000 francs per annum, or enough to pay all the present interest of the national debt.

Section E.—*Expenditure.*

(No. 9.)—ESTIMATES of the State Expenditure for the following Years.

			1862. Voted.	1864. Demanded.
	Budget of National Debt.		Francs.	Francs.
I.	Charge of the funded debt, total		31,403,914	31,405,302
	Minimum interest guaranteed to companies		1,131,500	1,107,500
	Annuity for Mons-Manage railway		672,330	672,330
	Various annuities		128,889	127,500
II.	Remunerations (chiefly pensions)		6,432,377	6,501,568
III.	Interest of deposits		653,000	766,000
			40,422,010	40,580,200
	Budget of Dotations	Francs.		
I.	Civil list of the Crown	2,751,322		
	Dotation of the heir-presumptive	500,000		
	Ditto Comte de Flandre	150,000		
			3,401,322	3,401,322
II.	Ditto Senate		40,000	40,000
III.	Ditto Chamber of Representatives		550,000	602,113
IV.	Ditto Court of Accounts		159,020	184,370
			4,150,342	4,227,805
	Ministry of Justice.			
I.	Central Administration		259,800	313,600
II.	Judicial Order		2,537,328	3,496,020
III.	Military Justice		56,982	72,773
IV.	Costs of Justice		674,608	674,608
V.	Courts of Law, buildings		75,000	95,000
VI.	Official publications		171,240	171,240
VII.	Pensions and succours		26,500	26,500
VIII.	Religious worship		4,890,059	5,330,415
IX.	Establishments of charity		735,000	660,000
X.	Prisons		3,766,800	3,668,800
XI.	Expenses of police		80,000	80,000
XII.	Unforeseen expenses		6,800	6,800
			13,280,117	14,595,756
	Ministry of Foreign Affairs.			
I.	Central Administration		203,591	214,300
II.	Legations		552,000	610,500
III.	Consulates		160,000	168,000
IV.	Travelling expenses		70,500	70,500
V.	Sundry expenses of Legations and Consulates		91,100	100,100
VI.	Extraordinary missions; inactive salaries, &c.		47,000	47,000
VII.	Commerce, navigation, fisheries		231,116	198,981
VIII.	Navy		1,997,695	1,562,507
IX.	Pensions and succours		3,800	4,300
			3,356,802	2,976,188

	1862. Voted.	1864. Demanded.
Ministry of the Interior.	Francs.	Francs.
I. Central Administration	304,360	371,514
II. Pensions and succours	40,094	47,094
III. General statistics	14,300	14,300
IV. Administration of the provinces	939,920	1,098,104
V. Ditto districts	290,265	350,800
VI. Militia; expenses of conscription	65,100	65,100
VII. Civic guard	20,000	20,405
VIII. National festivities	100,000	104,000
IX. Honorary and pecuniary rewards	10,000	12,000
X. Legion of Honour and Iron Cross, pensions	222,000	222,000
XI. Agriculture	895,050	932,370
XII. Cross roads and sanitary measures	1,172,700	1,165,550
XIII. Industry	225,540	279,050
XIV. Weights and measures	73,400	79,450
XV. Public education—Superior	1,018,520	1,077,325
XVI. Ditto Middle	964,987	1,158,233
XVII. Ditto Primary	2,058,099	2,352,643
XVIII. Letters and sciences	352,440	404,553
XIX. Fine arts	579,410	695,168
XX. Sanitary service	111,200	111,340
XXI. Spa gambling-house; salary of commissaire	5,000	7,000
XXII. Inactive salaries	10,594	30,000
XXIII. Sundries	9,900	5,900
	9,482,880	10,603,899
Ministry of Public Works.		
I. Central Administration	743,595	833,270
II. "Ponts et Chaussées"—		
Roads and bridges	2,877,727	3,032,277
Buildings, conservation of	141,800	215,500
Canals and rivers	1,701,200	1,292,850
Harbours and coasts	407,700	324,400
Surveys, &c.	22,000	28,000
Salaries of the corps of Ponts et Chaussées	1,129,137	1,313,163
III. Mines	291,050	312,130
IV. General expenses	430,800	416,115
Railway; working expenses	14,575,300	16,065,290
Post Office	2,918,000	3,338,750
Telegraphs	421,000	566,000
V. Commissions on new inventions, &c.	7,000	7,000
VI. Salaries of Disponibility	59,500	59,500
VII, VIII, IX. Pensions, succours, and sundries	34,000	38,000
	25,759,809	27,842,245
Ministry of War.		
I. Central Administration	349,460	351,460
II. Staffs	1,238,487	1,343,793
III. Medical service in the hospitals	872,489	939,632
IV. Pay of the troops	19,959,431	21,543,822
V. Military schools	193,452	209,133
VI. Artillery establishments and matérie	802,160	848,500
VII. Engineers' stores	700,000	700,000
VIII. Bread, forage, and other allowances	6,811,667	6,605,880
IX. Divers and honorary salaries	164,023	178,548
X, XI. Pensions, succours, and sundries	111,893	122,992
XII. Gendarmerie	2,089,066	2,124,538
	33,292,131	34,968,300
Ministry of Finance.		
I. Central Administration	1,886,900	1,972,200
II. Administration of the Treasury in the provinces	152,800	164,000
III. Ditto direct taxes, customs, and excise	8,756,490	9,432,500
IV. Ditto registration duty and domains	1,932,760	2,197,100
V. Ditto general pension fund	9,100	9,800
VI, VII. Pensions, succours, and sundries	37,000	38,000
	12,775,050	13,813,600
Budget of "Non-Valeurs et Remboursements."		
I. Non valeurs. Bad debts on taxes	694,000	663,000
II. Scheldt toll, repayment of	1,600,000	1,900,000
Repayment of advances	312,200	312,200
	2,606,200	2,875,200
Total 9 Budgets of Expenditure	145,125,341	152,483,193

43. I have chosen the above two years for my review of the expenditure, as they will best show the effect of the *general increase of salaries* which was begun in 1863 and completed in 1864, involving an outlay of 5,500,000 francs. This increase was found absolutely necessary, on account of the incessant rise of all the necessaries of life. The salaries of Cabinet Ministers alone have not been raised from their former standard of 21,000 francs. Other salaries have generally been increased by 10 per cent. They are still most frequently inadequate, but yet higher than those attached to the corresponding ranks in Portugal, as will be found on comparing them with those recorded in my Report of April 1860, sect. 34.

44. The above Table presents the Budgets as they were originally framed, without all the various supplementary credits and modifications which are observable before they are finally carried into execution and closed. The estimates and final accounts for any one year are presented at so long an interval (five years), and in so different a shape from one another as to render it difficult to compare them. It was found in practice during the decennial period from 1851 to 1860, that on an average 9,250,000 francs of supplementary credits had to be added to the Budgets, and that about 3,250,000 francs of credits were annulled, so that *the actual ordinary expenditure exceeded the original estimates by an average sum of* 6,000,000 *francs.* A similar result was observable in 1861, the estimates for which year amounted to 140,849,760 francs, and the results, as far as they are known as yet, to 145,750,000 francs. This is of course exclusive of all the extraordinary expenditure, which will be reserved for the next section.

45. By law *all the Budgets of Revenue and Expenditure must be presented at least ten months before the opening of the year* to which they refer, so that they should all be voted in the session of the previous year. This prescription is unfortunately not observed, for to the present moment four of the Budgets for 1864 have not been voted, and not one of those for 1865 has even been presented, though the legal term has expired since the 29th of February. The present exasperation of political parties, and the ministerial crisis now pending since the 14th of January, are not favourable to the despatch of practical business. The Budget of Ways and Means, than which none is more susceptible of reform, was hurried through Parliament in the last days of the year, and provisional credits of 48,000,000 francs were voted to the six different Ministers in order to carry them through the first quarter of 1864. Some severe animadversions were made in the Senate on the unseemly position to which that body is thus reduced. The evil has been admitted even in a speech from the Throne.

46. This is the place to say a few words of a most important element in the financial organization, viz., of the *Court of Accounts.* This body differs essentially from similar institutions elsewhere in its members being named directly by the Chamber of Representatives for six years. Its chief duty, as defined by the Constitution itself, is to audit and liquidate the accounts of the general administration and those of each individual "comptable" of the Treasury. For many years the exceptional powers conferred on this Court were a source of contention with the Administrative Departments of the State. The Court stood firm, and at last obtained a victory by the law of 1846 on the "comptabilité de l'Etat." The late Count Cavour, so eminent for his financial abilities, sent Count Gazelli here on a mission for the express purpose of studying the organization of this Court, and passed the following high encomium thereupon:—"Parmi vos institutions sans contredit une des plus remarquables et des plus utiles c'est votre Cour des Comptes, bien supérieure à mon avis à ce qui existe d'analogue partout. Je la considère comme la chef de voûte de votre édifice financier, et je suis convaincu de rendre un grand service à mon pays si je parviens à y fonder à l'instar de la Belgique, un Tribunal Suprême appelé à exercer un contrôle préventif sur toutes les opérations financières de l'Etat et à en apprécier la régularité une fois qu'elles sont exécutées." The want of a Council of State is often felt here, *i. e.*, of some permanent body placed above the influence of party spirit, that would assist in the elaboration of new Bills, and check the enactment of crude and contradictory measures.

47. The *Budget of Justice* includes the principal charges for the judicial, ecclesiastical, and penitentiary establishments, and shows a large increase on the two first, entailed by the general increase of salaries. The Secrétaire-Général receives 10,000 francs; the Directors, 8,000; Chefs de Division, 4,200; the President and Counsellors of the Cour de Cassation, 16,000 and 12,500; the President and Counsellors of the Cours d'Appel, 11,250 and 7,500; the Presidents and Judges of the Tribunals of First Instance and of Commerce, 7,500 and 5,000; the Juges de Paix, 3000.

Bishops receive 17,000 francs; curés (a kind of rural dean, of whom there are in all 231), from 1,500 to 2,047 francs; parish priests ("desservants," of whom there are 2,696), 950 francs, while under the age of 60; vicars, 650 francs.

48. The chief expense of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is the Marine Department, which requires 1,500,000 francs, chiefly for the packet service between Ostende and Dover. The financial value of this service may be stated approximately, as follows:—

	Francs.
Receipts for passengers and goods	375,000
Subsidy from British Post Office	100,000
Postage received by Belgium, say	400,000
Gross receipts	875,000
Ordinary expenditure	700,000
Net receipts	175,000

In other words this service just pays its working expenses, and leaves little or no return for the capital invested in it. This very month a new vote 718,437 francs, is taken for this purpose, including 473,000 francs for the purchase of two new packets. Ostend, as I have shown in my 1862 Report, to which I beg to refer, cannot compete as a packet station with Calais, notwithstanding all the efforts of this Government to divert passengers and mails to the former route. *England has surely a great interest in obtaining a direct communication with Germany and the North of Europe* by the most rapid route, viz., by Calais. That desire was manifested by our Post-office in 1857, but has never yet been realized. To the present day, the London mail reaches Brussels three hours later than Paris, though Brussels is nearer to London by three hours' journey or ninety English miles. The present system is exactly the same as if the London and Paris mail were obliged to go by Southampton and Havre, for the sake of "protecting" those towns. The pilot, life-boat and steam-tug services, the maintenance of lights, beacons, and buoys, the encouragement of navigation, commerce, and fisheries require about 1,100,000 francs. The Diplomatic and Consular establishments cost 996,000 francs, and have enjoyed a general increase of salaries, averaging 11 per cent.

49. *The Ministry of the Interior* spends about 10,500,000 francs, of which 4,500,000 on education. The salaries of Governors are 17,000 francs; those of the members of provincial "Deputations permanentes" 3,500; of the Secrétaire Général 10,000; of the Directors, 7,500; of the Chefs de Bureau of 1st and 2nd classes, 6,000 and 5,000; of the Clerks, from 1,800 to 3,400. In Chapter XVII. Fine Arts, there is, perhaps, some prodigality. Thus, under the plea of encouraging mural painting, the Government has contracted with an artist to decorate a communal school at Ixelles, with the historical pictures for a price of 24,000 francs. The Section Centrale blames this tendency. At the same time it must be said that the Museums have been lately enriched with some really valuable works of art.

50. *The Budget of Public Works* require 27,750,000 francs for the current year, besides many supplementary credits which are often called for. The gross working expenses of the railway, telegraphs, canals, and post-office are the principal items in this sum, all of which establishments, of course, produce more than they cost (*vide* section 18). It is to be regretted that a separate Budget is not published for each of these services, and the net receipts only returned as revenue in the General Budget. The construction and preservation of roads and bridges are included in the ordinary Budget, and cost 3,000,000 francs.

51. The original *Budget of the Ministry of War for* 1862, was 33,250,000 francs, but it has been increased by supplementary credits to 36,500,000 francs. That for 1864, amounting in its original state to 35,000,000 francs, is based on an average effective force of 40,125 men, and 8,781 horses. Of these a minimum of 33,000 men were on full pay during last winter, and about 10,000 more in the summer. The muster-roll of the army amounts to 100,000 men, of whom, of course, the greater number are on furlough. During 1863 a maximum of 4,622 soldiers were at one time employed on the Antwerp fortifications. The recruitment of the army is effected by voluntary engagements and by an annual conscription, the amount of which is annually fixed by law (now 10,000 men). The number imposed on each commune is raised by lot among the men who have completed their nineteenth year on the 1st of January. Each "milicien" selected by lot, may furnish a "remplaçant" at his own risk, or may exchange with another inhabitant of the same commune, who is then termed a "substituant." The new levy is embodied in May, for eight years; but at the end of two years and a-half in the Infantry, and four years in the

Cavalry, the "miliciens" receive unlimited furloughs. Many obtain them after a year's service by proving that they are "indispensable to their families," in other words by having influential patrons.

52. *The pay of all ranks* has been increased on an average by 10 per cent, but that of the rank and file by only 5 per cent. The full pay of Lieutenant-Generals and Major-Generals is now 18,500, and 12,700 francs, besides forage; that of Colonels, Majors, 1st class Captains, Lieutenants and sub-Lieutenants of Infantry is 8,500, 5,500, 3,800, 2,100, and 1,800 francs, respectively; the corresponding five ranks in the Cavalry and Artillery, receive 9,500, 6,300, 5,100, 3,250, and 2,800 francs; in the Gendarmerie, 10,000, 6,600, 5,500, 3,250, and 2,800 francs. Infantry Sergeants, Corporals, and Privates of the 1st and 2nd class receive 1·77, 1·02, 0·81, and 0·78 francs per day. In the Cavalry, the corresponding rates are 2·10, 1·22, 1·03, and 1 franc. In the Gendarmerie, the pay of a Maréchal-des-logis is 3·40; of a Brigadier, 3·10; that of a mounted gendarme, 2·75; that of a foot gendarme, 2·15 francs.

53. The collection of the taxes and management of the Treasury are the principal attributions of the *Ministry of Finance*. About 32,000,000 of revenues are collected by the "Enregistrement et Domaines," at an estimated cost of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The costs of collecting the other revenues is not easily deducible. The present Minister has thoroughly re-organized his vast establishment, on the principle of abolishing many useless offices, and raising the general scale of salaries by 10 per cent., thus entailing an additional burden of only $2\frac{7}{10}$ per cent. The legion of agents of the "Direct taxes, Customs and Excise," amounting previously to 6,200 persons, has been materially reduced in number, 536 "préposés de douane" have been reduced. These positions are much sought for, although only paid 800 to 900 francs per annum, the certainty of promotion and pension, besides the fair prospect of rewards for good service, being considered an ample equivalent for the higher wages to be earned in other callings.

54. The last Budget of Expenditure is that of *Non Valeurs et Remboursements*, which is set down for 1864, at 2,875,000 francs, of which the greater part (1,900,000 francs), is for the reimbursement of the Scheldt toll, and will, of course, not now be required. The whole of this sum will be saved to the country by the highly advantageous arrangement, effected on the 16th of July, 1863, for the capitalisation of the toll. By the Treaty of the 12th of May, 1863, with the Netherlands, Belgium bought up the toll for 36,278,000 francs, having previously obtained the assent of the principal maritime Powers to an arrangement by which they were to pay two-thirds of the price. Some States, especially Mecklenburg, have hitherto withheld their adhesion, so that the quotas actually promised amount only to 21,874,080 francs. That of Great Britain is 8,782,320 francs, or 348,505*l.* (at par of 25·20). The balance payable by Belgium will be 14,403,486 francs, by which a saving of 1,900,000 francs per annum, or 13 per cent. will be realized. The sacrifice imposed upon Belgium is really somewhat greater than the above sum of 14,500,000 francs, for while the capital of 36,000,000 francs is to be paid by her in four instalments before May, 1866, the quotas receivable from other Powers are spread over a much longer period. The result accomplished is one that reflects the highest honour to Belgian Diplomacy.

55. The Eleventh and last Budget, that of "*Recettes et Dépenses pour Ordre*," is only an estimate of the sums to be received and disbursed by the Treasury on account of third parties, such as the taxes collected for the Provinces and Communes, postages and fares collected on account of neighbouring post-offices and railways, money orders and deposit accounts ("consignations"). This Budget, now 43,000,000 francs, being evenly balanced on both sides, is only presented *pro formâ*, but is not treated as a part of the Revenue or Expenditure.

Section F.—*Debt and Public Works.*

(No. 10.)—STATEMENT of the Nature, Origin, Capital, and Charge of the "Constituted" Debt in 1863.

Nature of Debt.	Rate of Interest.	Rate of Issue.	Nominal Capital. Primitive.	Nominal Capital. Redeemed.	Nominal Capital. Unredeemed.	Annual Dotation. Interest.	Annual Dotation. Sinking Fund.
			Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
Perpetual annuity, secured to Netherlands by Treaty of 1842, for certain commercial advantages; the capital not expressed	...	...	...	...	16,931,200 say,	846,560	
Ditto to city of Brussels for purchase of lands, &c.	...	...	...	...	6,000,000	300,000	
Share of Netherlands debt assumed by Treaty of 1842 ... Francs.	2½ per cent.	par	389,417,631	169,312,000	220,105,631	5,502,640	Nil.
Debt of 1842, for compensation of war damages 7,624,000	3 per cent.	73½					
Debt of 1838 for railways and canals 50,850,800	,,	(?)					
Total 3 per cent. debt	,,	...	58,474,800	32,140,800	26,334,000	1,754,244	584,748
Loan of 1836 for railway, canals, and roads	4 per cent.	Nominally 92	30,000,000	16,238,000	13,762,000	1,200,000	300,000
Debt of 1844 for conversion of 1831 loan ... 84,341,632							
Ditto for repayment of 1829, loan for Antwerp entrepôt 1,380,200	4½ per cent. 1st series	104	95,442,832				
Ditto for repayment of Treasury bonds for public works 9,721,000							
Ditto for extinction (at 50 per cent) of 169,312,000 francs of the 2½ per cent. debt ...	4½ per cent. 2nd series	104	84,656,000				
Conversion of 1853, (former 5 per cent. debt) for defences 23,862,027	4½ per cent. 3rd series	Partly 90	157,615,300				
Ditto ditto for railway, roads, canals 133,753,273							
Conversion of 1857 (former 5 per cent. loans) for public works 24,382,000	4½ per cent. 4th series	Nominally 100 Really 96·77	69,382,000				
Loan of 1860, of which for Antwerp, &c. ... 23,700,000							
Ditto for railway, roads, canals ... 21,300,000							
Total 4½ per cent. debt	...	...	407,696,133	50,439,549	356,656,582	18,319,326	2,512,694
Total debt, official statement, capital of annuities not expressed	...	...	884,988,563	268,130,349	616,858,213	27,922,770	3,397,442
RECAPITULATION.							
Share of Netherlands 2½ per cent. debt, yet unredeemed 220,105,631							
Debt of 1844 for redemption of 169,312,000 francs at 50 per cent. 84,656,000							
	...	...	304,761,631	11,874,500	292,887,131	9,312,160	623,280
Modern debts of all kinds since 1830	...	...	410,914,932	86,943,850	323,971,082	18,610,610	2,974,160
Total existing debt	...	...	715,675,563	98,818,350	616,858,213	27,922,770	3,397,442
The unredeemed capital, including that of two annuities, and total charge	...	...	...	...	639,789,413	31,320,212	
The interest payable on unredeemed debt is	...	...	...	...	...	24,039,220	
Ditto ditto redeemed debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,883,550
Present resources of sinking fund, available for redemption of debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,280,992

56. The last official statement makes it amount to 616,000,000 francs, but the value of the two perpetual annuities of 1,146,560 francs, is not included herein, because they were created without any expression of capital. If their value at 5 per cent. be added, *the whole capital due would be as follows:*—

	Francs.
Ancient debt	292,000,000
Modern debt	347,000,000
Total	639,000,000

On the other hand, all the 2½ per cent. debt being stated at par, *i. e.*, about double its real value, a sum of 110,000,000 francs, would have to be deducted on this score. If this, the 3 per cents. and 4 per cents. were stated at their market value, the unredeemed capital of the debt would be only 549,000,000 francs. The whole annual charge of the debt is now 31,250,000 francs, of which 28,000,000 francs, for interest, and 3,250,000 francs constitute the allocation for the sinking fund.

57. The consolidation into one type bearing an uniform rate of interest, of the different stocks, is an acknowledged desideratum. This measure would simplify accounts, facilitate transactions in the funds, and raise the value of "rente." *The different Government stocks are now quoted at prices producing very different rates of interest.* Thus at present prices, the 4½ per cents. at 99·90, produce 4·504 per cent.; the 4 per cents. at 97, produce 4·12 per cent.; the 3 per cents. at 82, produce 3·65 per cent.; the 2½ per cents. at 59·80, produce 4·18 per cent. This inequality is explained by the action of the sinking fund. The four series of 4½ per cents. are endowed with a sinking fund of ½ per cent. per annum, of the original capital, while the 3 and 4 per cents. have an allocation of 1 per cent. for the same purpose. The two latter stocks being ancient, are to a great extent already redeemed. The capital of their respective sinking funds increases every year, and must be applied to the redemption of that particular stock alone, which must be therefore rapidly withdrawn from circulation. The consequence is an artificial enhancement of those particular stocks. Another circumstance which points to the necessity of a conversion is, that the

4½ per cents. being redeemable at par, cannot rise above par, as they otherwise would. This keeps down the national credit. If the whole debt where reduced to an uniform type of 3 per cent. there would be ample margin for a rise, which would lower the general rate of interest and benefit all.

58. The figure at which a loan is negociated is not always an exact exponent of the *real rate of its emission*. Thus, for instance, the 4 per cent. loan of 1826, which was offered for public subscription at the rate of 92, was in reality issued at an average of 91·21, and therefore produced an interest of 4·38 per cent. Since that time the national credit has passed through many fluctuations. Thus the 4½ per cent. conversion of 1844 was effected at a nominal rate of 101, that of 1853 at 90, the loan of 1857, and that of 1860 at par. The latter (45,000,000 francs) was, however, accompanied with such a valuable bonus to subscribers, in the whole interest of the bonds being made payable for many months before the calls were effected, that the real rate of issue will be found on closer investigation to have averaged 96·77, and the rate of interest therefore paid by the State to have been 4·65 per cent. During the same period the market rate of the Belgian 4½ per cents. ranged from 97 to 99, which must have realized a large profit to the subscribers.

(No. 11.)—Statement showing the Balances in the Treasury, and the Progress of the Floated and Funded Debts during the following Years.

	Balances in Treasury.	Floating Debt.	Funded Debt.			
			Primitive.	Redeemed.	Unredeemed.	Annual Charge.
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
1848 ..	(?)	26,633,500	773,552,982	192,971,538	580,581,443	26,904,051
1849 ..	(?)	15,887,500	811,320,982	195,979,064	615,341,917	28,792,451
1850 ..	56,739,663	28,047,500	811,320,982	199,328,620	611,992,361	28,792,451
1851 ..	45,902,013	14,586,500	811,066,922	205,038,418	606,028,503	28,779,748
1852 ..	49,326,385	15,999,500	837,066,922	210,673,260	626,393,661	30,339,748
1853 ..	63,844,141	13,206,000	837,066,922	217,520,558	619,546,363	30,339,748
1854 ..	64,835,719	15,955,000	841,606,563	212,075,392	629,531,171	29,411,113
1855 ..	83,574,220	12,542,500	841,606,563	217,842,828	623,763,735	29,411,113
1856 ..	82,231,358	8,916,000	841,606,563	223,563,116	618,043,447	29,411,113
1857 ..	70,319,176	11,463,500	841,606,563	236,991,199	604,615,363	29,411,113
1858 ..	72,405,203	15,425,500	839,988,563	234,244,783	605,743,780	29,070,213
1859 ..	84,859,734	12,639,500	839,988,563	240,248,616	599,739,947	29,070,213
1860 ..	87,353,285	10,179,500	884,988,563	246,929,616	638,058,947	31,320,213
1861 ..	105,898,348	80,500	884,988,563	253,761,716	631,226,847	31,320,213
1862 ..	104,504,916	Nil.	884,988,563	260,792,016	624,196,547	31,320,213
1863 ..	(?)	Nil.	884,988,563	268,130,349	616,858,213	31,320,213

59. The above Table if attentively considered, will suggest many valuable inferences, among others the *great efficacy of the sinking fund* ("*caisse d'amortissement*"), appended to the national debt. Each 4½ per cent. loan is now endowed from the beginning with an annual allocation of ½ per cent. per annum, making the total annual charge 5 per cent. of the nominal capital of the loan. By the action of this "caisse," a 4½ per cent. loan, can be extinguished in fifty years, and a 5 per cent. loan in forty years, that is, supposing the bonds to be purchased at par. The rate of redemption will be still more rapid in proportion as the bonds are purchased below par. The "caisse" now holds 99,000,000 francs of the national debt, the interest on which is again devoted annually to the redemption of bonds. The annual charge of the funded debt is now stated at 31,250,000 francs, but the interest payable on the unredeemed debt is only 24,000,000 francs; 3,883,000 francs was the interest on the bonds belonging to the "caisse" and 3,397,000 francs was the fixed annual dotation of the "caisse" Thus a sum of 7,250,000 francs, must have been devoted in 1863 to the redemption of debt, a sum which must increase rapidly every year. Thus while the nominal charge of the debt remained stationary, the *bonâ fide* liabilities of the country are being rapidly reduced, and its financial strength increases in a similar ratio.

(No. 12.)—Statement of the Extraordinary Receipts and Disbursements from 1830 (4th Quarter) to the end of 1863, comprising Sums Voted but not all Expended.

Extraordinary Receipts.

	Francs.
Repayment of advances	39,285,543
Sales of national domains	12,770,198
Loans (net amount 406,306,801 francs)	537,841,224
War tax	4,549,814
Scheldt toll capitalization; quotas received	835,320
Miscellaneous	15,943,111
Total	611,225,210

EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.

	Francs.
Repayment of advances	39,285,543
Debt paid off	131,535,423
Organization of the country	46,205,354
Railway	217,367,025
Canals	76,049,247
Rivers and watercourses	18,998.561
Polders, embankment of	3,499,899
Harbours and coast, improvement of	5,955,000
Irrigation, drainage, and reclamation of land	1,174,995
High roads	10,096,691
Cross roads and local improvements	3,700,000
Electric telegraphs	1,301,000
Encouragement of industry and exports	4,800,000
Purchase of steamers	2,824,695
Purchase of shares in Rhenish railway	3,349,600
Purchase of land adjoining Royal palaces	788,479
Buildings for State purposes	11,805,274
Purchase of libraries and collections	550,000
Schools	3,000,000
Fortification of Antwerp	48,925,000
Extraordinary military expenses; new artillery, &c.	72,475,829
Measures of relief during the scarcity of 1845–1847	4,283,840
Scheldt toll capitalization	12,092,867
Miscellaneous	2,818,062
Total	723,037,392
Deduct Extraordinary receipts	611,225,210
Balance of Extraordinary Disbursements supplied by Ordinary Revenue	111,812,182

(No. 13.)—STATEMENT of the Credits voted for Public Works (Extraordinary Expenditure and Special Funds), of which a part was assigned to 1860 and the subsequent years.

	Francs.	Francs.
Canals—		
Selyacte canal	130,000	
Campine canal, including Meuse and Scheldt junction	8,293,013	
Canalization of the Meuse	15,074,850	
Ditto ditto Scheldt	2,400,000	
Ditto ditto Sambre	2,250,000	
Ditto ditto Senne, Yser, and two Nèthes	300,000	
Brussels-Charleroy canal, widening of	214,000	
Canalization of the Dendre	4,563,148	
Ditto ditto Lys	300,000	
Deynye canal, continuation of	3,125,000	
Gand-Bruges canal, improvement of		
Improvement of the Grande Nethe, the Yser, and the Plasschendoel-Nieuport canal	3,305,000 1,950,000	
Improvement of the Vesdre and Mandel	1,500,000	
Turnhout-Antwerp canal	2,000,000	
Lys-Yperlée canal, shares in	2,800,000	
Various hydraulic works	128,145	
		48,333,156
Railways—		
New plant and rolling stock	9,971,699	
Completion of line and stations	18,179,689	
New line, Brussels to Louvain	3,000,000	
		31,151,388
Telegraphs		551,000
Scheldt toll capitalization		12,092,867
Schools		2,000,000
Lacken church		450,000
Antwerp, enlargement and fortification of		48,925,000
Ports and coasts	700,000	—
Port of Ostend, improvement of	1,795,000	—
Port of Nieuport, improvement of	500,000	—
Port of Blankenderghe, creation of	1,500,000	—
		4,495,000
Roads		1,000,000
Buildings for purposes of the State		6,268,691
Miscellaneous credits		1,780,708
Total		157,047,810

No. 14.)—Recapitulation of the above Credits and Statement of all the Extraordinary Expenditure assigned to the following Years.

	Voted.	Expenses.
	Francs.	Francs.
1857 and previous years..	21,209,092	11,241,720
1858	3,881,519	5,610,495
1859	83,961,000	4,515,494
1860	1,776,525	16,144,608
1861	7,069,875	17,657,007
1862	21,986,932	27,751,059
1863	17,162,867	—
Total	157,047,810	82,920,383
Sums expended to end of 1862	82,920,383	—
Balance of credits transferred to 1863 and following years ..	74,127,427	—

60. From the above Tables it will be seen that the main source of the modern National Debt have been the *public works of all kinds*, spread over the whole surface of the country since 1850, excepting, perhaps, the Province of Luxembourg. The net amount actually received on loans since the foundation of the kingdom, over and above the debts paid off, has been 406,000,000 francs; the nominal amount thereby added to the debt was 411,000,000 francs, and the "rente" for which the country has made itself liable is 78,500,000 francs. As a set off to the above debt the State has acquired in the above period railways, canals, water-courses, polders, harbours, roads, telegraphs, buildings, schools, and fortifications to the exact value of 406,000,000 francs, of which the railway alone produces 16,000,000 francs per annum, or nearly enough to cover all the interest of the modern debt contracted since 1830.

61. The expediency of the *outlay on canals* is much more contestable. Since 1830 they have cost 76,000,000 francs, but this figure is a very faint exponent of all the capital sunk in Belgian canals for the last six centuries. That between Ypres and Nieuport, probably the oldest in Europe, was begun in 1251. The return on this great but unknown capital is merely nominal. The dues received on all the navigable rivers and canals (almost all derived from four, viz., the Brussels, Charleroy, the Sambre, the Mons-Condé and the Pommereuil-Antaing canals), amounted in 1860 to 2,863,000 francs; the expenses of preservation, &c., to 2,232,000 francs; the net return was therefore 631,000 francs. The new canals cannot even pay their working expenses. A great waste of capital is here going on, for in most cases the railway answers every purpose, and the canal is a mere superfluity which could not compete with the former on equal terms, excepting perhaps in the coal districts. Some private canal companies even receive yearly subventions from the State, and in others which are certain to pay no dividends, the State takes the bulk of the shares.

62. In 1859 the Government obtained several large votes of money for extraordinary public works, in all about 84,000,000 francs, of which the principal item was 49,000,000 francs *for the fortification of Antwerp*. The scheme was then accepted with acclamation by the citizens. Since that time a violent agitation has been organized against it, more especially against the northern citadel which is building on a gigantic scale close to the new docks. The dangers alleged seem to be more or less chimerical. Meanwhile the works are rapidly advancing, and will no doubt be completed in 1864. They will, however, require many additions, especially on the left bank, and a further outlay for buildings. These will run up the total expense to 80,000,000 francs, exclusive of the armament required, and will produce one of the strongest fortresses in Europe. Antwerp covenanted to pay 10,000,000 francs towards the works in consideration of the land and materials of the ancient ramparts being abandoned to the city. It was agreed that if this land should realize a higher price than 10,000,000 francs, half the surplus should belong to the State. The city has hitherto declined to satisfy this engagement which is now overdue.

Section G.—*Financial Prospects.*

(No. 15.)—RECAPITULATION of the actual results of Income and Expenditure down to the end of 1861, and of the Estimated Results down to the end of 1865.

	Ordinary		Extraordinary		Aggregate Excess of	
	Receipts and Disbursements.	Surplus.	Receipts and Disbursements.	Deficit.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
Deficit of period from 1830 to end of 1857	..	..	..	..	..	7,412,621
1858—Receipts	154,411,540	..	1,369,198			
Disbursements	139,134,510	..	5,610,495			
		15,377,030		4,241,297	11,135,733	
1859—Receipts	155,954,048	..	2,395,597			
Disbursements	148,374,185	..	4,515,494			
		7,579,863		2,119,897	5,459,966	
1860—Receipts	155,307,074	..	14,402,144			
Disbursements	142,880,769	..	16,144,608			
		12,426,305		1,742,464	10,683,841	
1861—Receipts	156,421,102	..	15,813,309			
Disbursements	145,774,862	..	17,657,007			
		10,646,240		1,843,698	8,802,542	
					36,082,082	7,412,621
Excess of revenue to end of 1861 ..	..	..	..	..	28,569,461	
1862, approximate—Receipts ..	160,608,568	..	3,623,425			
Disbursements ..	149,548,409	..	27,751,059			
		11,060,159		24,127,634	..	13,067,475
1863, approximative—Receipts ..	158,342,925					
Disbursements ..	150,272,263					
		8,070,652	(?)	(?)	8,070,652	
1864, Ordinary Budgets—Receipts ..	157,837,790					
Disbursements	152,483,193					
		5,354,597	(?)	(?)	5,354,597	
1865, Ordinary surplus, say	..	11,000,000	(?)	(?)	11,000,000	
Extraordinary receipts and disbursements assigned to 1863 and following years..	..	..	24,441,587 74,127,427			
				49,685,840	..	49,685,840
Total	..	..	..	83,760,830	52,994,710	62,753,315
Aggregate deficiency to end of 1865, including all extraordinary expenses hitherto voted	..	..	..	..	..	9,758,605

63. *The aggregate results of all receipts and disbursements down to the end of* 1861 show a surplus of 28,500,000 francs. If the ordinary surplus be taken as a criterion, the years 1858, 1859, 1860, and 1861 must be considered eminently prosperous, as that surplus then averaged annually 11,500,000 francs per annum, or 8 per cent. of the revenue. Few, if any, countries in Europe can show such a result. In one year (1860), as much as 12,500,000 francs were available above the ordinary expenditure. These large surpluses are virtually devoted to the creation of public works. The "exercice" of 1861 is not yet published, but I have reason to know that my figures are sufficiently, though not critically accurate. The surplus of 28,500,000 francs may therefore be taken as a reality.

64. With 1861 ends what may be termed the historical era. From thenceforward there is no solid foundation on which to rest any positive calculations. It is true that the receipts of 1862 and 1863 are approximatively known, but no clue is yet given to the expenditure of those years excepting the credits voted. When examined with the help of these imperfect data, the year 1863 would appear to have been less prosperous, as the surplus falls to 8,000,000 francs; but this result is only apparent. The real results of revenue and expenditure will both exceed the original estimates, but the former in the larger proportion of the two, thus increasing the ultimate surplus by several millions. The ordinary surplus of 1862 is officially estimated at 11,000,000 francs. That of 1864 must be at least as much, being benefitted by the full amount of the saving of the Scheldt toll. The *present ordinary surplus* may, therefore, at the very lowest be set down at 11,000,000 francs, but will more probably attain 12,000,000 francs. With the present system of keeping the accounts it will not be known till the end of 1867.

The above Table shows the *final deficiency down to the end of* 1865, supposing all the extraordinary public works to be finished and paid for, to be 9,750,000 francs. If, however, the ordinary surpluses of the last four years should, as is probable, exceed my estimate, then the deficit would be reduced to little or nothing. The above figure is purely conjectural. What is, however, known with certainty is the thoroughly sound state of the finances. They offer this remarkable contrast with those of Portugal, which I was last called on to investigate, that here, if

anything, it is an excess of prosperity which is sought to be disguised. In one country the whole interest of the debt has to be paid with borrowed money, while here 83,750,000 francs of public works are defrayed by the ordinary revenue in 8 years, and 7,000,000 francs per annum are devoted to the extinction of debt.

66. The Government is authorized to issue a certain amount of *Treasury bills*, to provide for the regular payment of the *instalments due to Holland for the Scheldt toll*. An expense of 11,500,000 francs will be chargeable to 1863 on this score. The instalment to be paid in 1864 will be entirely covered by the quotas receivable from other States; but the years 1865 and 1866 will require advances from the Treasury of 2,750,000 and 7,500,000 francs. These will constitute a total temporary advance of 21,500,000 francs thown upon the Belgian Treasury instead of 12,000,000 francs, as estimated above. The 10,000,000 francs due by Antwerp and not yet recoverable, will also have to be replaced by some other resources. But for these two latter demands all the present undertakings could be liquidated in 1865, or at latest in 1866, without incurring any fresh liabilities.

The deficiency to the end of 1865 cannot well exceed 23,000,000 francs, but will probably not attain the 9,750,000 set down in my Table. It is impossible to foretell what share of the extraordinary credits already voted will be assigned to the years 1863, 1864, and 1865, or deferred to the subsequent years. The gross balance of any particular year is not officially known till three years after its expiration, and then is after all more a conventional figure than a reality, unless viewed through a series of consecutive years. The *ordinary surplus*, or the surplus of *ordinary* revenue over *ordinary* expenditure in any one year may, on the contrary, serve as a very fair criterion of the financial position. If the ultimate deficit of 1865 should not exceed the 9,750,000 francs, above estimated it may easily be borne without creating any fresh resources. If it exceeds that amount, an emission of Treasury bills may be recurred to. Such a contingency is not to be anticipated for the present year, but is by no means improbable for 1865, particularly if any new works are voted. The present undertakings will, it is hoped, not require any such expedient, still less an additional loan.

Belgium is the only country which I know of that is entirely exempt from a floating debt. Any creation of such must of course increase the ultimate cost of every public work by the whole amount of the interest paid for the corresponding accommodation. A country enjoying a financial surplus can well dispense with a floating debt. The present ordinary surplus here is not less than 11,000,000 francs per annum. Such a sum ought to be adequate for all the public works required, and ought to leave an ample margin for remissions and reforms of taxation. The savings or surplus revenue, devoted in 1863 to public works increasing the capital of the State, will prove to be at least 11,000,000 francs. If to this sum be added the 7,250,000 francs devoted to the redemption of debt, it will be found that the State increases its capital, in other words, enriches itself by 19,250,000 francs annually, a sum, moreover, which must rapidly increase every year.

(Signed) H. P. T. BARRON.

Netherlands.

Reports by Mr. Ward, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Report upon the Commercial Intercourse between Great Britain and the Netherlands in 1862.

The Hague, January 23, 1864.

A PERIOD of six years having elapsed since my last Report on the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and the Netherlands, I proceed to extract the following statistics on the same subject from the official Report of the Trade and Navigation of the Kingdom of the Netherlands for 1862, which has just now been published.

The whole value of the exports from the Netherlands ports to Great Britain in that year is represented by the sum of 87,797,305 florins (about 7,317,000*l.*), of which goods and produce to the value of 23,626,279 florins were in transit, the remainder consisting either of articles of Netherlands origin, or of such as are not liable to import duty by the Netherlands Tariff.

The principal articles of Netherland origin are—

Butter	13,889,978	kilogrammes	Madder (value)	1,270,636	florins
Cheese	14,890,614	„	Spirits	44,234	casks (22 gals)
Flax	7,011,014	„	„ in bottle	97,521	bottles
Cattle, viz.:—			Yeast	4,606,826	kilogrammes
Horned cattle	47,278	head	Oil (rape and linseed)	27,095	casks
Pigs	16,923	„	together with	367,949	kilogrammes
Sheep and lambs	199,710	„			

The new Tariff having made a change in the standard.

Of Colonial produce—

Sugar, raw	3,800,000	kilogrammes
„ refined	20,456,331	„
Tin	1,126,249	„

The principal articles exported to Great Britain without distinction of origin were:—

Wool	1,897,088	kilogrammes	Hay	2,415,100	kilogrammes
Manganese	9,281,937	„	Hops	471,939	„
Oats	19,257	lasts	Candles, wax and sperm	434,302	„
Other cereals	255	„	Rags	296,606	„
Peas and beans	623	„	Paper (value)	180,203	florins
Bread and biscuit	40,337	kilogrammes	Tobacco, manufactured and		
Flour and meal	134,589	„	unmanufactured	2,896,000	kilogrammes
Bran	3,794,475	„	Fruit, fresh (value)	1,190,536	florins

The total value of imports from Great Britain into the Netherlands for the same period is returned at 117,274,066 florins (about 10,000,000*l.*), and of that entered for consumption 68,271,294 florins (about 6,000,000*l.*); but from this must be deducted the amount corresponding to the value of the duty-free articles which are re-exported, the quantities of which cannot, however, be ascertained from the Tables.

The principal articles of this category are:—

Iron, and manufactures of iron (value)	9,304,232	florins	Manufactured articles—		
Steel	1,681,459	kilogrammes	Linen	978,800	florins
Cotton-yarn	4,152,189	„	Copper, and articles of ditto	2,899,426	„
Ditto by value since the new			Coals	2,660,380	„
Tariff	125,784	florins	Palm oil	5,090,276	kilogrammes
Cotton, raw	17,999,214	kilogrammes	Carpets (value)	453,453	florins
Manufactured articles, viz.:—			Wool	965,443	kilogrammes
Cotton	6,568,614	florins	Silk	233,010	„
Woollen	5,142,372	„	Salt, rough	25,313,001	„

The whole value of the goods in transit in 1862 was 127,687,460 florins, and the portion of that value destined for Great Britain was 23,626,279 florins; while the value of British exports passing through this country to others was 49,671,071 florins. The principal part of this traffic takes place between Great Britain and Germany, namely,—

		Florins.
From Hanover to Great Britain	value	98,500
Hamburgh to Great Britain	„	131,743
Prussia or Zollverein to Great Britain	„	20,581,800
From Great Britain to Hanover	value	50,800
„ Bremen	„	1,790
„ Hamburgh	„	58,900
„ Prussia or Zollverein	„	46,150,000

The whole value of imports into the Netherlands being 445,587,447 florins; that of the imports from Great Britain and her Colonies, viz.,—

	Florins.
From the East Indies	7,910,471
Gibraltar	3,681
Great Britain	117,274,066
Cape of Good Hope	209,176
Total	125,397,394

is about 28 per cent. of the whole, slightly less than the proportion contributed in 1856, while the ratio of the value of goods and produce exported to Great Britain and her Colonies is something more than 26 per cent. of the whole, thus somewhat

greater than in 1856, viz., whole value of exports, 381,383,470 florins, to Great Britain and her Colonies, namely,—

	Florins.		Florins.
To Australia	1,460,919	To Great Britain	85,797,305
British America	18,481	Malta	28,001
East Indies	2,034,986	Mauritius	1,524
Gibraltar	673,821		
Cape of Good Hope ..	345,583		90,360,620

The following figures will, however, show the progress of trade between Great Britain and the Netherlands since 1846 :—

	Total Imports.	Imports for Consumption.
	Florins.	Florins.
1846 to 1850 }	average { 66,505,029	37,078,579
1851 to 1855 }	average { 89,265,273	45,923,244
1856 to 1860 }	value { 106,347,423	59,308,332
1861	135,146,994	79,434,065
1862	117,274,066	68,271,294

	Total Exports.	Exports "uit het vrije verkeer."	Transit.
	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.
1846 to 1850 }	average { 46,487,247	31,861,659	14,625,587
1851 to 1855 }	average { 66,680,761	46,864,329	19,816,431
1856 to 1860 }	value { 76,806,302	59,330,834	17,475,468
1861	82,136,381	60,973,617	21,162,764
1862	85,797,305	62,171,026	23,626,279

Thus it appears that although the increase since the commencement of the period has been very considerable, there has been a decrease as compared with the preceding year in the general imports and those for consumption. The greater part of the decrease is owing to the deficient supply of cotton, in consequence of the civil war with America, as may readily be seen from the subjoined list of articles, showing the difference between the importations of the two years :—

		General Imports.		Imports for Consumption.	
		Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ashes, pot and pearl	kilogrammes	—	2,199,167	—	2,199,157
Druggists' stores	value, florins	—	704,807	529,093	—
Machinery	„	—	324,328	—	166,553
Yarns—					
Linen	„	661,851	—	527,624	—
Cotton	kilogrammes	—	8,915,007	—	4,273,164
Twist	value, florins	—	983,371	—	282,832
Woollen	„	2,603,356	—	—	62,380
Bullion	„	—	983,080	—	983,080
Iron, rough	„	2,026,253	—	2,031,283	—
Indigo	kilogrammes	—	143,672	6,187	—
Cotton, raw	„	—	5,752,641	—	5,752,641
Coffee	„	—	1,144,008	—	1,144,008
Copper, &c.	„	594,996	—	594,996	—
Manufactures—					
Silk	value, florins	321,374	—	66,304	—
Cotton	„	—	1,440,645	—	1,155,653
Palm oil	kilogrammes	546,516	—	798,036	—
Rice	„	—	12,814,002	—	11,333,180
Ditto in husk	„	—	3,751,950	—	3,751,950
Steel	„	—	301,680	—	301,666
Molasses	„	—	2,023,540	—	901,977
Sugar, raw	„	—	612,368	—	668,811
Tea	„	—	225,766	—	4,379
Silk, raw	„	96,774	—	96,333	—
Ditto, wrought	value, florins	458,439	—	3,089	—
Salt, rough	kilogrammes	—	3,189,042	—	3,319,042

The exports to Great Britain of the year 1862 are in advance of those of 1861 ; but the staple produce of the Netherlands, namely, butter, cheese, and cattle, are marked by a falling off :—

		General Exports.		Exports "uit het vrije verkeer."	
		Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Butter	kilogrammes	—	2,710,073	—	2,341,655
Manganese	„	1,583,020	—	1,583,020	—
Spirits	casks of 22 galls.	—	6,100	—	4,109
Grain, viz.:—					
Oats	.. lasts	8,187	—	8,072	—
Bran	kilogrammes	—	1,901,466	—	1,367,374
Cheese	„	—	2,822,109	—	2,822,735
Mercery	value, florins	366.799	—	—	4,360
Manufactures—					
Silk	„	807,585	—	—	10,604
Cotton	„	1,452,911	—	—	183
Paper	„	341,295	—	21,258	—
Cattle	.. head	—	6,458	—	6,129
Sugar, raw	kilogrammes	2,484,347	—	3,215	—
„ refined	„	3,670,297	—	3,719,139	—
Tea	„	—	280,948	2.623	—
Tin	„	586,713	—	586,713	—
Fruit	value, florins	654,348	—	483,370	—

Nearly the entire of this increase, therefore, is found to consist of articles of foreign or colonial produce; while in articles of Netherlands produce fresh fruit alone is in excess of former exportations.

During the same periods the trade with the German States has made even more considerable progress, as the following account of commercial intercourse with Prussia (under which head almost the whole of that of the Zollverein is classed) will show:—

	Total Imports.	Imports for Consumption.
	Florins.	Florins.
1846 to 1850 } average value	47,066,036	22,152,642
1851 to 1855 } average value	61,083,769	31,167,696
1856 to 1860 } average value	84,718,892	51,878,020
1861	100,333,491	61,838,495
1862	107,608,356	67,546,922

	General Exports.	Exports "uit het vrije verkeer."	Transit.
	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.
1846 to 1850 } average value	83,082,630	30,046,261	53,036,369
1851 to 1855 } average value	108,647,577	41,105,542	67,542,035
1856 to 1860 } average value	130,235,022	67,405,315	62,829,708
1861	147,444,078	80,179,101	67,264,977
1862	146,659,509	79,820,924	66,838,585

(Signed) WILLIAM R. WARD.

Report upon Finance, Public Credit, &c.

The Hague, January 31, 1864.

THE votes taken for the public expenditure of the year 1863-64, are as follows:—

	Florins	c.		Florins	c.
1. Royal Household	900,000	0	5. Home Department	24,278,387	34
2. Superior Departments of State ..	588,029	0	6. Marine	8,739,953	0
3A. Foreign Affairs	529,245	0*	7A. National Debt	39,976,977	22
3B. Roman Catholic Worship ..	668,672	80 5	7B. Finance Department	6,749,200	0
4A. Department of Justice ..	2,933,744	0	8. War Department	12,733,000	0
4B. Protestant Worship ..	1,752,886	58 5	9. Colonial Department	2,925,072	92

The sum appropriated for railroads, included in the expenditure of the Home Department, amounts to 21,000,000 florins.

* This is the amount of the proposed Budget, which was rejected on account of the adverse vote of the First Chamber.

Ways and Means.

	Florins	c.
A.—Direct Taxes—		
a. Land tax	10,435,450	0
b. Personal tax	7,332,000	0
c. Trades and professions ..	2,982,400	0
	20,749,850	0
B.—Excise—		
a. Sugar	2,000,000	0
b. Wine	1,260,000	0
c. Spirits (native and foreign)..	5,850,000	0
d. Salt	2,580,000	0
e. Soap	1,260,000	0
f. Beer and vinegar	510,000	0
g. Butcher's meat ..	1,380,000	0
h. Coals	1,590,000	0
i. Turf	1,650,000	0
	18,080,000	0
C.—Indirect Taxes—		
a. Stamps..	1,500,000	0
b. Registration	4,400,000	0
c. Mortgages	300,000	0
d. Succession and inheritance..	2,800,000	0
38 per cent. on these duties ..	3,439,000	0
	12,489,000	0
D.—Import and Export Dues—		
a. Duties on imports, &c. ..	3,600,000	0
b. Lights and buoys ..	330,000	0
c. Stamps on instruments ..	7,200	0
Per-centages	2,736	0
	3,939,936	0
E.—Assay and tax on articles of gold and silver	256,500	0

	Florins	c.
F.—Public Domain—		
a. From the ordinary domain, tithes, &c.	483,800	0
b. From the domain in possession of the War Department ..	84,800	0
c. Roads and canals ..	690,800	0
	1,259,400	0
G.—Post Office	2,100,000	0
H.—Telegraphs..	305,700	0
I.—Lottery	410,000	0
J. Game Licences	100,000	0
K.—Pilotage	700,000	0
L.—Mines	598	0
M.—Profit on Railroads	—	
N.—Miscellaneous	1,701,879	0
O.—Contribution from Belgium, pursuant to Treaty of 5th November, 1832	400,000	0
P.—Second instalment of Purchase-money of Scheldt Dues ..	3,089,253	33
Q.—Interest on balance of Purchase-money of Scheldt Dues not yet paid up	312,832	80
R.—Colonial surplus	19,463,000	0
S.—Contribution from East Indian Revenue towards payment of interest on debt charged on East Indian Possessions	9,800,000	0
T.—Contribution from East Indian Revenue to pay deficit on Budgets of the other Colonies ..	2,825,000	0
U.—From balances of former years..	5,000,000	0
Total	103,732,949	13
Equivalent to about £8,600,000.		

Table No. 1 shows the produce of the ordinary branches of the public revenue for 1863. The total receipts, viz., 61,355,090 florins 54½ cents, equal to about 5,200,000*l.*, exceed those of the preceding year by 1,330,008 florins. The diminution observable under the head of Import and Export and Shipping dues, is almost entirely to be set to the account of the abolition of Scheldt dues, which came partially into operation in the course of the year. The excise shows a slight increase, contributed by all the branches, except fuel. The so-called indirect taxes, namely, those derived from stamps and the succession and transfer of property, have yielded 1,300,000 florins in advance of the preceding year.

The number of letters passing through the Post Office (see Table No. 2) has increased by 682,522, of which the foreign correspondence has borne more than its proportional share.

Public Credit.

The sums voted for the payment of interest on the National Debt of the Netherlands are,—

	Florins	c.
On a capital of 684,244,470 florins, bearing interest at 2½ per cent. ..	17,106,111	75
On 104,200,911 florins 95 cents, at 3 per cent.	3,126,027	36
Half-year's interest on 15,940,000 florins and half-year's interest on 15,640,000 florins, at 3½ per cent.	552,650	0
On 200,843,700 florins, at 4 per cent.	8,033,748	0
	28,818,537	11

Or about £2,400,000.

The funded debt has therefore been reduced during the past year by the following items :—

2,834,300 florins	.. 2½ per cents.	1,316,000 florins	.. 4 per cents.
765,100 „	.. 3 „	12,484,500 „	.. 4 per cent. Colonial debentures.
390,000 „	.. 3½ „		

The other annual charges voted on account of the National Debt amounted to 143,186 florins 78 cents, so that the total charge for interest, &c., on the National Debt was 20,961,723 florins 89 cents.

The amount voted for the reduction of the National Debt in 1863-64, i 11,015,253 florins 33 cents.

The fluctuations in the prices of the different kinds of stock in 1863 were, for the 2½ per cents. from 61 5/16 in November, to 64¾ in February; for the 3 per cents., 74⅜ in November and December, to 77 13/16 in September; and for the 4 per cents. from 96⅞ in December, to 100⅞ in August.

The entire Return of Imports and Exports for the year 1863 will not be published until next month.

Table No. 3 contains a statement of the number of ships furnished for the first time with Netherlands registers in 1863. There is an increase of tonnage to the amount of 2,124 lasts; but exactly the same number of ships has been built in Netherlands ports, and one foreign ship more than in 1862 has been added to the merchant marine.

Table 4 will show how manufacturing industry has been affected in the Netherlands by the falling off of the supply of raw cotton. This Table contains a statement of the principal articles of cotton fabrics manufactured in the Netherlands, and exported to their East Indian possessions for a period of ten years; namely, from the year 1854 to the year 1863 inclusive.

The accounts of the harvest are generally favourable. The yield of grain exceeded all expectations, and the quality of it was very good. The potatoe crop too was tolerably abundant, and also good in quality, but little disease having manifested itself. Flax, where cultivated, turned out well both in fibre and seed, and prices were high.

In some parts of the country the hay crops were shorter than usual, but the quality was very good, and it was well saved. The pastures are stated to have suffered in most parts of the country from the dry summer, and the business of the graziers and dairy farmers has partially felt this. The fine weather, however, admitted of the cattle being kept later than usual on the pastures.

(Signed) WILLIAM R. WARD.

(No. 1.)—View of the Receipts of the Revenue for the Month of December, separately and in conjunction with those of the preceding Months of 1863, compared with the Estimate for that Year, and with the Receipts over the like periods of 1862.

Source of Revenue.	Amount of Estimate.	1/12 of Estimate.	Receipts of the month of December 1863.	Receipts of the month of December 1862.	12/12 of Estimate.	Receipts for the twelve months of 1863.	Receipts for the twelve months of 1862.
	Florins.	Florins c.	Florins c.	Florins c.	Florins.	Florins c.	Florins c.
Direct Taxes:—							
Land Tax	10,411,150	867,595 84	420,767 74·5	395,949 14·5	10,411,150	10,436,099 67	10,410,818 27
Personal taxes	7,212,000	601,000 0	571,802 80·5	532,411 89·5	7,212,000	7,427,350 0	7,277,475 38
Patents	2,956,800	247,400 0	259,036 44·5	227,448 54	2,956,800	3,053,466 85·5	2,978,296 13·5
Dues on Mines	1,495	124 58	60 17	60 17	1,495	654 3·5	1,532 58
Total	20,581,445	1,715,120 42	1,251,667 16·5	1,155,869 75	20,581,445	20,917,570 56	20,668,122 36·5
Import and Export Duties and Shipping Dues:—							
Import and Export ..	3,500,000	291,666 67	238,631 5·5	196,189 14·5	3,500,000	3,635,450 53	3,817,514 99·5
Shipping Dues ..	900,000	75,000 0	..	59,215 20	900,000	552,846 48	923,066 40
Lights and buoys ..	320,000	26,666 66	19,490 51	18,963 63	320,000	323,355 9	337,465 72
Stamps on instruments	9,384	782 0	632 10	565 74	9,384	10,257 64	10,682 22
Total	4,729,384	394,115 33	258,753 66·5	274,933 71·5	4,729,384	4,521,909 74	5,088,729 33·5
Excise:—							
Sugar	2,000,000	166,666 67	110,306 86	104,991 60·5	2,000,000	1,995,177 87·5	1,971,056 13
Wine	1,200,000	100,000 0	108,069 32·5	101,785 50	1,200,000	1,353,888 31·5	1,281,428 71·5
Home spirits	5,550,000	485,416 66	646,770 63	623,162 26	5,825,000	6,387,997 46·5	5,989,371 18·5
Foreign spirits	275,000						
Butcher's meat	1,380,000	115,000 0	144,642 31	132,223 93	1,380,000	1,475,908 6	1,446,680 55
Salt	2,550,000	212,500 0	259,957 63	252,564 3·5	2,550,000	2,689,866 51·5	2,603,259 61·5
Soap	1,260,000	105,000 0	101,832 31	102,298 16	1,260,000	1,279,977 6	1,259,448 84
Beer and vinegar ..	500,000	41,666 67	48,738 65·5	41,764 24	500,000	552,940 83	516,693 11
Coals	1,400,000	116,666 67	197,099 97	219,911 12	1,400,000	1,539,273 29	1,632,707 36
Turf	1,640,000	136,666 67	109,883 71·5	125,739 41·5	1,640,000	1,521,930 5	1,670,233 99
Total	17,755,000	1,479,583 34	1,727,301 40·5	1,704,440 26·5	17,755,000	18,796,959 46	18,370,879 49·5

Source of Revenue.	Amount of Estimate.	$\frac{1}{12}$ of Estimate.	Receipts of the month of December 1863.	Receipts of the month of December 1862.	$\frac{12}{12}$ of Estimate.	Receipts for the twelve months of 1863.	Receipts for the twelve months of 1862.
	Florins.	Florins c.	Florins c.	Florins c.	Florins.	Florins c.	Florins c.
Assay and Tax on articles of gold and silver :—							
Tax	250,000	20,833 33	16,752 58	16,521 38·5	250,000	273,545 37·5	253,067 63
Assayage & per-centage	1,500	125 0	119 30·5	112 79	1,500	1,810 26	1,765 86·5
Total	251,500	20,958 33	16,871 88·5	16,634 17·5	251,500	275,355 63·5	254,833 49·5
Indirect Taxes :—							
Stamps	2,001,000	166,750 0	205,513 38·5	188,023 90·5	2,001,000	2,156,989 23	2,082,268 92·5
Registration dues ..	5,865,000	488,750 0	501,496 64·5	537,135 61	5,865,000	6,453,428 4	6,115,929 96
Mortgage duties ..	483,000	40,250 0	43,105 73·5	40,806 40·5	483,000	547,407 70·5	515,531 97·5
Duties on succession ..	4,140,000	345,000 0	316,456 16·5	290,841 62·5	4,140,000	4,404,620 32	3,548,431 91·5
Total	12,489,000	1,040,750 0	1,066,571 93	1,056,807 54·5	12,489,000	13,562,445 29·5	12,262,162 77·5
Post Office	2,050,000	170,833 33	151,837 64	147,575 73·5	2,050,000	2,152,991 61·5	2,074,022 61·5
Lottery	410,000	34,166 67	138,520 0	138,476 0	410,000	413,203 0	549,486 50
Pilotage	700,000	58,333 33	41,175 39·5	44,319 44	700,000	714,655 24	756,845 93
General Total ..	58,966,329	4,913,860 75	4,652,699 8·5	4,539,056 62·5	58,966,329	61,355,090 54·5	60,025,082 51

(No. 2.)—Return of the Number of Letters conveyed by the Post Office between the Years 1848 and 1863, inclusive.

Years.	Inland Letters.			Foreign Letters.			General Total.
	Unpaid.	Paid.	Total.	Unpaid.	Paid.	Total.	
1848	3,741,168	582,864	4,324,032	1,543,160	290,664	1,833,824	6,157,856
1849	3,725,480	548,700	4,274,180	1,521,572	282,608	1,804,180	6,078,360
1850	4,636,941	703,480	5,340,421	1,781,227	327,976	2,109,203	7,449,624
1851	7,479,447	1,043,339	8,522,786	1,911,220	357,239	2,268,459	10,791,245
1852	8,255,695	1,308,446	9,664,141	2,197,869	446,400	2,644,269	12,308,410
1853	9,152,212	1,389,873	10,542,085	2,310,567	497,201	2,807,768	13,349,853
1854	9,635,623	1,522,892	11,158,515	2,475,490	549,718	3,025,208	14,183,723
1855	10,092,227	1,629,766	11,721,993	2,494,124	577,458	3,071,582	14,793,575
1856	10,875,414	1,853,729	12,729,143	2,653,228	742,745	3,395,973	16,125,116
1857	11,342,804	2,156,423	13,499,227	2,852,376	830,045	3,682,421	17,181,648
1858	11,809,976	2,345,963	14,155,939	2,858,466	875,581	3,734,047	17,889,986
1859	12,232,013	2,452,030	14,684,043	2,875,595	941,552	3,817,147	18,501,190
1860	12,416,079	2,649,580	15,065,659	2,971,975	1,019,692	3,991,667	19,057,326
1861	12,772,888	2,760,570	15,533,458	3,053,548	1,121,255	4,174,803	19,708,261
1862	13,142,094	2,972,479	16,114,573	3,084,085	1,230,660	4,314,745	20,429,318
1863	13,481,703	3,150,271	16,631,974	3,136,812	1,343,054	4,479,866	21,111,840

(No. 3.)—Comparative Return of Sea-going Ships, furnished for the first time with Sea Letters, in the Netherlands, during 1862 and 1863.

Description of Ship.	1862.				Total for 1862.		1863.				Total for 1863.	
	Home built.		Foreign built.				Home built.		Foreign built.			
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Clippers	2	518	..	..	2	518	3	874	..	..	3	874
Ships	1	394	1	684	2	1,078	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barques	2	628	1	314	3	942	6	2,200	1	376	7	2,576
Brigs	2	290	3	342	5	632	18	2,149	3	338	21	2,487
Schooners . ..	29	2,482	4	289	33	2,771	21	1,783	7	468	28	2,251
Galliots	22	1,348	2	94	24	1,442	24	1,289	..	..	24	1,289
Koff-boats . ..	7	294	..	..	7	294	8	322	..	..	8	322
Smacks	11	347	..	..	11	347	5	171	..	..	5	171
Zuyder Zee boats .	11	342	..	..	11	342	5	163	..	..	5	163
Rhine boats ..	2	24	..	..	2	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fishing-boats ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	23	..	..	1	23
Herring-busses ..	2	30	..	..	2	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Steamboats . ..	1	302	1	123	2	325	..	..	2	679	2	679
Luggers	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	34	..	..	1	34
Total	92	6,899	12	1,846	104	8,745	92	9,008	13	1,861	105	10,869

(No. 4.)—Return of Exports of some of the Principal Articles of Cotton Manufacture to the East India Possessions during the Years 1854–1863.

	4/4 Maddapollams.			9/8 Maddapollams.			5/4 Maddapollams.			6/4 Maddapollams.			6½/4 Maddapollams.			7/4 Maddapollams.			8/4 Maddapollams.		
	N. H. M.	Part H.	Total.	N. H. M.	Part H.	Total.	N. H. M.	Part H.	Total.	N. H. M.	Part H.	Total.	N. H. M.	Part H.	Total.	N. H. M.	Part H.	Total.	N. H. M.	Part H.	Total.
1854 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	178,850	100,770	279,620	321,300	190,870	512,170	..	..	..	29,000	21,310	50,310	2,900	2,550	5,450
1855 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116,400	140,325	256,725	194,250	271,900	466,150	..	..	..	20,350	41,550	61,900	1,650	3,050	4,700
1856 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80,300	108,753	249,035	32,100	211,183	243,283	..	..	..	12,950	42,465	55,415	500	2,650	3,150
1857 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33,400	55,319	85.719	5,350	132.350	137,700	..	..	..	8,350	35,888	44,238	750	900	1,650
1858 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37,950	71,120	109,070	53,250	200,000	259,250	..	..	..	17,000	44,350	61,350	4,150	2,150	6,300
1859 ..	2,900	2,700	5,600	400	15,000	15,400	56,900	86,922	143,822	154,800	264,465	419,265	..	3,450	3,450	22,650	54,327	76,977	1,450	2,000	3,450
1860 ..	20,000	16,300	36,300	8,600	19,850	28,450	97,300	105,528	202,828	221,550	265,403	486,953	..	4,200	4,200	20,850	37,000	57,850	300	950	1,250
1861 ..	1,500	10,279	11,779	850	25,300	26,150	9,400	75,777	85,177	14,450	270,403	284,913	900	7,025	7,925	5,950	40,320	46,270	200	1,300	1,500
1862 ..	4,950	15,200	20,150	6,350	41,250	47,600	24,050	143,520	107,570	41,100	488,030	529,130	1,100	20,689	21,789	7,400	70,370	77,770	450	2,498	2,948
1863 ..	700	4,049	7,749	1,600	11,707	13,307	..	26,418	26,418	..	124,403	124,403	..	3,900	3,900	..	13,977	13,977	..	37	37

	4/4 Calicots.			9/8 Calicots.			5/4 Calicots.			6/4 Calicots.			6½/4 Calicots.			7/4 Calicots.			8/4 Calicots.		
	N. H. M.	Part H.	Total.	N. H. M.	Part H.	Total.	N. H. M.	Part H.	Total.	N. H. M.	Part H.	Total.	N. H. M.	Part H.	Total.	N. H. M.	Part H.	Total.	N. H. M.	Part H.	Total.
1854 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	154,950	89,650	244,600	118,850	147,575	206,425	..	..	..	4,100	11,155	15,255	250	..	250
1855 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65,400	67,810	133,210	30,750	151,850	182,600	..	..	..	1,200	18,152	19,352	..	..	..
1856 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47,550	92,254	139,804	30,100	171,375	201,475	..	..	..	250	16,370	16,620	..	200	200
1857 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,900	21,340	45,240	58,750	105,100	163,850	..	..	..	500	8,575	9,075	..	..	..
1858 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,250	43,066	60,316	79,150	183,035	262,185	..	..	..	600	12,590	13,190	..	..	..
1859 ..	..	170	170	..	450	450	33,200	56,915	90,115	80,600	166,165	246,765	..	..	..	5,500	19,050	24,550	..	50	50
1860 ..	300	940	1,240	100	550	650	67,000	78,280	145,280	65,100	223,935	289,035	..	250	250	3,450	19,950	23,400	100	100	200
1861 ..	50	2,480	2,530	300	3,300	3 600	47,050	121,112	168,162	68,950	328,376	397,320	..	750	750	6,650	25,174	31,824	400	600	1,000
1862 ..	..	4,630	4,630	..	3,100	3,100	10,950	90,290	101,240	26,450	195,060	221,510	..	50	50	4,100	15,000	19,100	300	50	350
1863 ..	..	1,400	1,400	..	1,700	1,700	..	28,165	28,165	..	89,173	89,173	..	131	131	..	6,409	6,409	..	..	..

	Drillings.			Shirtings.			Molton Dekens.			Total Maddapollams.			Total Calicots.			Total Maddapollams and Calicots.			Total Maddapollams, Calicots, Drillings, and Shirtings.		
	N. H. M.	Part H.	Total.	N. H. M.	Part H.	Total.	N. H. M.	Part H.	Total.	N. H. M.	Part H.	Total.	N. H. M.	Part H.	Total.	N. H. M.	Part H.	Total.	N. H. M.	Part H.	Total.
1854 ..	18,180	8,564	26,744	1,500	51,215	52,715	2,825	36,630	39,455	532,050	315,500	847,550	278,150	248,380	526,530	810,200	563,880	1,374,080	829,880	623,659	1,453,539
1855 ..	13,380	9.347	22,727	41,691	45,837	87,528	2,815	47,102	49,917	332,650	456,825	789,475	97,350	237,812	335,162	430,000	694,637	1,124,637	485,071	749,821	1,234,892
1856 ..	6,100	29,768	35,868	6,400	36,667	43,067	870	76,475	77,345	125,850	425,051	550,901	77,900	280,199	358,099	203,750	705,250	909,000	216,250	771,685	987,935
1857 ..	32.360	58,904	91,264	9,500	27,470	36,970	610	96,520	97,130	44,850	224,457	269,307	83,150	135,015	218,165	128,000	359,472	487,472	169,860	445,846	615,706
1858 ..	29,200	95,674	124,874	24,500	40,450	64,950	3,340	115,917	119,257	112.350	323,620	435.970	97,000	238,691	335,691	209,350	562,311	771,661	263,050	698,435	961,485
1859 ..	33,180	59,653	92,833	59,900	48,563	108,463	4,570	90,454	95,024	239,100	428,864	667,964	119,300	242,800	362,100	358,400	671,644	1.030,044	451,480	779,880	1,231,360
1860 ..	25,600	96,135	121,735	90,200	67,597	157,797	1,600	89,446	91,046	368,600	449,231	817,831	136,050	324,005	460,055	504,650	773,236	1,277,886	620,450	936,968	1,557,418
1861 ..	47,600	209,670	257,270	62,450	86,607	149,057	2,170	139,253	141,423	33,250	430,464	463,714	123,400	481,792	605,192	156,650	912,256	1,068,906	266,760	1,208,533	1,475,233
1862 ..	23,000	164,056	187,056	45,050	50,076	95,126	..	157,573	157,573	85,400	781,557	866,957	41,800	308,180	349,980	127,200	1,089,737	1,216,937	195,250	1,303.869	1,499,119
1863 ..	12,400	49,155	61,555	13,250	38,858	52,108	..	97,750	97,750	2,300	184,491	186,791	..	126,978	126,978	2,300	311,469	313,769	27,950	399,482	427,432

Report upon Railway Communication in Holland.

The Hague, June 20, 1864.

Up to a very recent period the advantages of railway communication were but very little known within the Kingdom of the Netherlands. So late as the middle of last year there were but five disconnected lines in working in the whole country; and the additions made within the last eighteen months is the result of plans, none of which had any definite existence in 1859.

Of these five lines, one between Rotterdam and Amsterdam of 84·5 kilomètres in length (about 52·5 miles), served the internal traffic of the country; another, besides furnishing a second means of communication between those cities, united them with the German system; the third brought the Belgian lines into contact with the navigation of the Netherlands rivers at Moerdyk; and the fourth and fifth bring Maastricht into communication with the Belgian and Prussian railways.

The first-named of these five lines, styled the Hollandsch Ijzeren Spoorweg, was also the first opened for traffic in the country. The several sections of it were opened successively at the following dates, viz., from Amsterdam to Haarlem, September 20, 1839; Haarlem to Veenenburg, June 2, 1842; Veenenburg to Leiden, August 17, 1842; Leiden to Voorschoten, May 1, 1843; Voorschoten to the Hague, December 6, 1843; and from the Hague to Rotterdam, May 31, 1847. The capital expended on the line was 10,853,804 florins, about 128,000 florins per kilomètre (17,324*l.* per English mile). It is constructed with a guage of 1·94 mètre, which exceeds that of the other lines, and would occasion an additional difficulty in the project of joining this line with them. A proposal was laid before the States-General for granting a subsidy to the Company for the purpose of reducing the guage to the same dimensions as those of the Dutch-Rhenish Railway in connection with a plan for joining the two railways at Rotterdam. The Second Chamber, however, threw out the Bill; and no steps have been yet taken to remedy the great inconvenience of the isolation of the important district served by this line from direct railway communication with Germany. Passengers arriving at either terminus, at Amsterdam or Rotterdam, must be conveyed to the opposite side of each of those towns to reach the termini of the Dutch Rhenish.

The traffic Returns show that little business is done in the transport of merchandize in comparison with that of passengers. This is, in part, to be accounted for by the excellent and cheap means of transport by canal, to which the railway runs parallel throughout almost the whole of its course.

It is to be remarked, however, that the goods traffic is now increasing in a greater proportion than the passenger traffic.

In 1848, the first year after opening the whole of this line between Amsterdam and Rotterdam, the number of passengers conveyed along it was 873,736, a number which has increased to 1,585,394 in 1863. In the year 1855 the Dutch-Rhenish line, being opened for the conveyance of passengers between Amsterdam and Rotterdam, entered into competition with the Hollandsch Ijzeren Spoorweg, and naturally occasioned a diminution of the numbers travelling by the latter between the two towns. This, however, was compensated, in a great measure, by the increase of local traffic; and though the receipts for a few years fell below the amount taken in 1854, the progressively increasing number of passengers using the railway for the intermediate stations has brought them up, since the year 1860, to a point beyond that attained in the former year; and they also have since that time been progressively increasing.

The number of passengers conveyed, distinguishing the class of carriages in which they travelled were, in—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Soldiers.	Total.
1861 ..	164,701	241,252	900,052	15,768	1,321,773
1862 ..	159,779	226,041	920,805	12,509	1,339,134
1863 ..	165,368	247,181	1,014,928	12,134	1,439,611

And the receipts for passengers during the corresponding periods were, in florins (omitting fractions):—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Soldiers.	Total.
243,316	250,735	545,625	8,243	1,047,920
234,206	232,815	581,645	5,775	1,054,443
246,284	254,621	628,486	4,331	1,133,724

The fares for each class respectively being at the rate of 5, 4, and 2½ cents per kilomètre, or about 1·6*d.*, 1·28*d.*, and ·8*d.* per English mile.

The receipts for goods traffic and for the conveyance of cattle, &c., were, during the same years—

Passengers' Luggage.	Parcels.	Merchandize.	Carriages, Cattle, &c.	Total.
Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.
23,400	157,243	26,639	27,289	234,572
23,405	156,691	17,223	28,304	225,625
23,612	151,482	14,784	32,744	222,625

The general expenditure of the undertaking amounted, in 1861, to 45·20 per cent. of the gross income; in 1862 to 47·77; and in 1863 to 46·43; the net profit for those years being 731,017, 693,528, and 752,149 florins, or at the rate of 8,651, 8,207, and 8,901 florins per kilomètre; and representing 6·55, 6·22, and 6·77 per cent. interest on the amount of capital and loans. The dividend paid during the same periods was at the rate of 5·1, 6, and 6·25 per cent.

The length of the Dutch-Rhenish Railway is as follows: from—

	Kilomètres.
The docks to the station at Amsterdam	1·62
Amsterdam to Utrecht	35·00
Utrecht to Rotterdam	53·00
Utrecht to Arnhem	57·00
Arnhem to Emmerich	30·00
Total	176·62

About 110 miles.

It was opened from Amsterdam to Utrecht, December 6, 1843; Utrecht to Arnhem, May 14, 1845; Utrecht to Rotterdam, July 30, 1855; Arnhem to Emmerich, February 15, 1856. The cost of the line to the Company was as follows:—

	Florins.
Transfer of line already made from Amsterdam to Arnhem	9,524,542
Improvement of way from Amsterdam to Arnhem	2,489,083
Construction of line to docks at Amsterdam	648,103
Ditto from Utrecht to Rotterdam	7,280,875
Ditto Arnhem to frontier	3,136,913
Rotterdam junction line	1,300
Total	23,080,816

Capital paid up:—

	Florins.
75,000 shares at 192 florins	14,400,000
25,000 shares at 240 florins	6,000,000
Loans	3,411,600
Total	23,811,600

The number of passengers conveyed in 1856-57, the first year of the opening of the whole line, was 876,195; in 1862-63 this number had increased to 1,107,288. The goods traffic has increased in the same time from 35,594 tons, conveyed between places in the Netherlands, and 7,318 tons foreign traffic, respectively to 98,202 tons home, and 133,600 tons foreign traffic.

The following Table shows the traffic for the three last years returned in the Report of the Directors in 1863:—

1860-61.

	Number.	Receipts.		Number.	Receipts.
		Florins.			Florins.
Passengers	990.519	1,357,603	Parcels—Home	7,480	167,902
Merchandize—	Tons.		Foreign ..	520	9,885
Home traffic	83,866	279.554	Cattle, horses	..	44,827
Foreign traffic	63,377	198,776	Sundries	..	179,048

1861-62.

Passengers	1,061,356	1,446,818	Parcels—Home	7,974	174,333
Merchandize	Tons.		Foreign ..	582	8,154
Home traffic	101,050	333,084	Carriages, &c... ..	..	47,269
Foreign traffic	99,087	278,329	Sundries	..	176,954

1862-63.

Passengers	1,107,288	1,516,254	Parcels—Home	8,599	183,175
Merchandize—	Tons.		Foreign ..	913	15,366
Home traffic	98,202	307,524	Carriages, &c.	..	43,414
Foreign traffic	133,600	361,067	Sundries	..	196,481

The working expenses for the same years were:—

1860-61.

	Florins.	Per 100 Florins on Receipts.	Per 100 Florins per Kilomètre.
			Cents.
Maintenance of way, &c. ..	125,669	5·62	16
Locomotives	194,219	8·68	24
Transport	476,283	21·29	59
General expenses	63,415	2·83	8

1861-62.

Maintenance of way, &c. ..	184,342	7·50	20
Locomotives	216,111	8·78	24
Transport	484,053	19·61	53
General Expenses	62,887	2·55	7

1862-63.

Maintenance of way, &c. ..	240,388	9·16	25
Locomotives	209,765	7·99	4
Transport	514,119	19·60	52
General expenses	61,051	2·33	6

	Net Profits.	Capital Paid up.	Per cent.
	Florins.	Florins.	
1860–61	902,717	19,200,000	4·70
1861–62	1,022,573	..	5·33
1862–63	1,138,505	20,400,000	5·58

Number of Kilomètres travelled in—

	Kilomètres.	Miles.
1860–61 .. .	799,604	499,752
1861–62	910,532	569,082
1862–63	982,684	614,177

	Receipts.		Expenses.	
	Per Kilomètre.	Per Mile.	Per Kilomètre.	Per Mile.
1860–61 ..	2·80	4·48	1·07	1·71
1861–62 ..	2·71	4·34	1·04	1·66
1862–63 ..	2·67	4·27	1·04	1·66

Proportion of Working Expenses to Receipts.

1860–61	38·42 per cent.
1861–62	38·44 „
1862–63	39·08 „

The average fares are by ordinary trains 1st Class 5 cents per kilomètre; 2nd Class something less than 4 cents; and for the 3rd Class a little more than 2½ cents, or about 1·6*d.* 1·26*d.* and ·806*d.* per English mile. The fares by express trains are 20 per cent. higher.

The railway connecting Antwerp with Moerdyk on the Hollands Diep, from whence passengers are conveyed by steamboats to Dordrecht and Rotterdam, is 81 kilomètres in length (about 50½ miles), including a branch line from Roozudaal to Breda, 23·773 kilomètres (14⅔ miles) in length. This line was opened for traffic partially at different periods in 1854, and completely on May 3, 1855.

The number of passengers travelling by this line was :—

	1861.			1862.			1863.		
	Rail.	Steamer.	Total.	Rail.	Steamer.	Total.	Rail.	Steamer.	Total.
1st Class	27,198	16,331	27,732	32,080	17,622	32,656	36,409	19,625	37,140
2nd Class	74,266	36,036	84,719	77,841	40,157	90,004	85,601	43,870	97,565
3rd Class	193,150	44,892	211,318	204,047	48.285	224,664	212,754	48,908	231,702

Receipts.

	1861.			1862.			1863.		
	Rail.	Steamer.	Total.	Rail.	Steamer.	Total.	Rail.	Steamer.	Total.
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
Passengers..	520,638	233,277	753,916	554,700	233,454	788,155	595,610	246,603	842,214
Luggage	40,569	24,711	65,481	42,675	23,653	66,331	44,912	24,200	69,113
Live stock, carriages, &c ..	74,696	13,840	88,537	70,524	12,795	83,319	69,706	14,188	83,894
Goods	406,021	141,483	547.505	450,794	147,940	598,735	532,852	175,614	708,466

	1861.			1862.			1863.		
	Railway.	Steamers.	Total.	Railway.	Steamers.	Total.	Railway.	Steamers.	Total.
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
Total Receipts	1,042,157	416,530	1,458,687	1,144,544	425,229	1,569,773	1,284,647	472,259	1,756,906
Ditto Expenditure	594,047	258,363	852,411	632,290	247,029	879,320	621,208	282,767	903,976
Profit	448,809	158,166	606,275	512,253	178,199	690,453	663,438	189,491	852,930

Detailed Account of Receipts.

1862.	Francs.	Francs.
Passengers—		
1st Class	185,072	
2nd Class	279,521	
3rd Class..	271,740	
Excursionists, &c.	27,390	
Received by guards, &c.	20,126	
Supplementary charges for winter service	4,304	
		788,155
Luggage	..	66,331
Grand vitesse	30,168	
Service accéléré	129,493	
Petite vitesse et divers	410,034	
Coin, &c.	26,313	
Extra winter service	2,724	
		598,735
Carriages, horses, and live stock		83,319

1863.	Francs.	Francs.
Passengers—		
1st Class	196,322	
2nd Class	305,546	
3rd Class	281,485	
Excursionists	40,480	
Received by guards, &c.	18,379	
		842,214
Luggage	..	69,113
Goods—		
Grande vitesse	33,915	
Service accéléré	135,518	
Petite vitesse	520,694	
Coin, &c.	18,338	
		708,466
Carriages, horses, and live stock		83,894

Details of Expenditure.

	1861.			1862.			1863.		
	Railway.	Steamers.	Total.	Railway.	Steamers	Total.	Railway.	Steamers.	Total
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
Maintenance of way	156,692	..	..	210,208	..	..	167,089	..	..
Ditto rolling stock	83,084	17,871	100,955	64,691	33,017	97,708	90,017	37,339	127,356
Maintenance and repairs of buildings, &c.	34,940	..	..	34,026	..	..	20,495	..	..
Wages and salaries	137,389	81,034	218,423	145,926	84,031	229,958	152,900	93,000	245,900
Fuel	65,405	42,514	107,919	51,775	44,176	95,951	55,389	48,207	103,596
Oil, tallow, &c.	13,549	4,053	17,603	12,826	4,559	17,386	14,673	4,774	19,447
Miscellaneous, viz. :—Lighting, warming, porterage, port dues, &c.	19,438	76,553	95,991	21,446	45,538	66,985	25,926	56,332	82,259
General expenses	83,548	36,336	119,885	91,389	35,704	127,094	94,716	43,114	137,830

The fares are at the rate of $10\frac{1}{2}$ centimes per kilomètre for the 1st Class, 8·4 centimes for the 2nd Class, and $5\frac{1}{4}$ centimes for the 3rd Class, being about 1·6*d*. 1·3*d*. and $\frac{4}{5}d$. per English mile respectively.

As the two lines of railway, Aix-la-Chapelle-Maastricht and Liège-Maastricht, connecting the last-named town with the Belgian and Prussian lines, are, for the most part, foreign undertakings, it is not necessary to include them at present in an account of Netherlands railways.

In the year 1860 a law was passed for the construction of a system of railways by the State, and the following lines were fixed by the same law :—

A. From Arnhem, through Zutphen, Deventer, Zwolle, Meppel, Steenwijk, Heerenveen, to Leeuwarden.

B. From Harlingen by Francker, Leeuwarden, Groningen, and Winschoten, to the frontier of Hanover.

C. From Groningen by Assen to Meppel.

D. From Zutphen by Goor, Hengelo, and Enschedé, with one or two branches, to the Prussian frontier.

E. From Maastricht or Meersen by Roermond, Veulo, Helmond, Eindhoven, Boxtel, and Tilburg, to Breda.

F. From Rosendaal by Bergen-op-Zoom, Goes, and Middelburg, to Flushing.

G. From Veulo to the Prussian frontier.

H. From Utrecht by Kinlenberg, Zalt Bommel and s'Hertogenbosch to Boxtel.

I. From Rotterdam by Dordrecht, Willemsdorp, and Moerdijk, to Breda.

K. From Amsterdam by the Zaanstreek, or from Haarlem by Alkmaar, to Nieuwediep.

It was provided also that the greater number of these lines should be begun simultaneously, and that a sum, not less than 10,000,000 florins annually, should be appropriated for this purpose.

Votes have accordingly been taken in each following year, namely :—

	Florins.		Florins.
1860	1,000,000	1863	16,000,000
1861	10,000,000	1864	21,000,000
1862	15,605,925		

(These sums, however, include that remained unexpended of the vote taken for each preceding year), and the works on the several lines are in various states of forwardness, with the exception of the line connecting Groningen to Meppel, which is not to be begun until after the completion of the line from Harlingen to the Hanoverian frontier.

The whole length of the lines contemplated by this law is 888·631 kilomètres, about 555 English miles, of which the following sections have been opened for traffic, namely, from Breda to Tilburg (E) 22·544 kilomètres, or 14 miles. From Harlingen to Leeuwarden (B) 26·690 kilomètres or 16¾ miles. From Rosendaal to Bergem op Zoom (F) 12·937 kilomètres, or about 8 miles.

The working of these railways is granted to a Company, according to certain conditions fixed by law. The term of the grant is limited to fifty years, with a right of purchase by the State at the expiry of twenty, thirty, or forty years, at a price not exceeding a sum calculated as follows—subtracting from the share of the grantees for the seven preceding years the amount of their profits for the two least favourable years, and taking the average of the remainder, multiplying the result by twenty, and adding to the product a premium of 15 per cent.

The grantees are to provide all the rolling stock, and to keep the way, buildings, and appurtenances in proper repair, the State being obliged to make all repairs on account of damage by floods, ice, war, riots, or force majeure in general, as well as to make good defects arising from bad or incomplete construction of the way. Two-thirds of the Directors at least must be Netherlanders. A guarantee fund is to be paid up by the grantees, either in cash or in Netherland Public Securities, in the proportion of 3½ per cent. on 15,000 florins for each kilomètre, one-half of which is to be returned in the proportion of one-tenth for every fifty kilomètres opened for traffic. The remaining half will be returned at the expiration or resumption of the grant. The fares are to be fixed and revised by the Government after hearing the grantee. The rate of passenger fares are in no case to exceed 5 cents per kilomètre, 1st class; 4 cents per kilomètre, 2nd class; 2½ cents per kilomètre, 3rd class; except in case of permission given to any other Netherland railway, to take higher fares for express trains, in which case the grantees of the State lines are to enjoy a similar privilege.

The charges for the conveyance of luggage and merchandise are not to exceed those of the Dutch Rhenish railway, fixed in 1857.

Whenever the gross receipts of any section exceed 13,000 florins, per kilomètre, a second line of rails is to be laid by the Company on account of the State. The cost price of this work is to be repaid by as many annual instalments as the grant has years to run, with interest at 4½ per cent., the State may, however, at its option make this repayment at once, or by fewer instalments. In the event of the resumption of the grant before this repayment is made, the balance and interest due will be paid up with a premium of 15 per cent. A similar rule applies to any works judged necessary by the Government and Company, and constructed by the Company, during the existence of their grant.

The Government may also require works to be done independently of the concurrence of the grantees in their necessity.

In case the grantees desire to make any works not considered necessary by the Government, they may execute them, on giving notice to the Minister for the Interior, but they are bound to remove them on expiry of the grant, unless the

State is ready to take them over at a valuation. In the division of the profits of the undertaking between the grantees and the State, all receipts for passengers and goods are considered as gross receipts, from which the former deduct a certain per centage for working expenses, according to the following scale:—

Receipts per mile (kilomètre) per annum, up to—

Florins.	Per cent.	Florins.	Per cent.
3,000	100	9,000	52
3,250	95	10,000	51
3,500	90	11,000	50
3,750	85	12,000	49
4,000	80	13,000	47
4,250	78	14,000	46
4,500	76	15,000	45
4,750	73	16,000	44
5,000	70	17,000	43
5,250	68	18,000	42
5,500	65·5	19,000	41
5,750	63	20,000	40
6,000	61	21,000	39
6,500	58	22,000	38
7,000	56·5	23,000	37
7,500	55	28,000	36
8,000	54	Exceeding 28,000	35
8,500	53		

Of the net profits thus ascertained, four-fifths are to be paid over to the State, and the balance to the grantees; of the amount, as above, allowed for working expenses, 330 florins per kilomètre of single rails, and 650 florins for each kilomètre of double rail is to be set apart as a fund for renewal of rails, sleepers, switches, and turnplates; but for the first five years this reservation is limited to 150 florins per kilomètre.

Other receipts, such as those arising from the sale of grass, rent of refreshment rooms, &c., are divided as net profit, in the like proportion as above, between the State and the Company.

During the existence of the grant no tolls are to be taken on the line on behalf either of the State, or the province, or the communes.

All matters in dispute between the State and the Company are to be settled by their arbitrators, one named by each party, and a third by the Supreme Court. Their decision is to be final.

Valuators, where required, are to be appointed in a similar manner.

Besides these railways in process of construction by the State, private enterprise has undertaken several other lines, one only of which has been opened for traffic, under the name of the Central Railway, running from Utrecht by Amersfoort, Harderwijk, and Hatten to Zwolle, and thus opening a communication between the north-eastern provinces of the Netherlands, and the ports of Amsterdam and Rotterdam. The length of this line from Utrecht to Zwolle is 97 kilomètres, or about 60½ miles.

Another line, nearly completed, runs through a district which is the chief seat of the cotton manufacturing industry of this country, and connects the manufacturing town of Almelo with the Hanoverian railway system at Salzbergen. As soon as the railway communication with the Province of Overijssel can be completed, this will offer the shortest route from England to the North of Europe through Hanover.

A law passed in the year 1859 contains special provisions applying to all railways in the Netherlands. By this law the liability of Directors of railways is fixed, and their management made subject to a Board appointed by the Crown and acting under the direction of the Minister of the Interior.

The provisions of this law are made applicable to all lines in existence at the time of its enactment; some of them, however, require a special Royal Ordinance for their application, and compensation is to be made, as the case may require, for any loss or damage arising from obligations imposed on them, or services required which were not contemplated when the concession for their construction was obtained.

Such are the obligation to permit other lines to form junctions with theirs, and for other companies to run trains over their lines; to make new halting places at the order of the Minister of the Interior; to submit their fares to Ministerial regulation; to fence the line of way in a particular manner; to convey troops at half fares and the mails and carriages belonging to the postal service gratis; to provide,

also gratis, the ground on their premises required for the service of the Customs, or for that of the State telegraph offices; and lastly, to the right of purchase by the State at a price fixed by taking the average of the five most productive of the seven years preceding the date of purchase, and adding a premium of 15 per cent.: to all which, railways constructed subsequently to this law are made subject.

The Directors of all Railway Companies are required to purchase a system of bye-laws, to be submitted for the approval of the Minister of the Interior, and the service is not to be begun until the bye-laws are approved.

The duties and attributes of the Board of Superintendence ("Raad and Toezigt") are prescribed by a Royal Ordinance. This Board acting under the Department of the Interior exercises a strict supervision over the several details of the service, the condition of the way, of the buildings, and of the rolling stock; the servants of the companies, the signals, the time tables, number of trains, stations, and speed of travelling, which is limited to a maximum of 75 kilomètres (about 47 miles) an hour for express trains, 60 kilomètres (37 miles) for ordinary trains, 45 kilomètres (28 miles) for mixed trains, and 40 kilomètres (25 miles) for goods trains.

The Board makes a general Report quarterly to the Minister of the Interior on the state of the railways, their plant and stock, and the details of the service. These Reports are published in the official journal, and are resumed in an annual Report published together with that of the last quarter of the year. The Board is also required to collect all the necessary data for preparing a statistical account of the railways.

I subjoin Returns, as published by this Board, of the rolling stock belonging to the several Railway Companies, together with a Table showing the delay in the arrival of trains; and also two Tables showing the goods traffic for the years 1862 and 1863 on the Dutch Rhenish Railway.

Tables are also added, as published in the Report for the period ending with the year 1862, showing the number of accidents which had happened in comparison with other countries.

(Signed) WILLIAM R. WARD.

(No. 1.)—Statement of the Locomotives now in use belonging to the Company for Working the State Railways.

Number.	Maker's Number.	Name and Residence of the Maker.	Date when brought into use.	Cylinder.			Boiler.			Heating Surface.			Pressure of Steam.	Description of Engine.	Wheels.				Actual load on all the driving-wheels together, with engine full.	Greatest distance between wheels.	Total weight.		Tender.				Date of the last Inspection.
				Diameter.	Stroke of Piston.	Position.	Diameter.	Length.	Number of Tubes.	In the fire-box.	In the tubes.	Total.			Number.		Diameter.				Empty.	Full.	Wheels.		Distance between wheels.	Weight with the average quantity of water and fuel.	
															In all.	Driving wheels.	Driving wheels.	Running wheels.					Number.	Diameter.			
				Mètr.	Mètr.		Mètr.	Mètr.		Sq. M.	Sq. M.	Sq. M.	Atm.				Mètr.	Mètr.			Mètr.	Kilog.	Kilog.		Mètr.	Mètr.	Kilog.	
1	387	Beyer, Peacock, and Co., Manchester... ...	October 1863	0·381	0·501	horiz.	1·143	2·845	183	7·5	74·0	81·5	6½	Stephenson's link.	6	2	1,881	1·06	15,250	4,265	20,400	22,900	4	1	2·75	15,875	October 2, 1863
2	386	Ditto	Ditto	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„		„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	September 30, 1863
3	385	Ditto	October 27, 1863 ...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„		„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	October 9, 1863
4	388	Ditto	Ditto	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„		„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	October 9, 1863
5	396	Ditto	December 23, 1863 ..	0·406	0·508	„	1·23	3·085	170	8·28	75·75	84·0	6·1		„	4	1,329	„	18,700	„	25,200	28,100	6	„	3·68	17,900	December 4, 1863
6	397	Ditto	Ditto	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„		„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	December 4, 1864
7	398	Ditto	... ...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„		„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	January 18, 1864
8	399	Ditto	... ...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„		„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	January 18, 1864

Statement of the Locomotives now in use belonging to the Holland Railway Company.

No.	Name.	Name and Residence of the Maker.	Date of Commencement of Service.	Cylinder.			Boiler.			Heating Surface.			Pressure of Steam.	Wheels.				Actual load on all the driving-wheels together, with engine full.	Greatest distance between wheels.	Total weight		Tender.				Date of the last Inspection.
				Diameter.	Stroke of Piston.	Position.	Diameter.	Length.	Number of Tubes.	In the Fire-box.	In the Tubes.	Total.		Number.		Diameter.				Empty.	Full.	Wheels.		Distance between wheels.	Weight, with the average quantity of water and fuel.	
														In all.	Driving wheels.	Driving wheels.	Running wheels.					Number.	Diameter.			
				Mètr.	Mètr.		Mètr.	Mètr.		Sq. M.	Sq. M.	Sq. M.				Sq. M.	Sq. M.	Kilog.	Mètr.	Kilog.	Kilog.		Mètr.	Mètr.			
1	Komeet	Robert Stephenson and Co.	September 1, 1842	0·356	0·508	horiz.	0·976	4·54	148	5·25	70·61	76·0	4·132	6	2	1·675	1·025	6,000	1·886	17,000	19,500	6	0·933	1·674	Not kn.	Not known.
2	Vesta	Ditto	October 23, 1842																							
3	Urania	Ditto	August 27, 1843																	16,900	„	„	„	„	„	Ditto.
4	Pegasus	Ditto	July 17, 1844 ...	„	„	„	„	4·64	„	„	72·5	78·0	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	Ditto.
5	Aurora	Ditto	July 18, 1844 ...	„	„	„	„	„	149	„	73·54	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	January 8, 1864
6	Amsterdam	Ditto	March 18, 1846																							Not known.
7	Haarlem	Ditto	March 11, 1846																							December 17, 1863
8	's Gravenhage	Ditto	April 18, 1846	„	„	„	„	„	154	„	74·03	79·0	„	„	„	„	„	6,500	„	17,900	20,500	„	„	„	„	May 27, 1863
9	Rotterdam	Ditto	April 27, 1846																							Not known.
10	Kenau Hasselaar ...	Holland Railway Company	September 16, 1848																							Ditto.
11	Lucifer	Ditto	August 20, 1850	„	„	„	„	„	153	„	75·0	80·0	„	„	„	„	„	7,500	2·196	18,650	21,500	„	1·066	1·52	„	Ditto.
12	Holland	Robert Stephenson and Co. ...	October 20, 1856 ...	„	„	„	1·007	5·04	111	3·23	71 0	77·0	„	„	„	„	1·708	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	Ditto.
13	Hekla	P. van Vlissingen and D. van Heel ...	October 3, 1856																							October 1860
14	Etna	Ditto	May 18, 1860	„	„	„	0·976	4·54	148	5·25	70·6	76·0	„	„	„	„	1·675	„	6,000	1·886	17,000	19,500	„	0·933	1·674	„	October 5, 1863
15	No. 17	Dixon and Co., Amsterdam	July 28, 1856																							Not known.
16	No. 18	Ditto	June 2, 1856																							March 1857
17	No. 19	Ditto	December 15, 1856																							August 1858
18	No. 20	Ditto	October 5, 1858	0·38	„	„	1·015	4·1	162	6·87	71·61	78·5	„	„	„	2	1·117	9,500	2·134	20,000	23,500	„	1·117	1 6	„	October 5, 1863
19	No. 21	Ditto	December 3, 1857																							April 1858
20	No. 22	Ditto	May 31, 1858																							April 16, 1861
21	Castor	Robert Stephenson and Co.	September 24, 1861	0·406	„	„	1·325	4·63	186	8·35	91·92	100·0	5·165	„	„	1·98	1·142	12,250	2·031	24,400	28,500	„	1·068	1·6	„	April 16, 1861
22	Pollux	Ditto	May 10, 1861																							

N.B.—The locomotives Hekla, Etna, No. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22, previously in use on the Dutch Rhenish Railway, were brought into service as follows:—The Hekla, 19th April, 1845; Etna, 25th November, 1844; No. 17, in October 1851; No. 18, 8th August, 1851; No. 19, 16th February, 1852; No. 20, in April, 1852; No. 21, in August, 1853; and No. 22, in May 1853.

STATEMENTS of the Locomotives now in use belonging to the Dutch-Rhenish Railway Company.

No.	Name and Residence of the Maker.	Date of Commencement of Service.	Cylinder.			Boiler.			Heating Surface.			Steam pressure in the Boiler, per sq. centimètre.	Description of Engine.	Wheels.				Actual load on all driving-wheels together, with engine full.	Greatest distance between wheels.	Total Weight on the Axles and Wheels.		Tender.				Date of the last Inspection.
														Number.		Diameter.						Wheels.				
			Diameter.	Stroke of Piston.	Position.	Diameter.	Length	Number of Tubes.	In the Fire-box.	In the Tubes.	Total.			In all.	Of driving-wheels.	Of driving-wheels.	Of the others.			Empty.	With water and fuel.	Number.	Diameter.	Distance between wheels.	Weight, with the average quantity of water and fuel.	
			Mètres.	Mètres.		Mètres.	Mètres.		Sq. Mètr.	Sq. Mètr.	Sq. Mètr.	Kilog.				Mètres.	Mètres.	Kilog.	Mètres.	Kilog.	Kilog.		Mètres.	Mètres.	Kilog.	
1	Sharp Stewart, Manchester	May 1855																							October 1860
2	Ditto	„ „																							September „
3	Ditto	„ „																							July „
4	Ditto	„ „																							February 1861
5	Ditto	„ „																							April „
6	Ditto	„ „																							„ 1860
7	Ditto	July „																							December „
8	Ditto	June „																							February 1861
9	Ditto	August „																							March „
10	Ditto	July „																							„ „
11	Ditto	August „																							July 1860
12	Ditto	Sept. „																							September „
13	Ditto	„ „																							March „
14	Ditto	„ „																							August „
15	Ditto	October „																							Feb. 4, 1863
16	Ditto	Decemb. „																							February 1860
17	Ditto	January 1856																							March 1861
18	Ditto	February „	0·405	0·507	horizont.	1·219	3·097	161	6·78	72·27	79·05	7	Stephenson's Link Motion.	6	4	1·676	1·066	16,250	4·113	20,574	24,384	6	1·066	3·656	18,796	December 1860
19	Ditto	March „																							April 1861
20	Ditto	„ „																							„ „
21	Ditto	April „																							Sept. 21, 1863
22	Ditto	„ „																							January 1861
23	Ditto	May „																							„ „
24	Ditto	„ „																							March 31, 1863
25	Ditto	July „																							August 1859
26	Ditto	„ „																							Sept. 3, 1863
27	Ditto	August „																							June 1860
28	Ditto	„ „																							„ 1859
29	Ditto	Sept. „																							„ „
30	Ditto	Dec. „																							March „
37	Ditto	Jan. 1857																							August 1859
38	Ditto	Dec. 1856																							June 1859
39	Ditto	April 1857																							March „
40	Ditto	October „																							June „
41	Ditto	Nov. „																							„ „
42	Ditto	April „																							„ „
43	Henschel & Son, Kassel ...	June „																							April 29, 1863
44	Ditto	„ „																							March 12, 1864
45	Ditto	August „	0·405	0·609	horizont.	1·107	4·113	178	5·6312	85·6766	91·3078	7		6	4	1·676	1·066	20,320	3·892	28,936	32,872	6	0·914	2·895	18,796	February 1870
46	Ditto	„ „																							January 1 1
47	Ditto	March 1858																							March 12, 1861
48	Ditto	June „																							April 18 1
49	Stephenson, Newcastle ...	April 1857 ...	0·405	0·505	horizont.	0·999	4·204	129	6·770	79·05	86·70	7		6	6	1·422	1·422	31,496	3·496	28,448	31,856	6	1·142	3·034	18,288	„ „

N.B.—The locomotives Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, sold.

STATEMENT of the Locomotives now in use on the Antwerp-Rotterdam Railway.

No.	Name and Residence of the Maker.	Date of bringing into Service.	Cylinder.			Boiler.			Heating Surface.			Pressure of steam in boiler, per	Description of Engine.	Wheels.				Greatest distance between wheels.	Total weight.		Tender.				Date of last Inspection.	Observations.		
			Diameter.	Stroke of Piston.	Position.	Diameter.	Length.	Number of Tubes.	In the Fire-box.	In the Tubes.	Total.			Number.		Diameter.			Empty.	With water and fuel.	Wheels.		Distance between wheels.	Weight, with average quantity of water and fuel.		Cost of Machine.	Cost of Tender.	Total Cost.
			Mètres.	Mètres.		Mètres.	Mètres.		Mètres.	Mètres.	Mètres.	Kilogs.		In all.	Driving-wheels.	Driving-wheels.	Other wheels.	Mètr.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Number.	Mètres.	Mètres.	Kilogs		Fr.	Fr.	Fr.
1	Stothert Slangter, Bristol ...																								June 30, 1863	52,000	8,000	60,000
2	Ditto																								June 27, 1860	„	„	„
3	Ditto																								June 25, 1860	„	„	„
4	Ditto	1854	0·380	0·559	horiz.	1·10	3·20	151	7·54	73·25	80·79	6·18	Stephenson.	6	2	1·82	1·100	1·360	20,000	22,000	6	1·020	1·360	12,000	June 26, 1860	„	„	„
5	Ditto																								June 27, 1860	„	„	„
6	Ditto																								Nov. 4, 1860	„	„	„
7	Ditto																								Aug. 16, 1862	57,000	„	65,000
8	Ditto	1854	„	„	„	1·12	3·05	147	7·20	67·72	74·92	„		„	4	1·52	1·020	„	20,450	22,450	„	„	„	„	Feb. 18, 1862	„	„	„
9	Ditto																								July 5, 1861	„	„	„
10	Brighton Railway	1853	0·356	0·560	„	1·04	3·00	109	4·80	49·59	53·39	„		„	„	1·33	1·10	„	18,000	22,000	Tender connected with Engine ..				July 5, 1861	„	„	40,000
11																												
12	Société de Construction de Tubise ...	1863	0·38	0·56	horiz.	1·10	2·83	139	8·39	58·78	67·17	7·24		6	4	1·525	1·06	„	„	„	Ditto				Mar. 27, 1863	„	„	„
13	Brighton Railway	1855	0·310	0·457	..	1·00	3·05	109	5·52	50·38	55·90	5·15		„	2	1·70	1·050	„	17,000	20,000	Ditto				Sept. 27, 1860	„	„	35,000

STATEMENT of the Locomotives now in use belonging to the Aix-Maastricht Railway Company.

Name.	No.	Name and Residence of the Maker.	Date of last bringing into Service.	Cylinder.			Boiler.			Heating Surface.			Pressure of steam in boiler per sq. centimètre.	Description of Engine.	Wheels.				Actual load on all the driving-wheels together, with full engine.	Greatest distance between wheels.	Total weight on the axles and wheels.		Tender.				Date of last Inspection.
				Diameter.	Stroke of Piston.	Position.	Diameter.	Length.	Number of Tubes.	In the Fire-box.	In the Tubes.	Total.			Number.		Diameter.				Empty.	With water and fuel.	Wheels.		Distance between wheels.	Weight, with average quantity of water and fuel.	
				Mètr.	Mètr.		Mètr.	Mètr.		Sq. M.	Sq. M.	Sq. M.	Kilog.		In all.	Driving-wheels.	Driving-wheels.	Other wheels.	Kilog.	Mètr.	Kilog.	Kilog.	Number.	Mètr.	Mètr.	Kilog.	
Aken	1	John Cockerill and Co., Seraing	January 27, 1853	0·405	0·609	Cylinders placed outside.	1·040	3·732	165	5·6147	80·97	86·50	5·807	Stephenson's system.	6	4	1·371	1·066	18,800	3·294	22,000	21,500	6	0·941	2·666	11,500	November 19, 1862
							0·964																				
Maastricht ...	2	Ditto	February 1, 1853	„	„		„	„	„	„	„	„	„		„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	April 1, 1862
Nederland ...	3	Ditto	October 23, 1853	„	„		„	„	„	„	„	„	„		„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	April 1, 1862
Limburg ...	4	Ditto	September 30, 1853	0·380	„		„	„	„	„	„	„	„		„	1·524	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	February 8, 1860
Maas	5	Ditto	January 4, 1854	„	„		„	„	„	„	„	„	„		„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	November 19, 1862
Rhein	6	Ditto	September 15, 1854	„	„		„	„	„	„	„	„	„		„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	December 13, 1861
Preussen ...	7	A. Borsig, Berlin	September 15, 1853	„	„		„	3·961	152	6·1072	96·24	102·35	6·535		„	8	1·828	1·066	9·80	4·759	22,500	25,000	..	0·941	2·824	„	December 14, 1853
																		1·167						0·627			
Rheinland ...	8	Ditto	September 20, 1853	0·420	„											4	1·521	1·015	18,600	3·318			„					October 27, 1863
Vankenburg ...	9	Ditto	September 6, 1856	0·430	„		1·187	„	197	6·8952	106·18	113·00	0·716		„	„	1·417	„	20,500	3·37	23,750	27,000	„	..	3 1 1			July 25, 1862
Burtscheidt ...	10	Ditto	September 8, 1856	„	„		„	„	„	„	„	„			„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	August 1, 1861
Hasselt	11	John Cockerill and Co., Seraing ...	January 15, 1857	„	„		1·219	4·037	162	7·1907	92·00	99·20			„	6	„	„	27,000	3·452	„	„	„	0·941	2·876	11,500	August 1, 1863
Landen	12	Ditto	January 15, 1857	„	„		„	„	„	„	„	„			„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	June 1, 1863
Kerkraede ...	13	A. Borsig, Berlin	May 1, 1857	0·380	„		1·117	3·427	182	5·7624	85·48	91·25			„	2	1·98	„	7,000	1·393	19,000	21,500	„	1·255	3·443	11,500	October 27, 1863
Bilsen	14	Ditto	May 1, 1857	„	„		„	„	„	„	„	„			„	„	„	1·219	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	June 29, 1863
Lanacken ...	15	Ditto	May 1, 1857	„	„		„	„	„	„	„	„			„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	April 27, 1857
Belgie	16	John Cockerill and Co., Seraing ...	August 1, 1857	0·430	„		1·219	4·037	162	7·1927	92·00	99·20			„	6	1·417	„	27,000	3,452	23,750	27,000	„	0·941	2·876	11,500	June 28, 1863
St. Trond ...	17	Ditto	August 1, 1857	„	„		„	„	„	„	„	„			„	„	„	„	27,000	„	„	„	„	0·941	„	„	December 16, 1861

STATEMENT of the Locomotives belonging to the Liège and Maastricht Railway Company.

Number.	Maker's Number.	Name and Residence of the Maker.	Year of bringing into Service.	Cylinder.			Boiler.			Heating Surface.			Pressure of Steam in Boiler.	Description of Engine.	Wheels.				Actual Load on all Driving Wheels, with Engine full.	Greatest Distance between Wheels.	Total Weight on the Axles and Wheels.		Tender.				Date of last Inspection.
				Diameter.	Stroke of Piston.	Position.	Diameter.	Length.	Number of Tubes.	In the Fire box.	In the Tubes.	Total.			Number.		Diameter.				Empty.	With Water and Fuel.	Wheels.		Distance between Wheels.	Weight with Average Quantity of Water and Fuel.	
															In all.	Of the Driving Wheels.	Of the Driving Wheels.	Of the Others.					Number.	Diameter.			
				Mètr.	Mètr.		Mètr.	Mètr.		Mètr.	Metr.	Metr.	Kilog.				Mètr.	Mètr.	Kilog.	Mètr.	Kilog.	Kilog.		Mètr.	Mètr.	Tons.	
1	538	John Cockerill, Seraing	1861	0·38	0·60	Binnelm. horiz.	1·225	4·22	141	7·20	86	93	7·24	Stephenson's link.	6	6	1·44	...	fore 8,195 midl 7,845 hind 7,326	1,350	23,500	...	4	1	1,347	14	November 13, 1861
2	539	Ditto	1861																								November 21, 1861
3	540	Ditto	1861																								November 21, 1861
4	541	Ditto	1861																								December 13, 1861
5	542	Ditto	1862																								December 13. 1861

STATEMENT of the Locomotives now in use belonging to the Netherland Central Railway Company.

Name of Engine.	Number.	Maker's Number.	Name and Residence of the Maker.	Date of bringing into Service.	Cylinder.			Boiler.			Heating Surface.			Pressure of Steam.	Description of Engine.	Wheels.				Greatest Distance between Wheels.	Total. Weight.		Tender.				Date of last Inspection.
					Diameter.	Stroke of Piston.	Position.	Diameter.	Length.	Number of Tubes.	In the Fire-box.	In the Tubes.	Total.			Number.		Diameter.			Empty.	Full.	Wheels.		Distance between Wheels.	Weight with Average Quantity of Water and Fuel.	
																In all.	Driving Wheels.	Driving Wheels.	Running Wheels.				Number.	Diameter.			
					Mètr.	Mètr.		Mètr.	Metr.		Sq.M.	Sq.M.	Sq.M	Atm.				Mètr.	Mètr.	Metr.	Kilog.	Kilog.		Mètr.	Metr.	Kilog.	
Amsterdam	1	814	Neilson and Co., Glasgow ...	August 1863	0·406	0·61	horiz.	1·20	3·12	174	6·235	79·17	86	$6\frac{1}{3}$	Stephenson's link.	6	4	1·6	1·07	2·337	22,780	26,280	4	1·07	2·7	16,550	May 16, 1863
Rotterdam	2	815	Ditto...	,, ,,																							June 3, 1863
Utrecht	3	816	Ditto...	,, ,,																							June 3, 1863
Amersfoort	4	817	Ditto...	,, ,,																							June 5, 1863
Nijkerk	5	818	Ditto...	,, ,,																							June 18, 1863
Harderwijk	6	819	Ditto...	,, ,,																							June 18, 1863
Elburg	7	820	Ditto...	December 28, ,,																							November 19, 1863
Hattem	8	821	Ditto...	,, ,,																							November 30, 1863
Zwolle	9	822	Ditto...	,, ,,																							November 30, 1863
Kampen	10	823	Ditto...	,, ,,																							November 30, 1863
De IJssel	11	824	Ditto...	February 6, 1864																							January 27, 1864
De Vecht	12	825	Ditto...	,, ,,																							January 23, 1864

Return of Carriages.

Statement of the Stock in Carriages and Vans belonging to the several Railway Companies.

Description of Carriages and Vans.	Holland Railway Company.	Dutch-Rhenish Railway Company.	Antwerp-Rotterdam Railway Company.	Aix-Maastricht Railway Company.	Liège-Maastricht Railway Company.	Central Railway Company.	Company for working the State Railways.	Total.
State carriages	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Carriages, 1st class	25	24	8	..	3	12	..	72
Mixed, 1st and 2nd and for luggage	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	10
„ 1st and 2nd class	6	15	1	7	..	10	8	47
„ 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	8
Carriages, 2nd class with luggage	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
„ 2nd class	29	32	12	1	3	10	2	89
Mixed, 2nd and 3rd class	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	8
Carriages, 3rd class with luggage	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	6
„ 3rd class	65	72	23	10	8	40	13	231
Carriages for postal service	..	7	4	..	..	..	..	11
Luggage vans	13	36	10	9	6	14	5	93
Goods vans (closed)	17	475	49	114	8	41	11	715
„ (open)	..	..	..	194	..	..	..	194
Horse vans (closed)	3	4	12	..	..	..	..	19
Cattle vans (closed)	..	24	..	10	..	..	..	34
„ (open)	32	36	..	8	2	20	10	108
Trucks	20	10	80	..	20	15	10	155
„ for wood	..	2	20	7	4	..	..	33
Vans, for coals	..	348	..	10	70	15	11	454
„ for coke	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Total	210	1,106	219	372	140	177	70	2,294

Delay in Arrival of Trains.

Name of Railway.	Years.	Length of Way in Kilomètres.	Length of Double Rails in Kilomètres.	Number of Trains.					Per-centages of Trains arriving after their Time.*			
				Express Trains.	Ordinary Trains.	Mixed Trains.	Goods Trains.	Total.	Express Trains.	Ordinary Trains.	Mixed Trains.	Goods Trains.
Holland Railway	1862	84·5	6·0	661	2,886 through 2,853 local	..	..	6,400	1·06	1·17 0·84	..	..
	1863	84·5	6·0	824	2,920 through 2,851 local	..	..	6,595	3·14	1·47 0·63	..	..
Dutch-Rhenish Railway	1862	174·7	57·0	1,660	3,780	1,056	1,239	7,735	1·74	1·40	0·95	3·80
	1863	174·7	57·0	1,707	3,809	1,056	1,285	7,857	1·52	1·39	2·46	0·00
Aix-Maastricht Railway	1862	93·4	..	730	..	1,460	unknown	2,190	1·23	..	0·49	0·00
	1863	..	..	852	544	1,734	4,042	7,172	0·58	0·55	0·29	0·00
State Railways†—												
Harlingen-Leeuwarden	1863	24·5	..	..	402	..	..	..	..	2·98	..	..
Breda-Tilburg	1863	21·0	..	..	528	..	..	..	..	0·38	..	..
Roosendaal-Bergen op Zoom	1863	13·0	..	..	66	..	..	..	..	0·00	..	..
Central Railway‡	1863	..	..	..	..	798	..	..	..	..	162	..
Liège-Maastricht Railway	1862	30·0	30·0	..	758§	1,582	100	..	..	0·92	..	5·00
	1863	30·0	30·0	..	1,840	92	690	5,444	..	1·46	..	3·90

N.B.—The Returns from the Antwerp-Rotterdam Railway Company, respecting delays during 1863, have not been sent in, though repeatedly asked for.

* By the term "delay," is meant the arrival of trains behind time at the place of their destination: 10 minutes in the case of express trains; 20 minutes, ordinary trains; 30 minutes, mixed trains; and 60 minutes, goods trains.

† The section Harlingen-Leeuwarden was opened for traffic on the 27th October last; that of Breda-Tilburg on the 5th October; and that from Roosendaal to Bergen-op-Zoom on the 23rd December.

‡ The Netherland Central Railway was opened for traffic on the 20th August, 1863. The delay is here calculated at 15 minutes.

§ The figures denoting the number of trains on the Liège-Maastricht Railway, show the number travelling in the direction from Liège to Maastricht.

(No. 2.)—RETURN of the Goods and Merchandize carried on the Dutch-Rhenish Railway, from station to station, in the Netherlands, in 1863, comparing the Total with 1862.

Description of Goods, in Centners and Kilogrammes.	Despatched from					Total.		In 1863.		Received at					Total.		In 1863.	
	Amsterdam.	Rotterdam.	Utrecht.	Arnhem.	Intermediate Stations.	1863.	1862.	More.	Less.	Amsterdam.	Rotterdam.	Utrecht.	Arnhem.	Intermediate Stations.	1863.	1862.	More.	Less.
	Cent. kil.	Cent. kil.	Cent. kil.	Cent. kil.	Cent. kil.	Cent. kil.	Cent. kil.	Cent. kil.	Cent. kil.	Cent. kil.	Cent. kil.	Cent. kil.	Cent. kil.	Cent. kil.	Cent. kil.	Cent. kil.	Cent. kil.	Cent. kil.
Potters' earth and pottery	1,774 44	1,845 22	487 19	515 2	1,929 30	5,652 17	4,971 11	681 6	...	1,968 18	572 18	680 8	940 48	1,490 5	5,652 17	4,971 11	681 6	—
Vinegar	117 28	...	129 32	188 20	173 19	608 49	426 42	182 7	...	49 35	5 20	127 11	119 9	307 24	608 49	426 42	182 7	—
Beer	1,129 46	1,141 5	81 47	3,892 15	271 29	6,516 42	5,071 8	1,445 34	...	2,238 26	822 39	2,100 37	421 13	933 27	6,516 42	5,071 8	1,445 34	—
Tin	58 40	359 6	76 20	621 45	15 43	1,133 4	699 32	433 22	...	695 26	100 36	91 45	44 32	199 15	1,133 4	699 33	433 22	—
Bulbs	104 35	350 34	517 1	539 33	5,010 18	6,552 21	4,140 46	2,411 25	...	189 44	558 40	524 34	4,027 18	1,251 35	6,552 21	4,140 46	2,411 25	—
Butter	406 20	1,212 19	65 15	2,605 34	2,316 13	6,606 1	12,247 5	...	5,641 4	1,779 7	3,051 40	1,401 29	17 13	356 12	6,606 1	12,247 5	...	5,641 4
Druggists' stores	4,429 31	2,998 45	1,303 32	783 0	97 16	9,562 24	10,549 29	...	1,097 5	2,461 11	3,874 24	1,731 44	600 23	894 22	9,562 24	10,659 29	...	1,097 5
Eggs	74 45	13 40	7 0	862 7	89 28	1,046 20	1,816 20	...	770 0	199 18	117 38	677 39	2 41	48 34	1,046 20	1,816 20	...	770 0
Yarn, twist	999 7	11,944 33	38 30	579 32	3,241 19	16,103 21	22,768 27	...	6,665 6	11,523 16	991 48	557 32	1,112 49	1,917 26	16,103 21	22,768 27	...	6,665 6
Spirits	1,310 38	10,716 43	183 28	850 44	1,065 21	14,117 24	13,269 38	847 36	...	5,056 26	1,047 29	3,556 29	1,763 48	2,692 42	14,117 24	13,269 38	847 36	—
Yeast	...	47 46	378 19	52 12	...	478 37	360 2	118 25	...	97 42	1 10	4 45	43 44	330 36	478 37	360 2	118 25	—
Glass	898 4	3,194 26	933 23	2,339 42	129 29	7,495 24	6,844 31	650 43	...	2,555 6	162 21	1,946 5	2,142 31	691 11	7,495 24	6,844 81	650 43	—
Corn	20,005 49	23,969 24	19,339 7	55,565 41	5,181 49	124,062 20	162,491 10	...	38,428 40	5,716 48	2,204 4	48,637 5	27,140 1	40,364 12	124,062 20	162,491 10	...	38,428 40
Vegetables	7,189 27	113 44	4,262 37	860 8	5,243 38	15,670 4	21,366 0	...	5,695 46	4,964 40	1,340 26	635 49	7,592 40	1,135 49	15,670 4	21,366 0	...	5,695 46
Hair	79 31	522 5	97 12	57 46	190 30	947 24	1,124 7	...	176 43	449 30	171 3	240 20	30 40	55 31	947 24	1,124 7	...	176 43
Resin	198 35	17 5	1 1	...	10 26	227 17	122 26	104 41	...	...	18 39	10 26	109 27	88 25	227 17	122 26	104 41	—
Hemp	1,842 25	1,167 39	265 6	9 15	99 39	3,384 24	1,868 29	1,515 45	...	1,036 20	895 15	144 6	420 0	888 33	3,384 24	1,868 29	1,515 45	—
Timber	35,565 45	27,171 45	8,279 9	11,438 20	91,598 27	174,051 46	122,618 43	51,433 3	...	12,737 37	16,274 6	64,618 26	17,277 31	63,143 46	174,051 46	122,618 43	51,433 3	—
Hides	2,897 25	1,271 16	276 33	808 19	470 24	5,724 17	4,761 7	963 10	...	1,400 3	2,459 30	643 11	654 31	566 42	5,724 17	4,761 7	963 10	—
Indigo	328 32	...	66 12	...	...	384 44	317 31	67 13	...	2 0	365 41	...	14 12	2 41	384 44	317 31	67 13	—
Cheese	1,541 40	108 31	299 5	11 6	348 11	2,298 43	7,036 34	...	4,737 41	172 3	1,315 3	130 12	502 15	179 10	2,298 43	7,036 34	...	4,737 41
Cotton	3,082 22	17,899 13	54 39	8 38	40 32	21,085 44	16,510 31	4,575 13	...	17,433 41	2,781 43	205 43	304 29	359 38	21,085 44	16,510 31	4,575 13	—
Coffee	38,770 9	44,288 43	186 34	58 34	65 39	83,370 9	76,713 20	6,656 39	...	41,590 20	30,751 26	6,762 21	3,024 12	1,251 30	83,370 9	76,713 20	6,656 39	—
Coke	448 40	162 36	...	...	...	611 26	2,137 36	...	1,526 10	148 19	234 30	12 48	214 10	1 19	611 26	2,137 36	...	1,526 10
Copper	1,128 12	339 38	156 40	442 22	17 23	2,084 35	2,951 34	...	866 49	419 41	228 5	1,339 11	62 0	35 28	2,084 35	2,951 34	...	866 49
Mercery	1,421 11	3,162 32	785 8	6,082 11	403 3	11,854 15	12,258 19	...	404 4	7,058 31	1,034 34	2,123 27	1,196 10	441 13	11,854 15	12,258 19	...	404 4
Groceries	12,021 12	3,625 41	8,611 20	2,093 11	10,802 27	37,151 11	35,056 38	2,094 23	...	6,722 0	6,639 17	5,674 5	9,168 27	8,947 12	37,151 11	35,056 38	2,094 23	—
Lead	638 31	1,167 6	79 27	296 5	211 27	2,393 46	3,240 12	...	847 16	886 14	417 23	312 25	366 28	410 6	2,393 46	3,240 12	...	847 16
Manufactured goods ...	10,390 16	13,715 12	3,769 38	19,720 34	2,662 36	50,258 36	54,034 8	...	3,775 22	28,231 6	8,486 25	6,101 14	4,613 5	2,826 36	50,258 36	54,034 8	...	3,775 22
Flour	19,460 4	24,720 21	16,065 25	1,643 28	43,412 48	105,322 21	67,261 30	38,060 41	...	28,142 7	28,591 32	10,896 41	9,040 12	28,651 29	105,322 21	67,261 30	38,060 41	—
Mineral waters	47 6	17 43	88 10	11 18	9 45	174 21	264 7	...	89 36	103 15	10 7	44 42	11 23	4 34	174 21	264 7	...	89 36
Furniture	14,979 11	4,551 17	4,189 34	7,253 37	8,853 12	39 827 41	32,048 11	7,779 30	...	10,918 19	3,078 37	5 528 9	1,728 6	11,574 20	39,827 41	32,048 11	7,779 30	—
Oil	14,518 34	1,999 29	603 13	95 45	1,898 17	19,115 38	24,582 2	...	5,466 14	236 15	6,381 25	3,756 47	7,659 29	1,081 32	19,115 38	24,582 2	...	5,466 14
Paper	1,212 48	1,929 29	1,044 9	4,818 30	947 4	9,951 20	11,963 49	...	2,012 29	5,152 16	1,544 47	1,986 27	634 6	633 24	9,951 20	11,963 49	...	2,012 29
Pitch and tar	870 26	...	67 39	4 32	4 43	947 40	251 44	695 46	...	20 0	710 42	66 0	58 32	93 16	947 40	251 44	695 46	—
Furs	8 30	...	8 40	2 0	...	19 20	25 8	...	5 38	...	4 30	...	12 40	2 0	19 20	25 8	...	5 38
Rice	8,702 24	3,149 47	147 9	13 19	30 0	12,042 49	8,093 32	3,949 17	...	181 2	4,221 21	5,911 4	600 30	1,128 42	12,042 49	8,093 32	3,949 17	—
Stone	3,043 46	2,598 14	10,880 12	3,159 35	1,385 47	20,068 4	20,023 9	44 45	...	435 39	525 20	394 40	3,321 13	15,390 42	20,068 4	20,023 9	44 45	—
Coals	4,337 40	510 0	6,144 24	5,031 0	434 16	16,457 30	19,288 45	...	2,831 15	3,901 20	4,228 10	1,128 41	1,668 15	5,590 44	16,457 30	19,288 45	...	2,831 15
Sugar	53,188 29	3,520 43	101 37	16 33	38 23	57,166 15	55,860 22	1,305 43	...	3,350 34	42,982 6	6,793 40	3,179 0	860 35	57,166 15	55,860 22	1,305 43	—
Tobacco and cigars ...	35,680 42	22,012 3	3,310 9	11,885 29	5,831 5	78,639 38	75,929 10	2,710 28	...	30,512 21	37,057 23	5,675 46	2,827 41	2,566 7	78,639 38	65,929 10	2,710 28	—
Tea	757 9	2,037 5	19 17	8 30	3 16	2,825 27	2,546 20	279 7	...	1,831 21	275 41	354 5	293 37	67 23	2,825 27	2,546 20	279 7	—
Tin	3,184 42	811 14	1 7	1 26	...	3,998 39	3,392 11	606 28	...	808 5	3,144 8	25 28	14 42	6 6	3,998 39	3,392 11	606 28	—
Train-oil	122 39	62 27	103 39	4 32	...	293 37	268 35	25 2	...	29 38	81 23	65 8	60 35	56 33	293 37	268 35	25 2	—
Feathers	396 43	361 29	11 19	1 0	32 2	802 43	262 1	540 42	...	219 1	186 25	198 10	141 24	57 33	802 43	262 1	540 42	—
Dye-stuffs	5,276 19	1,256 2	3,424 41	52 25	1,126 40	11,136 27	20,163 4	...	9,026 27	1,825 15	5,709 31	1,093 25	1,003 42	1,504 14	11,136 27	20,163 4	...	9,026 27
Fish	6,133 12	1,637 24	1,126 31	36 28	2,723 3	11,640 48	10,271 12	1,369 36	...	165 35	4,127 29	2,134 40	4,815 36	397 8	11,640 48	10,271 12	1,369 36	—
Flax	4,296 31	91 4	64 16	0 2	2 26	4,754 29	511 23	4,243 6	...	23 37	4,381 45	9 45	65 40	273 12	4,754 29	511 23	4,243 6	—
Fruit	11,524 8	3,855 0	8,670 25	637 47	1,750 8	26,437 88	22,563 37	3,874 1	...	2,702 34	19,155 27	1,632 40	2,701 26	245 11	26,437 88	22,563 37	3,874 1	—
Wine	3,919 1	2,837 25	445 4	3,367 42	149 25	10,718 47	9,415 46	1,303 1	...	3,774 29	2,152 24	1,220 42	1,898 43	772 9	10,718 47	9,415 46	1,303 1	—
Wool	3,428 49	51 18	931 38	164 20	844 41	5,421 16	3,250 27	2,170 39	...	144 0	3,940 27	389 5	688 31	309 3	5,421 16	3,250 27	2,170 39	—
Iron, and manufactures of iron and steel	19,209 18	112,363 35	36,326 3	12,414 36	26,784 12	207,098 4	145,057 26	62,040 28	...	22,862 19	23,392 37	67,980 18	56,228 28	36,604 2	207,098 4	145,057 26	62,040 28	—
Seeds	794 9	345 26	1,215 42	225 7	70 30	2,651 14	3,092 28	...	441 14	183 20	1,643 39	124 6	258 16	441 33	2,651 14	3,092 28	...	441 14
Zinc	116 2	609 8	40 13	1,068 23	285 34	2,119 30	1,756 46	362 34	...	69 11	274 22	1,036 14	55 5	684 28	2,119 30	1,756 46	362 34	—
Salt	255 14	4,186 30	3,385 7	441 49	21 0	8,290 0	8,265 1	24 49	...	15 18	2 20	100 6	6,288 0	1,884 6	8,290 0	8,265 1	24 49	—
Sulphur	...	10 2	...	...	...	10 2	1,144 20	...	1,134 18	...	...	4 37	5 15	...	10 2	1,144 20	...	1,134 18
Sundries	14,439 23	16,578 11	19,050 5	17,251 16	13,102 2	80,421 7	84,058 6	...	3,636 49	18,073 27	21,232 19	12,312 35	8,643 12	18,159 14	80,421 7	84,058 6	...	3,636 49
Total	378,621 9	384,642 34	168,184 13	179,841 35	238,498 40	1,349,788 30	1,239,497 38	110,290 42	...	293,467 26	305,964 20	284,699 8	204,804 16	260,853 10	1,349,788 30	1,239,497 38	110,290 42	—

RETURN of the Quantity of Goods and Merchandize carried on the Dutch-Rhenish Railway in International, Local, and Direct Communication with Germany, for the Year 1863, compared with the Total for 1862.

Description of Goods, in Centners and Kilogrammes.	Amsterdam.		Rotterdam.		Utrecht.		Arnhem.		Zevenaar.		Total, 1863.		Total, 1862.		Despatched in 1863.		Received in 1863.	
	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatch	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	More.	Less.	More.	Less.
	Cent. kil.	Cent. kil.	Cent. kil.	Cent. kil.	Cent. kil.	Cent. kil.	Cent. kil.	Cent. kil.	Cent. kil.	Cent. kil.	Cent. kil.	Cent. kil.	Cent. kil.	Cent. kil.	Cent. kil.	Cent. kil.	Cent. kil.	Cent. kil.
Potters' earth and pottery	10 25	1,722 35	2,130 20	1,115 10	0 25	93 35	115 40	1,005 0	...	* 2,500 0	2,257 10	6,436 30	329 35	13,769 15	1,927 25	...	...	7,333 35
Vinegar	...	1 40	15 0	11 15	...	0 25	...	...	...	...	15 0	17 10	1 0	...	15 0	...	16 10	—
Rice	4 0	11,397 35	93 10	653 10	...	1,240 35	0 45	425 5	...	89 10	98 5	13,805 45	103 40	12,521 25	...	5 35	1,284 20	—
Tan	20 0	1,306 40	136 20	1,097 10	...	34 15	10 45	1,342 40	...	...	167 15	3,781 5	276 10	823 30	...	108 45	2,957 25	—
Barbs	3,074 25	200 10	858 20	12 40	...	2 30	1,021 0	1 15	...	...	4,905 5	216 45	3,006 40	222 45	1,898 15	...	...	6 0
Butter	24 5	9 35	30 15	9 15	0 45	...	6 35	3 15	...	...	62 30	22 45	611 25	36 5	...	588 45	...	18 10
Provisions, Stores	7,[illegible] 20	1,[illegible] 5	7,851 15	936 20	1 25	158 25	57 20	777 5	...	15 15	14,963 30	3,897 20	6,476 0	3,909 20	8,487 30	...	...	12 0
Lime	...	2,146 [illegible]	7 40	59 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 40	2,206 10	18 5	1,411 15	...	40 15	794 45	—
Tow and yarn	1,433 0	1,[illegible] 0	6[illegible] 0	265 50	...	...	73 0	23 15	...	...	8,121 0	417 25	29,033 0	1,562 0	...	20,912 0	...	1,144 25
Salt	2,397 45	[illegible]	9[illegible]	1,275 40	...	2 5	19 5	250 20	...	...	3,387 20	1,882 10	4,365 10	925 25	...	897 40	956 35	—
Yeast	...	23 5	1[illegible]	52 0	...	...	...	7 35	...	17 45	1,556 45	80 35	1,950 40	50 30	...	393 45	30 5	—
Glass	6 40	6,[illegible]	[illegible]	2,966 10	1 0	1,[illegible]	9 45	2,[illegible] 5	...	202 40	78 20	13,939 30	87 5	10,213 30	...	8 35	3,726 0	—
Corn	697 35	8,5[illegible]	2,[illegible]	149 0	0 40	764 0	3,256 40	1,494 45	4 20	5,552 10	6,573 45	11,835 35	25,198 15	13,489 15	...	18,624 20	...	1,653 30
Vegetables	16,[illegible] 15	1,[illegible] 10	2,[illegible] 10	2,9[illegible] 15	10 15	66 20	8,[illegible] 45	124 20	7,932 40	13 35	39,855 30	3,300 30	33,286 40	1,281 20	6,468 40	...	2,016 10	—
Hay	32 [illegible]	3,[illegible] 5	19[illegible]	8[illegible] 5	41 15	574 10	1 10	27 20	...	37 30	274 25	4,806 40	266 25	3,186 45	8 0	...	1,619 45	—
Beans	287 [illegible]	140 [illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	17 45	...	...	...	14 25	692 30	142 40	1,886 25	85 25	...	693 45	57 15	—
Hemp	168 40	1,[illegible] 5	1,[illegible] 0	1,[illegible] 50	...	9 45	1 35	7 15	...	...	2,155 5	2,112 0	1,161 40	2,724 30	993 15	...	...	612 30
Timber	1,782 40	4,[illegible] 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 5	1,11[illegible] 40	1,[illegible] 5	5,387 30	9,479 30	125 40	18,763 10	13,406 40	11,083 45	7,403 25	7,679 15	...	6,003 15	—
Hides	3,654 25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	794 10	86 35	1,[illegible] 25	469 5	111 45	9 25	22,481 35	2,459 0	28 916 35	2,240 40	...	6,435 0	148 10	—
Iron	3 023 0	6 [illegible]	1,[illegible] 0	3 15	6 5	...	95 40	0 30	...	...	4,584 45	10 40	3,916 15	70 15	668 30	...	...	59 25
Oil	1 638 30	28 [illegible] 20	[illegible]	552 [illegible]	4 35	...	70 5	3 0	...	...	1,914 45	3,394 35	3,189 20	3,359 40	...	1,274 25	84 45	—
Oil	8 485 15	[illegible]	[illegible]	690 30	0 35	52 40	1 0	48 20	...	...	11[illegible] 5	867 5	102,147 30	316 35	10,113 5	...	550 20	—
Coffee	109,764 20	127 [illegible]	119,[illegible]	1 0	29 35	...	425 5	...	7 20	...	229,559 0	128 30	166,752 15	48 5	62,806 35	...	80 25	—
Coke	...	[illegible]	...	...	...	1 0	...	...	...	...	...	101 0	...	10 10	...	10 10	101 0	—
Cotton	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	259 45	[illegible] 0	2 0	0 25	210 45	...	1 10	17,763 20	663 20	15,456 5	1,020 45	2,307 15	...	...	357 25
Stoneware	[illegible] 45	4,[illegible]	[illegible]	2,[illegible] 10	88 10	132 30	215 40	3,657 25	5 5	118 35	1,620 40	12,073 30	1,680 30	13,540 45	...	59 45	...	1,46[illegible] 15
Coals	[illegible] 40	1,8[illegible]	1,[illegible] 10	485 25	1 40	231 45	762 15	313 45	110 0	14 5	8,951 10	2,8[illegible] 35	7,[illegible] 10	3,117 45	953 0	...	...	231 10
Iron	[illegible] 20	[illegible] 10	[illegible] 5	66 35	...	...	4 20	44 10	...	...	89 15	134 15	366 5	109 40	...	276 40	24 25	—
Manufactured goods ...	282 15	22,[illegible] 35	87[illegible] 20	9 [illegible] 40	592 35	641 25	512 5	16,424 0	41 10	859 15	10,161 25	49,682 15	16,968 15	65,354 25	...	6,806 40	...	15,672 10
Flour	9,271 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7 25	8,433 0	...	1,428 30	...	0 25	9,291 40	37,463 10	4,072 5	96,[illegible] 5	5,219 35	...	...	52,382 45
Mineral waters	...	[illegible] 25	[illegible] 25	155 20	...	24 35	...	59 20	1 25	1 20	4 0	796 20	28 0	631 25	...	24 0	164 45	—
Furniture	1 [illegible] 20	1,110 40	998 35	939 40	470 40	188 45	369 0	771 0	100 0	14 25	2,389 35	3,015 0	4,146 15	1,883 25	...	1,756 30	1,131 25	—
Oil	342 [illegible] 25	749 45	41 [illegible] 10	2[illegible] 35	42 10	409 20	1,622 40	72 0	...	4 5	97,665 35	1,639 5	99,932 0	791 40	...	2,266 15	747 15	—
Paper	63 15	5,829 10	[illegible] 10	6[illegible] 30	288 25	436 25	103 30	2,703 30	...	158 25	618 30	15,533 15	1,004 20	26,671 10	...	385 40	...	11,137 45
Pitch and tar	18 [illegible]	129 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 30	0 40	5 0	10 0	...	...	43 45	141 15	112 5	229 35	...	68 10	...	88 20
Rags	42 30	27 0	117 15	24 20	...	...	51 30	9 35	...	...	212 5	61 5	332 35	57 15	...	120 30	3 40	—
Rice	8[illegible] 15	...	4[illegible]	400 0	13 20	...	196 15	...	...	...	13,754 10	400 0	13,084 20	0 25	699 40	...	399 25	—
Seeds	1,219 5	1 129 30	5,[illegible] 10	949 15	63 30	221 5	187 10	1,215 5	...	2,930 15	[illegible]	6,427 0	19,766 10	4,235 15	...	14,781 5	2,201 35	—
Coal	...	1,1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 0	...	379,965 [illegible]	...	112,465 0	...	99,850 0	...	2,326,188 35	...	1,668,516 40	...	...	662,671 45	—
Sugar	2[illegible]	3 [illegible]	2[illegible] 0	41 15	...	...	...	7 30	...	...	22,927 25	52 30	21,158 45	77 40	1,768 30	...	...	25 10
Tobacco and Cigars ...	[illegible] 35	11,[illegible]	2,[illegible] 0	11,542 0	612 5	262 5	2,189 15	344 20	0 45	0 25	66,555 0	23,652 35	71,414 45	27,318 35	...	4,859 45	...	3,666 0
Tea	[illegible] 15	134 15	[illegible] 25	0 25	35 10	...	36 5	0 80	...	...	3,133 5	135 20	4,324 20	15 5	...	1,191 15	120 15	—
Tin	[illegible] 10	17 30	[illegible]	218 50	...	1 10	...	18 5	...	...	12,140 0	255 25	16,035 0	186 45	...	[illegible] 0	68 30	—
Train Oil	[illegible] 50	...	[illegible]	[illegible] 10	...	...	26 10	3 40	...	...	4,382 0	3 40	4,863 0	1 5	...	481 0	2 35	—
Feathers	48 5	[illegible] 50	42 0	14 40	...	15 30	...	19 35	...	...	97 5	728 35	592 20	499 45	...	495 15	228 40	—
Dye stuffs	[illegible] 20	[illegible] 5	[illegible] 6	7,690 40	9 10	70 45	237 10	358 35	...	9 10	9,260 30	10,732 35	8,763 45	5,760 40	469 35	...	4,971 45	—
Fish	[illegible] 15	1 [illegible]	[illegible] 5	5 30	176 45	...	5,[illegible] 15	68 20	206 5	2 25	38,977 35	177 25	33,968 0	71 10	5,009 35	...	106 15	—
Flax	76 15	...	[illegible] 50	1,[illegible] 30	...	114 5	9 0	0 25	...	...	5,223 45	1,201 10	3,913 30	201 40	1,310 15	...	999 20	—
Fruit	1,[illegible] 10	1,1 [illegible]	[illegible] 45	1,[illegible] 5	7 15	121 5	2,577 0	77 40	107 30	231 10	5,417 0	2,997 40	6,658 25	12,953 15	...	1,241 25	...	9,955 25
Wine	267 10	10 [illegible] 0	1,[illegible] 0	3,[illegible] 30	2 20	1,082 25	7 45	643 5	...	42 0	1,289 45	15,340 10	2,130 0	13,676 15	...	840 5	1,668 45	—
Wool	8,286 25	[illegible] 5	1,[illegible] 25	12,[illegible] 15	3 10	68 0	12 25	85 5	...	0 35	12,766 35	13,648 10	10,749 25	5,248 15	2,017 10	...	8,399 45	—
Iron, and manufactures of iron and steel ...	904 45	155,[illegible]	17,[illegible] 10	34,141 45	18 0	7,669 40	8,861 35	4,380 40	6,403 15	152 45	33,021 5	198,672 45	38,314 5	151,719 35	...	5,293 0	46,953 10	—
Seeds	11,[illegible] 0	1,[illegible] 45	16,711 45	1,[illegible] 30	29 5	42 10	832 0	235 45	273 40	1 20	23,144 40	8,510 0	20,214 0	4,427 5	2,930 40	...	4,082 45	—
Zinc	...	7,[illegible] 95	[illegible] 0	4,[illegible] 40	...	23 40	...	2,666 45	...	...	3 0	14,508 45	584 25	22,348 30	...	381 25	...	7,839 35
Salt	...	...	...	2 40	...	84 25	...	0 25	...	...	...	37 40	109 0	53 10	...	109 0	...	15 20
Sulphur	18 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 5	...	113 45	410 35	...	94 40	...	410 35
Sundries	9,879 40	8,[illegible] 20	9,101 40	2,891 20	685 35	1,957 40	3,200 25	1,117 45	326 40	253 45	23,194 35	14,376 20	30,411 25	12,418 45	...	7,216 40	2,157 25	—
Total	371,538 0	1,445,149 30	459,612 10	718,389 10	4,831 10	408,062 5	43,516 10	166,741 25	26,112 20	113,225 20	904,110 0	2,851,517 40	883,200 10	2,215,123 40	20,909 40	...	836,394 0	—

* Gravel from Emmerich to Ede.

(No. 3.)—Accidents on Netherlands Railways up to the Year 1862.

Name of Railway.	Passengers.				Persons in the employ of the Companies.				Other Persons.		Total.	
	Killed.		Injured.		Killed.		Injured.					
	Not by their own fault.	By their own fault.	Not by their own fault.	By their own fault.	Not by their own fault.	By their own fault.	Not by their own fault.	By their own fault.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Hollandsch-Ijzeren Railway ...	3	1	5	1	10	1	4	...	1	...	16	10
Dutch-Rhenish Railway ...	...	...	1	...	8	...	4	...	5	2	13	7
Aix-Maastricht Railway ...	1	...	3	...	4	...	5	1	2	...	7	9
Antwerp-Rotterdam Railway ...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	2	8	2	13	12
	4	1	12	1	24	4	13	3	16	4	49	38

Accidents to Passengers on Netherlands Railways up to 1861, and compared with some other Railways

Name of Railway.	Number of Passengers.	Killed.			Injured.			Killed and Injured.		
		Without their own fault, 1 of	By their own fault, 1 of	Total, 1 of	Without their own fault, 1 of	By their own fault, 1 of	Total, 1 of	Without their own fault, 1 of	By their own fault, 1 of	Total, 1 of
Hollandsch-Ijzeren Railway, 1842–1861	19,270,000	6,400,000	19,270,000	4,800,000	3,850,000	19,270,000	3,210,000	2,400,000	9,600,000	1,930,000
Dutch-Rhenish Railway, 1845–1861 ...	10,700,000	...	...	...	10,700,000	...	...	10,700,000	...	10,700,000
Aix-Maastricht Railway, 1853–1861 ...	2,130,000	2,130,000	...	2,130,000	710,000	...	...	530,000	...	530,000
Antwerp-Rotterdam Railway, 1855–1861	1,900,000	...	...	...	630,000	...	...	630,000	...	630,000
On all these together	34,000,000	8,500,000	34,000,000	6,800,000	2,830,000	34,000,000	2,610,000	2,120,000	17,000,000	1,700,000
Germany, up to 1859	423,000,000	20,000,000	14,600,000	8,460,000	2,400,000	5,000,000	1,620,000	2,150,000	37,000,000	1,360,000
England, 1840–1858	1,388,000,000	...	...	8,800,000	...	...	350,000	...	...	334,000
Prussia, 1856–1860	96,500,000	...	24,100,000	24,100,000	24,100,000	19,700,000	10,700,000	24,100,000	10,700,000	7,400,000
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000,000
France, 1835–54	158,400,000	1,900,000	4,700,000	1,400,000	490,000	2,700,000	420,000	390,000	1,700,000	320,000
„ 1850–60	310,000,000	...	...	7,045,000	—	—	—	—	—	—

Accidents to Persons in the employ of the Netherlands Railway Companies, up to 1861, compared with some other Railways.

Name of Railway.	Number of Passengers.	Killed.			Injured.			Killed and Injured.		
		Without their own fault, 1 of	By their own fault, 1 of	Total, 1 of	Without their own fault, 1 of	By their own fault, 1 of	Total, 1 of	Without their own fault, 1 of	By their own fault, 1 of	Total, 1 of
Hollandsch-Ijzeren Railway	19,270,000	Passengers 1,927,000	Passengers. 19,270,000	Passengers. 1,750,000	Passengers. 4,820,000	Passengers. ...	Passengers. 4,820,000	Passengers. 1,280,000	Passengers. 19,270,000	Passengers. 1,280,000
Dutch-Rhenish Railway	10,700,000	2,140,000	...	2,140,000	3,570,000	...	3,570,000	1,340,000	...	1,340,000
Aix-Maastricht Railway	2,130,000	355,000	...	355,000	426,000	2,130,000	355,000	240,000	2,130,000	213,000
Antwerp-Rotterdam Railway	1,900,000	950,000	650,000	780,000	380,000	950,000	260,000	260,000	380,000	160,000
On all these together	34,000,000	1,650,000	8,500,000	1,360,000	2,000,000	11,300,000	1,700,000	900,000	4,860,000	750,000
Germany, up to 1857	[illegible]	...	...	275,000	...	...	250,000	...	...	142,000
Prussia, 1856–1860	[illegible]	1,100,000	550,000	550,000	1,240,000	2,750,000	260,000	965,000	150,000	130,000
England	1,388,000,000	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France, 1835–1854	158,400,000	...	...	440,000	...	...	240,000	...	...	160,000

Accidents to Passengers, Persons employed, and others, on Netherlands Railways, up to 1861, compared with some other Railways.

Name of Railway.	Number of Passengers.	Killed, 1 of	Injured, 1 of	Killed and Injured, 1 of
		Passengers	Passengers.	Passengers.
Hollandsch-Ijzeren Railway	19,270,000	1,200,000	1,927,000	740,000
Dutch-Rhenish Railway	10,700,000	1,530,000	1,780,000	820,000
Aix-Maastricht Railway	2,130,000	301,000	240,000	133,000
Antwerp-Rotterdam Railway	1,900,000	150,000	160,000	78,000
On all these together	34,000,000	790,000	920,000	425,000
Germany, up to 1859	423,000,000	312,000	217,000	130,000
England, 1840–1858	1,388,000,000	550,000	270,000	180,000
Prussia, 1856–1860	96,500,000	220,000	180,000	100,000

Accidents happening to passengers arose from the following causes:—

Three passengers were killed, two seriously, and three slightly injured by the collision of a train with another which had started before it.

One passenger was killed and one injured by a train getting off the rails, and the fall of some of the carriages down an embankment.

One passenger was killed by jumping out of a carriage before the train stopped.

One passenger was injured by attempting to get into a carriage in a train already in motion.

One passenger was injured by a collision occasioned by the mistake of a pointsman.

One passenger was hurt by the collision of a train with a reserve engine.

One passenger was slightly injured by a train running into a side rail.

Three passengers were slightly injured by a locomotive striking against a train which it was intended to push on.

The accidents which happened to railway officers and servants arose from the following causes:—

One guard was killed and seven injured by the falling from trains or striking against objects on the rail while standing or walking along the foot plank.

An apprentice engineer was killed in consequence of the imperfect closing of a draw-bridge.

Thirteen signal-men or watchmen were run over by trains and killed while passing along the rail.

Three persons employed in the stations were killed and two injured when coupling trains.

Two persons employed in the stations were killed, and three injured within the stations by a locomotive in motion.

One officer was killed by jumping out of a carriage.

Two engineers and a stoker were killed by falling from the engine.

One stoker was injured when oiling an engine in motion.

One labourer was killed by falling from a van.

One breaksman was killed in climbing on a van.

Three guards and breaksmen were injured by collisions resulting from the mistake of a pointsman.

Two guards injured in consequence of a collision between a train and a reserve engine.

One labourer was killed and three wounded by rails which fell while hoisting them with a crane.

The causes of accidents which happened to other persons were their walking along a railway, or crossing it at the moment when a train was passing.

One was a suicide.

Baden.

Report by Mr. Baillie, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Carlsruhe, February 1864.

THE reports of the general condition of trade and industry in Baden during the past year are more favourable than might have been expected.

The stagnation of commerce in America exercises an influence both on production and exportation, and the cotton industry, which is rapidly rising in importance, is still suffering from the effects of a dearth of cotton.

It is however matter of satisfaction that the cotton crisis has been comparatively so little felt in this country, and so much less than was apprehended at its commencement.

In the early part of the past year there were few, if any, spindles in the Baden cotton-mills that were not working, and no workmen dismissed, and only in some establishments the hours of labour reduced.

Of the hand-weavers there may have been, perhaps, from 15 to 50 per cent. fewer employed than was the case during the greater part of the previous year. Those dismissed, however, belong to a class which only work at the loom during a portion of the year.

As regards mechanical weaving, which is frequently carried on in connection with spinning, a certain number of power-looms have been stopped, and in some factories the hours of labour reduced.

The advantage which accrued to the 15,000,000 spindles of the Continent from the early reduction of work in the English factories; the stores of raw material purchased in 1861, and which were gradually and prudently replenished in 1862, have been the principal causes which have rendered the comparatively favourable condition of cotton industry in Southern Germany possible up to the present time. How long this state of matters may continue it is, of course, impossible to say. The cotton interest in Baden does not, however, appear to be yielding to discouragement, for new mills are in the course of erection, and with machinery, as I understand, adapted to the use of Indian and other cottons of a different quality from that grown in the United States.

The golden age of the cotton manufacture has apparently passed away. The enormous profits hitherto realised without much exertion or calculation can no longer be made. Every transaction in the cotton business now assumes the form of a speculation, for which labour, trouble, and prudence are essentially requisite.

The loss of the export trade to America before alluded to has had the effect of throwing a large amount of Zollverein goods upon the markets of Southern Germany, which has considerably oppressed and paralysed home industry, especially stockings, woollen and half woollen goods, &c., from Prussia and Saxony. German industry is, however, becoming more and more independent of the American market. Baden products are now to be met with more or less all over the globe, and are even exported as far as China.

The condition of the agricultural population is very satisfactory. The harvest last year is reported to have been good, as also the vintage.

The capital value of the land upon which the land tax is levied has increased since 1851 by 12,500,000 florins.

The "Grund steuer Kapitalien" amounted in 1851 to 441,135,846 florins; in 1862 to 540,647,460 florins.

The latest valuation of the forests took place in 1854, for assessment. Previous to that year the capital of the forests was 36,417,369 florins; after 1854, 93,355,356 florins.

There are 1,415,846 morgen of forest in Baden, so that the estimated value or "steuer capital" of a morgen of forest amounts to 65 florins.

The forests are partly in the hands of the State, and partly belong to the communes, foundations ("Stiftungen"), and private individuals have also a share.

The whole of the forests are, however, under the general superintendence of the Government, for the good of the country at large, and to prevent their falling into decay or suffering injury from mismanagement or the removal of too much timber from any district, by which the neighbouring woods might be exposed and thereby placed in jeopardy.

Baden timber is an object of a widely extended trade, and the country is consequently much interested in the well regulated administration and preservation of its forests.

Of the total number of families in the Grand Duchy about 42 per cent. are employed exclusively in agriculture and the forests.

The prosperous state of the agricultural population has necessarily acted favourably upon other branches of industry. The building trade especially has very much increased both in the country and in the towns.

Domestic and manual industry, which had considerably fallen off in consequence of the rapid development of the factory system, has very much revived of late years. The Baden Government, convinced of the many advantages which domestic industry possesses over the latter system as regards the health and moral condition of the industrial population, have done much in the last ten years, and are still engaged in providing the best means for improving the condition of domestic manufacturers by the establishment of industrial schools and the general diffusion of scientific knowledge.

The year 1862 is especially memorable for the introduction of complete industrial freedom. Foreigners, as well as natives, are now at liberty to settle

where they please in the Grand Duchy, and to employ themselves in whatever way they may consider most conducive to their interests.

This important measure, which has now been generally adopted in Germany, by opening a door for competition and removing the restrictions which have hitherto cramped and fettered the free exercise of industrial enterprise, will no doubt contribute much to its extension and development.

Baden industry in general rests upon a solid foundation. It will, I believe, for the most part be found able to stand by its own intrinsic strength when the principles of free trade are more fully carried out than is at present the case.

The production and manufacture of iron forms the principal exception. Iron ore and the coal needed for smelting it are too dear for Baden iron to be able to compete in the market with iron produced in districts where it is found in the immediate neighbourhood of coal.

The iron establishments belonging to the State are consequently to be discontinued, and the production of iron opened to free competition.

The Baden iron, however, is of a very superior quality, and it is not improbable that the manufacture of steel, for which wood fuel is required, may still be carried on at a remunerative price.

It is satisfactory to observe the diminution which has taken place both in pauperism and crime during the last ten years.

The number of criminals in the prisons and houses of correction has fallen during the period 1854 to 1863 from 2,620 to 1,237.

The support of the poor cost the country in 1854, inclusive of the sums contributed by the State and Communes for emigration, 1,102,751 florins; in 1860, 552,868 florins, a diminution of nearly one-half. The number of emigrants has fallen from 21,561 in 1854 to 902 in 1862.

A statistical account of the Grand Duchy of Baden has recently been compiled by Dr. Dietz for the Baden Government, from which the following Returns are extracted:—

Baden comprises an area of 278·1894 geographical square miles (the square mile equal to 15,240, Baden morgen equal to 0·36 hectares, French measure), or 4,239,606 Baden morgen, and is distributed as follows:—

	Morgen.	Per cent.		Morgen.	Per cent
Water	439,606 =	10·37	Meadows ..	440,000 =	10·38
Arable land ..	1,520,000 =	35·85	Pasture	300,000 =	7·08
Vineyards ..	60,000 =	1·41	Forests	1,420,000 =	33·49
Gardens	38,000 =	0·90	Barren land ..	22,000 =	0·52

There are 1,585 communes, and 39 colonies in the Grand Duchy. Of the communes 114 are town communes ("stadt gemeinden").

The total value of house property in 1856 amounted to 346,414,446 florins, of which the fire insurance capital was 321,889,220 florins. In 1862 this sum had increased by above 12,000,000 florins.

Population.—The population according to the census taken in December of the following years, was:—

1852	1,357,208	1858	1,335,952
1855	1,314,837	1861	1,369,291

The population of the principal towns in 1861—

Mannheim	27,172	Heidelberg	16,289
Carlsruhe	27,103	Pforzheim	13,854
Freiburg	16,883	Bruchsal	8,270

The fluctuations observable in the total population arise from emigration, which was very considerable in the period from 1852 to 1862. During that interval 65,690 persons emigrated, of which 34,265 were agriculturists, 15,649 artizans, and 15,776 from other classes and professions.

The amount of property, including support granted by Government, carried out of the country, was 10,326,776 florins, or 157·2 florins per head.

Of the 273,189 families in the Grand Duchy, about 42 per cent. are employed in agriculture and the forests; 37 in manufacturing industry, including mining; 7 day labourers; 14 in other branches.

Return showing Produce of Mines, Foundries, and Salt Works in the Grand Duchy of Baden in 1861.

I. Mines.

Mines.	No. of Works.	Amount of Production.	Value of Produce on Spot.	No. of Workmen.
		Centners.	Florins.	
Coals	3	212,395	74,125	130
Iron ore	106	300,783	126,112	479
Lead	1	2,994	16,966	200
Zinc	2	69,143	48,400	123
Manganese	3	2,362	2,267	6
Felspar	1	550	128	2
Total	116	587,227	267,998	940

II. Foundries, Smelting Houses, &c.

A.—*Iron.*				
Raw iron	5	86,181	374,863	68
Castings from ore	6	42,188	277,651	147
Castings from raw iron	6	18,788	135,379	100
Bar and rolled iron	22	109,791	1,057,490	395
Iron plate	2	7,016	79,799	28
Iron wire	1	3,000	45,500	15
B.—*Gold and Silver.*				
Silver	1	4·7	24,613	2
Litharge ("Bleiglätte")	1	1,270	16,623	8
Total	44	268,238·7	2,011,918	763

III. Salt Works.

White common salt	2	361,549	602,581	153
Black and yellow salt	..	19,328	32,213	..
Manure salt	..	3,021	289	..
Total	2	383,898	635,083	153
Grand Total ..	162	1,239,363·7	2,914,999	1,856

Table of the Factories and Industrial Establishments in the Grand Duchy of Baden, manufacturing principally for the Export Trade; arranged in Nine Classes.

	No. of Factories, Establishments, or Works.	No. of Workmen, Clerks, Journeymen, &c.	Fine Spindles.	Looms.
1. Spinning	193	6,216	301,380	
2. Weaving, cloth, ribbon manufactures ..	215	27,382	..	19,501
3. Metals, iron works, &c.	33	502		
4. Metal wares	198	7,175		
5. Mineral and mixed goods for industrial and domestic use	909	3,798		
6. Vegetable and animal products for industrial and domestic use	1,314	2,746		
7. Wooden wares, paper, and hardware ..	313	3,341		
8. Articles of consumption	3,678	13,585		
9. Other factories	6	117		
Total	6,859	64,862	301,380	19,501

The factory system is making rapid progress in the Grand Duchy.

There are, however, at present no materials for a comparisom with previous years.

The number of factory workmen in 1849, is stated at 17,105; in 1861, 50,147; besides clerks and superintendents, 14,715.

The principal cotton factory is at Ellingen. It came into operation in 1838; works with 28,000 fine spindles, and 1,000 power looms, of which 300 are applied to the manufacture of velvet. The works are moved principally by water with the help of two steam-engines.

In this establishment 1,500 workmen are employed yearly on an average, besides

about 100 more for velvet cutting at Langensteinbach and Dietlingen, and in the hand-weaving establishment at Ittersbach.

The amount of workmen's wages and salaries in 1860 was 399,000 florins. The consumption of raw material is about 2,600 bales, and 124,000, in dry seasons 176,000, centners of coals.

The production reaches to 125,000 pieces of various stuffs up to the value of 2,000,000 florins.

RETURN of the Number of Tradesmen and Artizans employed in the various trades throughout the Grand Duchy of Baden, principally for local consumption, in 1861, compared with the Number in 1847.

Number in 1861.	Masters.	Journeymen and Apprentices.	Compared with Number of Masters in 1847.		Number in 1861.	Masters.	Journeymen and Apprentices.	Compared with Number of Masters in 1847.	
			Increase.	Decrease.				Increase.	Decrease.
Shoemakers	8,545	6,119	..	904	Rope-makers	640	357	..	122
Tailors	4,729	3,849	..	920	Barbers	584	300	30	
Masons	3,711	4,192	..	813	Potters	579	511	..	103
Upholsterers	3,404	3,138	..	330	Fishermen	561	104	..	282
Smiths	2,968	2,307	..	332	Manufacturers of coarser wooden wares ..	432	166	69	..
Bakers	2,598	1,955	..	637	Tanners	429	504	..	96
Coopers	2,496	1,271	..	707	Stone cutters	429	964	..	150
Wheelwrights and cart-wrights..	2,446	1,146	..	229	Tinkers	408	415	41	..
Carpenters	2,355	2,152	..	812	Painters, gilders, &c.	407	408	84	..
Locksmiths	2,052	1,952	..	369	Bookbinders	277	275	4	..
Butchers	1,850	1,226	..	620	Dressmakers	249	154	92	..
Clockmakers	1,713	2,312	..	74	Soap boilers	249	114	..	66
Glaziers	868	438	..	140	Dyers	247	164	..	78
Saddlers	798	446	..	146	Basket makers.. ..	240	53	..	5
Turners	695	339	..	174					

The above Table shows the very great falling off in domestic industry since 1847.

Owing to the increasing development of the factory system, the number of artizans and manual workmen became gradually too large for the local demand in many places. The consequence has been that many of this class, no longer realizing sufficient profits to support their families, emigrated, and others entered as workmen in the factories: 15,649 persons of this class emigrated in the period from 1852 to 1862.

The condition of those who remained at home has thereby much improved; and in certain branches domestic industry has very considerably revived.

Manufacture of clocks in the Black Forest.—This industry took its rise during the latter half of the 17th century, and after emerging from a period of serious depression caused by the devastating wars at the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th century, developed itself rapidly, and continued to prosper up to within the last 30 years. The first statistical information on the Black Forest industry in 1808, mentions the number of clock makers in that year at about 1,000, and the number of clocks manufactured at 200,000.

In 1847, according to an official census taken in that year, there were 1,568 masters, and 2,566 apprentices. In 1861, there were 1,713 masters, and 2,312 apprentices.

The most brilliant period of the Black Forest clock manufacture was during the first 30 years of the present century. After that date it began to decline. Old fashioned models were still adhered to; the quality of the clocks deteriorated; the effect of which was a reduced demand and a fall in the prices. It soon became evident that an improvement must take place if this branch of industry was to be in a position to compete with foreign clocks of a superior kind and lower in price, especially American.

The want of the means of subsistence in consequence of the potatoe disease finally reduced the Black Forest population to such a state of destitution, that they were compelled to petition the Government for assistance.

The result of this appeal has been the establishment of an industrial school at Furwangen in the centre of the industrial population, which came into operation in the year 1850.

The school for clock-makers is supported by the State. The endowment amounts at present to 10,000 florins. The building and fuel is supplied by the commune.

Since the establishment of this institution the manufacture has gradually revived, and is likely to attain to still greater development. The same may be said of the other branches of the Black Forest industry, straw plaiting, manufacture of wooden articles and brushes, for which schools have been set on foot, and supported by Government.

Manufacture of jewellery.—The principal seat of this industry is the town of Pforzheim. The population of Pforzheim in 1847, was 7,400. In 1848-49 it diminished considerably from emigration, and has now risen again to the double of what it was in the first-mentioned year.

Before 1848, the number of masters and apprentices amounted to scarcely 1,800, in the course of a few years after 1848 it fell to 390. At present the number is from 6,800 to 7,000.

The number of establishments has increased from 2 at the commencement of the century, and from 53 in 1847, to 160 at the present time.

The annual consumption of gold for the manufacture, amounts now to 7,280,000 florins; that of silver to 150,000 florins; of precious stones, &c., 250,000 florins.

The annual amount of wages paid to workmen is about 2,400,000 florins.

The rapid development of this industry is greatly owing to the introduction of a better system of division of labour, and the more extended application of machinery.

The town of Pforzheim has also enjoyed the advantage of freedom from all monopoly in its principal industry. There has consequently been no check upon competition, and to this circumstance must also be attributed to a great degree the progress which has been made.

Articles of Pforzheim manufacture are now exported to almost all the different States of the Continent, to North, Central and South America, Asia Minor, Egypt, and Australia.

RETURN of the Average Extent of Land under Cultivation, and the Value of Agricultural Produce in the Grand Duchy in the years 1856-1861.

Denomination of Produce.	Extent under Cultivation.	Value of Produce.	Value of Produce per Morgen.	Denomination of Produce.	Extent under Cultivation.	Value of Produce.	Value of Produce per Morgen.
	Morgen.	Florins.	Florins.		Morgen.	Florins.	Florins.
Vineyards	51,091	7,570,935	148·2	Rapeseed ..	18,163	953,467	52·5
Hemp	32,824	1,968,867	86·2	Chicory	2,545	229,333	90·1
Hempseed	..	320,134	14·0	Flax	2,814	112,752	40·1
Tobacco	19,552	2,824,814	144·5	Linseed	..	66,613	23·7
Beetroot	7,302	436,087	59·7				
Hops	2,310	798,210	374·7	Total ..	130,635	15,500,076	
Poppies	4.214	218,864	51·9				

In the year 1820 there were 75,000 morgen of vineyard. The number has considerably diminished since that time, especially the plain districts, which have been devoted to a great extent to agriculture or forest land; these latter yielding a better profit. In 1830 there were 68,064 morgen of vineyard, 8,000 of which were in the plains; the number gradually decreased to 52,459 in 1854, and has fallen still lower to 51,532 in 1861.

Although, however, the amount of production has diminished, the quality of the wines has proportionably improved.

It is calculated that Baden contains about one-fifth of the total vineyard cultivation of the Zollverein.

The Baden wines may be divided, according to their quality, as follows:—

1. Lake wines (Constance, Reichenauer, and Meersburger).
2. Oberländer (Margräfler, Kaiserstühler, and Braisgauer).
3. Mittelländer (Ortenauer, Bühlerthaler, Badener, and Dorlacher).
4. Unterländer (Palatinate, Bruhrheiner, Necker, and Bergsträsser).
5. Tauber and Wertheimer, or Main wines.

Some of the best kinds of Baden wines, especially those may be mentioned from the vineyards belonging to Prince William of Baden, are of a very excellent quality, and obtain high prices.

Although Baden adjoins France, it is considered that the wines of this country stand in comparatively little danger of competition with French wines, even though

the Zollverein tariff should be reduced much more than is the case in the commercial Treaty between France and Prussia. The rate of wine duties in that Treaty was fixed by the Baden Government, as being the most interested in the matter, and as a protection principally against Austrian and also against Swiss wines. The Austrian and Swiss wine growers would, from the particular character of their wines, be much more dangerous rivals to Baden than the French. I am informed that the principal effect of the Franco-Prussian Treaty, if carried out as regards the introduction of French wines into Baden, would probably be that large quantities of the strong Burgundy wines would be imported for mixing with the Baden wines, manufactured for exportation to foreign countries.

Tobacco.—The number of Prussian morgen under tobacco cultivation in Baden, as compared with that in the whole Zollverein, is as follows (a Baden morgen equals 1·409982 Prussian morgen) :—

Tobacco.	Extent in Prussian Morgen.	Amount of Produce in Centners.
In Zollverein	55,885	354,335
Baden	18,722	117,987
	or 33·5 per cent. of the total number.	or 33·3 per cent. of total produce.

The extent of land under tobacco cultivation seems rather to have diminished in the last ten years, but no doubt the quality of the produce has improved.

A meeting of tobacco growers, merchants, and manufacturers was convened by Government some years ago for discussing the best means of promoting the cultivation of this important plant. The opinion generally expressed by the meeting was to the effect that the efforts of the growers should be directed much more to obtaining a superior quality of tobacco, by the choosing of the most favourable localities in respect to climate and soil, than to extending the cultivation.

The best tobacco is grown in the Palatinate.

The harvest of 1863 is reported to have been generally very favourable.

Beetroot.—There were 694,768 centners of fresh beets for sugar consumed in the sugar factory of Waghäusel up to the end of August last year.

The produce of the tax amounted to 301,100 florins, of which the share due to the Baden Government was 71,740 florins.

Number of Horses and Head of Cattle in Grand Duchy of Baden in 1861, compared with 1855.

	1855.	1861.	Increase.	Decrease.
Horses—				
3 years old and over—				
Stallions	3,138	2,928	..	210
Mares	31,274	31,307	33	..
Geldings	27,832	28,317	485	..
Under 3 years..	6,584	10,265	3,681	..
	68,828	72,817	4,199	210
Asses	..	247	..	..
Bulls	6,480	..	..	..
Cows and calves	322,768	348,418	25,650	.
Draught oxen and fatting beasts ..	83,379	92,646	9,267	..
Young cattle	169,859	173,760	3,901	..
	582,486	621,486	39,000	..
Pigs	145,413	307,198	61,785	..
Sheep	162,607	177,322	14,715	..
Goats	67,014	67,509	495	..
Total	1,026,348	1,236,579		

TABLE showing the Amount of Customs Receipts in Baden during the First Three Quarters of 1863, compared with corresponding period of the preceding Year.

In 1-3 Quarter.	Import Duties.	Export Duties.	Total.
	Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.
1863	785,344	11,555	796,899
1862	728,065	11,721	739,786
Increase in 1863..	..	..	57,113

The share due to Baden for 1863 is 69,417 thalers.

The import duties yielded a slight increase in Baden. In the Zollverein, however, there was a considerable falling-off in the Customs receipts as compared with the preceding year.

	Prussian Thalers.
The total Customs receipts of the Zollverein for the first three quarters of 1863 was ..	18,458,893
Ditto, ditto, 1862	18,880,294
Showing a diminution in 1863, of	421,401

Besides the American war and the uncertain state of politics in Europe, the scarcity of water in the German rivers last year has no doubt exercised an injurious effect upon trade.

The falling-off of the receipts was especially observable on cotton yarns of all kinds, cotton stuffs, raw sugar for home refineries, on cattle, especially lean pigs, also, though in a less degree, on woollen stuffs of all kinds, raw tobacco leaves, syrup, wood for building and general use, and several other articles.

As regards exports, there has been a very considerable diminution in the exports of spelter ("zincblende").

Rhine Navigation for the year 1862.

The following Tables are extracted from the Statistical Report on the Navigation of the Rhine, for 1862, lately issued by the Central Commission, which since 1860 has its seat in Mannheim.

The steam navigation on the Rhine consists of nearly 100 steamers, belonging to seventeen owners, mostly companies; 46 steamers for the conveyance of passengers and goods; 50 for towing. The number of sailing-vessels navigating the Rhine and its tributaries is 2,617, capable of conveying 4,474,937 centners; 576 vessels navigate the Main, and 61 the Neckar. Dutch vessels are not included.

The total trade of all the Rhenish ports, exclusive of wood and coals from the Ruhr, amounted in 1862 to 32,000,000 centners.

The great increase of trade at the port of Ludwigshafen will appear from the following Table:—

Years.	To and from Port of Ludwigshaven.	Years.	To and from Port of Ludwigshaven.
	Centners.		Centners.
1850	465,098	1857	1,672,481
1851	515,952	1858	1,782,180
1852	810,352	1859	1,865,079
1853	1,926,566	1860	3,371,043
1854	1,050,589	1861	2,803,465
1855	1,140,558	1862	2,945,747
1856	1,539,978		

The American war has exercised, and still continues to exercise, an injurious influence upon the navigation of the Rhine, as will appear from the decrease in the amount of the transport of the following articles:—

In Emmerich were despatched—

Up Stream.

	Centners.		Centners.
Raw cotton—		Raw tobacco—	
1860	450,043	1860	120,256
1861	518,282	1861	91,801
1862	284,983	1862	72,038
Pitch and rosin—		Oil of turpentine—	
1860	251,047	1860	20,678
1861	73,204	1861	12,890
1862	38,579	1862	2,117

Down Stream.

Manufactured tobacco—	Centners.
1860	26,059
1861	3,339
1862	1,516

The navigation on the Rhine at the Port of Mannheim in the undermentioned years was as follows:—

	No. of Vessels.	Amount of Goods.	Wood on Floats.		No. of Vessels.	Amount of Goods.	Wood on Floats.
		Centners.	Centners.			Centners.	Centners.
1856	6,441	5,205,896	3,750,258	1859	5,469	4,080,145	2,143,388
1857	5,800	4,058,437	3,393,384	1860	5,518	4,228,730	2,619,109
1858	5,481	4,390,867	2,615,152	1861	5,525	4,134,029	4 968,235

The goods trade in the Baden ports in 1861 and 1862 was as follows:—

Ports.	1861.	1862.	Ports.	1861.	1862.
	Centners.	Centners.		Centners.	Centners.
Kehl ..	59,792	29,338	Leopoldshafen ..	312,676	276,766
Freistett	4,700	2,500	Mannheim ..	5,590,574	6,387,429
Knielingen ..	98,996	96,974			

Navigation on the Neckar at Mannheim was in the year 1861—

	No. of Vessels.	Real Freight.
		Centners.
Up stream	4,078	1,879,074
Down stream	7,814	3,209,332
Total	11,892	5,088,406

Besides 3,365,736 centners of wood on floats.

There are no official Returns as yet for 1863, but it is expected that, in spite of the American war, the uncertain state of politics, and the proportionably small trade in corn and potatoes, and other unfavourable circumstances, the navigation and goods trade on the Rhine for 1863 will prove to have been more considerable than in the preceding year. The reduction which has already taken place in the tariff has been a very salutary measure. Navigation now competes with the railways on both sides of the Rhine by means of very reduced freights. Those companies which laid by in times of prosperity are still in a position to continue business at a small profit.

The removal of burdensome dues from the Rhine and its tributaries is now becoming more and more urgent in the general interests of trade.

Railways.

The cost of the principal Baden railway, from Mannheim by Bâsle to Constance, has been, since its commencement in 1841 to 1862, in round numbers, 71,000,000 of florins.

The Baden share of the cost of construction of the Main-Neckar line is a little above 2,000,000 florins.

The total expenditure for Baden railways (construction and working material) amounts accordingly, in round numbers, to 73,000,000 florins.

Of this above 9,000,000 florins have been paid off; so that the actual railway debt contracted for working and construction amounts, in round numbers, to 64,000,000 florins.

The average rate of interest for this debt is $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

The railway traffic, including the post, in 1862, brought in about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., which, after deducting charges, actually yields a return of 5·67 per cent. for Baden railways.

The returns of the Main-Neckar line are still more favourable; the average return of late years has been 8 per cent.

The net receipts of the Post Office have been constantly on the increase for some years past. In 1859 they amounted, in round numbers, to 363,600 florins; in 1862, to upwards of 500,000 florins. The number of letters has increased since 1859 from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 in round numbers; parcels, &c., from 1,772,142 to 2,209,508.

(Signed) EVAN P. M. BAILLIE.

Nassau.

Report by Mr. Corbett, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Frankfort, January 15, 1863.

Mining, Minerals, &c.

THE mineral and metallurgic riches of the Duchy of Nassau, are of the most varied kinds, and their value is well known in the neighbouring German States, as well as in foreign countries. They include silver, lead, nickel, copper, and iron ores, together with the following valuable mineral productions:—Manganese, anthracite, potter's clay, fuller's earth, slate, heavy spar, and black-lead. Zinc ore, iron-stone of the best quality (including red iron-stone and brown iron-stone, containing manganese), were exported in some years to an an amount equal to three-quarters of the whole quantity produced, which amounted in the year 1857, before the effects of the war had made themselves felt, to a total of 6,000,000 centners.*

In addition there is an annual exportation of manganese in a raw state, amounting to 700,000 centners, and several hundred thousand centners of excellent clay, known under the name of "Waleendorer" clay, used in the manufacture of stone and China ware, are exported to all parts of the world, and especially to North America. A considerable quantity of slates are also extracted, and a profitable business is done in fuller's-earth. No coal is found in Nassau, and only the lower strata of this formation exist.

Silver.—By far the greater quantity of this metal is found in connexion with lead; 3,289 marks of silver, of a value of 80,581 florins,† were produced in the year 1843. In the year 1859 this quantity was quadrupled, and amounted to 12,702 marks, valued at 302,862 florins. In this Duchy, no exclusive silver mines or silver smelting establishments are in existence.

Lead.—The average yearly production of lead for twenty years, 1831-50, amounted in round numbers to 10,900 centners, valued at 114,000 florins. In the last ten years, owing to the improvements in the system adopted at the mines of Holzappel, Mercur near Ems, Frederichssegen near Oberlahnstein, the quantity of this metal produced has steadily increased; and amounted in the year 1860, to four-and-a-half times the average production of the preceding twenty years, viz. to 47,600 centners of lead, valued at 502,000 florins. Together, the value of lead and silver produced, amounted in 1828 to 295,000 florins; in 1860 to 800,000 florins, or nearly threefold in the last mentioned period.

There are three silver and lead works in the Duchy, at Holzappel, Ems, and Branbach. The number of workmen employed amounted in 1860 to 178, about double the number employed in 1828.

Twenty-nine mines were let in 1828, and sixty-four in 1860, of which, however, only twenty-one were worked. It is worthy of observation that the richest lead and silver mines have been worked for centuries, and that very few of the more recently discovered mines have been worked with profit.

The number of workmen employed in mines let for hire increased from 1,132 in 1828, to 2,346 in 1860.

Zinc.—This ore is always found in conjunction with lead, and the number of people employed in its extraction is included in the Return of those at work in lead mines. Zinc ore is not smelted in the Duchy, but is exported in its natural state. From 1828 to 1836 no Return of the quantity produced has been preserved. From 1837 to 1840 we find a yearly average production of 8,577 centners, valued at 3,080 florins. From 1841 to 1850, 10,226 centners, valued at 5,635 florins. From 1851 to 1860, 69,617 centners, valued at 80,684 florins. In the year 1856, the largest quantity was produced, viz, 106,000 centners, of the value of 119,900 florins. Since that period the quantity of ore extracted has declined, at first gradually, but it fell suddenly in 1860 to 59,300 centners, of the value of 53,000 florins. This decrease is

* 1 cwt. English equal to 1·0862 Zollverein centner.
† 1 florin equal to 1*s.* 8*d.*

attributed to the low price of this metal in the market, and a rise in the price would cause the production to increase immediately.

Copper.—The quantity of copper produced in the Duchy is not very extensive, but its quality is most excellent. From the year 1828 to 1840 inclusive, the production of copper varied annually, from 350 to 575 centners, and on the yearly average of ten years (1831-40), amounted to 460 centners, valued at 27,400 florins. In the succeeding period of ten years (1841-50), the production varied from 496 to 2,028 centners, valued at 30,300 florins, to 106,300 florins respectively. The largest quantity was manufactured in 1844. In the last decennial period (1851-60), the production varied from 582 to 1,218 centners, yearly, valued at 52,400 florins, or nearly double the value of the copper produced in the first decennial period mentioned (1831-40).

The amount of copper ore extracted in 1828 was 1,752 centners, valued at 14,754 florins, and the number of men employed in these mines was 227. In the years 1844 and 1847 the quantity of ore extracted amounted respectively to 10,590 and 10,641 centners. The value of the ore in the former year was estimated at 82,000 florins, and in the latter at 44,000 florins. The ore extracted in 1847 w s of inferior quality, and was found mixed with pyrites of iron.

Nickel.—The production of nickel in Nassau dates from the year 1843. The ore found is very various in its quality, and in the per-centage of metal which it contains. From the year 1843, with the exception of 1849 (for which there is no Return published), the value of nickel produced varied from 1,950 florins, the lowest amount, in 1848 to 71,575 florins, the largest amount, in the year immediately preceding. The value of nickel in the year 1859 amounted to 39,500 florins, and in 1860 to 28,500 florins. The aggregate value of this metal produced in the 17 years since 1843, amounted to 344,000 florins, the yearly average being 20,200 florins.

Iron.—The iron mines and blast furnaces of Nassau are the most important of the metallurgic establishments in the Duchy. The first rate quality of the iron smelted in charcoal furnaces from the best red iron stone has insured for it, from a remote period, the highest reputation. The iron of Nassau formed heretofore an important part of the whole quantity produced in Germany. This state of things has changed considerably within the last ten years in consequence of the establishment of iron works on a large scale in other districts where coal is abundant, especially on the River Ruhr; and as this industry in Nassau is far removed from places where coal is found, it has been clogged by the additional outlay necessary for the transport of that fuel, and the furnaces have been unable to compete advantageously with those establishments more favourably situated as regards means of transport. It is expected that by the use of coke and the further development of railroad communications this industry may be enabled to recover something of its former prosperity. It is probable, however, that the iron masters will find it more profitable to confine their attention to the manufacture of iron plates from the excellent iron they possess than in the production of a large quantity of that metal of various and inferior qualities, as in this branch they can never hope to compete with producers in other districts where coal is abundant.

In the year 1832, the smallest quantity of wrought iron was manufactured, viz., 150,620 centners, of the value of 445,957 florins; and in 1855 the production attained the highest amount, viz., 438,000 centners of a value of 1,700,900 florins.

Cast Iron.—The smallest quantity of cast-iron goods was manufactured in the year 1832, and amounted to 24,450 centners in weight, valued at 139,000 florins, and the largest in 1860, amounting to 75,438 centners, valued at 482,800 florins. From 1857 to 1860, and even up to the present time, wrought iron has not been profitably manufactured, but this has been in some degree compensated for by the manufacture of a large quantity of cast iron. In the most active years there have been 19 blast furnaces at work in 20 smelting establishments. The number of workmen employed varied from 265 in 1828 to 779 in 1860, without counting the men employed in cartage and charcoal burning. The different iron goods manufactured in these works include bar-iron, small iron wares, sheet iron, and iron wire.

The most important branches are bar and sheet iron; the value of these two articles amounted in 1856 to 700,000 florins, and in 1860 to 500,200 florins. The aggregate value of the iron industry of Nassau has varied from 906,000 florins in

1832 to 2,950,100 florins in 1855. The amount in 1860, when the effects of the civil war in America began to make themselves felt, was only 2,000,000 florins. The whole number of workmen employed, exclusive of charcoal burners and men employed in cartage, varied in the same period from 407 to 1,864.

The question of the prosperity of the iron works in the Duchy would seem to depend almost entirely on the greater or less facilities of transport, as upon this mainly depends the profit at which they can be carried on.

The number of mines privileged by Government to be worked increased from 189 in 1828 to 2,000 in 1860, or more than ten-fold. As, however, many of these mines are kept in reserve and not actually worked, the number in use has not increased in that proportion, and may be reckoned at from three to four-fold only. The number of workmen in iron mines increased from 1,002 in 1828 to 4,756 in 1857, but had decreased in 1860 to 2,470. The whole quantity of ore extracted has increased from 759,400 centners, valued at 90,400 florins, in 1828, to 6,013,600 centners, valued at 1,386,500 florins, in 1857, that is to about eight times the former quantity and fifteen times the former value. From 1858 to 1860 the quantity has decreased, and in the year 1860 it reached only 2,572,800 centners, valued at 377,600 florins, showing that the price has also fallen. An improvement, however, is expected shortly from means of communication which will be afforded by various lines of railway which are now either in course of construction or in contemplation.

In the ten years from 1830 to 1840 an average of between one-fifth and one-fourth, in the succeeding ten years (1840-50), one-third, and in the ten years between 1851-60, two-thirds, of the whole quantity of ore extracted from the iron mines was exported. Of this ore the largest quantity is sent to the coal districts on the River Ruhr, and a smaller quantity to the Saar coal districts.

Manganese.—Nearly the whole quantity of this mineral is exported, and the greater part is sent to England and to France.

The production in 1828 was 496 centners, valued at 322 florins. From 1831 to 1835 the yearly average production reached 2,000 centners, valued at 2,700 florins. In the decennial period from 1841 to 1850 the yearly average was 181,100 centners, valued at 123,200 florins. The largest production occurred in 1857, when it reached 670,200 centners, valued at 1,164,000 florins. Since that date it has decreased, and in 1860 amounted to only 226,600 centners, valued at 171,600 florins. From 1860 the production has continued to decrease, and at this moment very few mines are worked with profit. The number of mines had increased from 13 in 1828 to 409 in 1860. The number of workmen increased from 16 in 1828 to 1,700 in 1858, but decreased in 1860 to 690, and since that date continues to decrease. The unsatisfactory condition of this industry is attributable to the political confusion in the United States of America, and in the scarcity of cotton which has resulted, as this mineral is largely employed in the manufactory of Chlorkalk, used in bleaching cotton.

Anthracite ("*Braunkohlen*").—The Returns of the quantity and value of this mineral produced in the Duchy of Nassau show the following results:—The smallest quantity extracted in one year, viz., 322,000 centners, was produced in 1828, and was valued at 34,000 florins; and the largest quantity in 1845, amounting 1,113,000 centners, of the value of 198,000 florins. In 1850 the production was also very considerable, and the yearly average of the decennial period from 1851 to 1860 was 960,000 centners. The number of workmen varied from 346 to 866. There were 17 pits in work in 1828 and 43 in 1860.

Potters' Clay ("*Monerde*").—This clay, of first-rate quality for stone-ware and fire-proof bricks, and of which the best kinds are in demand for china-ware, is in this Duchy dug from pits. The average quantity of this earth yearly extracted oscillated in the period between 1828 and 1844 from 120,000 to 130,000 centners, valued at from 8,000 florins to 9,200 florins respectively. The average from 1846 to 1850 was about 191,000 centners, valued at 12,600 florins. In the following five years the yearly average amounted to 257,800 centners, valued at 17,300 florins. From 1856 to 1860 it amounted to 330,000 centners, valued at 23,300 florins. In 1857 it reached the highest point, viz., 417,000 centners, valued at 30,600 florins. The number of workmen employed varied from 70 to 221. The number of pits in work varied from 28 in 1828 to 215 in 1860. Of these, however, at least the half are now out of work.

The manufactories of stone-ware produce articles which enjoy a very extensive

demand, particularly pots, jugs, water-pipes of the greatest durability, also tobacco-pipes, and enormous quantities of stone-bottles used to contain mineral water.

Fullers' Earth ("*Walkererde*").—The quantity of this article extracted is of small importance. In the year 1857 it attained the highest figure, viz., 14,600 centners, valued at about 6,000 florins. The yearly average in the last ten years was 8,057 centners, valued at about 2,900 florins. Latterly there were about 42 pits in work, but the whole number of workmen did not amount to more than 49.

Slate.—The slate-works of the Duchy are of considerable importance, and by the extension of railways are capable of very considerable development. The yearly average production from 1831 to 1860 amounted to 22,062 reis,* valued at 64,242 florins. In 1858 the largest quantity was produced, viz., 29,200 reis, valued at 137,500 florins. The quantity has therefore increased 30 per cent., and the value has doubled. The number of mines has increased from 65 in 1828 to 367 in 1860; of these, however, half only are in work. The number of workmen employed has varied from 339 to 1,112.

The total number of mines of all kinds in the Duchy of Nassau in 1828 was 365, and in 1860, 3,221, of which, however, between two-thirds and three-quarters were not actually in work.

The whole number of men employed in the mines varied from 3,155 in 1828 to 10,387 in the year 1857. In 1860 the number had decreased to 7,626. The yearly average from 1851 to 1860 was 7,872. Calculating that each workman has two persons to provide besides himself, it appears that 24,000 souls are dependent upon the mining industry of the Duchy, or 5·3 per cent. of the whole population, which in 1860 amounted to 450,000. The smelting-works (lead, silver, copper, iron) employ between 494 and 1,252 workmen. The last-named figures show about the average of the last few years.

The miners and persons employed in smelting-works on an average of the ten years from 1851 to 1860 amounted to 8,904, and, reckoning their families, formed fully one-sixth of the whole population of the country. If to these we add all persons employed in trades connected with mining, the total would comprise 10 per cent. of the population. The value of the produce of the mines was in 1831, 278,800 florins, and in 1857, 3,763,700 florins. The yearly average for the ten years ending in 1860 amounted to 1,872,200 florins.

The value of the produce of smelting-works was in 1833, 1,136,000 florins, and in 1856, 3,680,000 florins. The yearly average amounted to 2,887,600 florins.

In 1833 the value of these two branches of industry amounted together to 1,439,000 florins, and in 1857, to 6,795,000 florins. The yearly average of ten years ending 1860 was 4,760,000 florins.

A very considerable number of persons is also employed in the transport of ore for exportation. In the year 1857 their wages amounted probably to 1,000,000 florins, for in that year 4,000,000 centners of iron ore, and 670,000 centners of manganese were sent out of the country. So that the whole movement of business connected with the mining industry, &c., may be supposed to amount to something like 7,800,000 florins yearly.

(Signed) EDWIN CORBETT.

Hesse Cassel.

Report by Mr. Corbett, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Frankfort, February 15, 1864.

Finance, Commerce, Manufactures, &c.

General Statistics.

THE whole area of Hesse-Cassel contains 173·7 geographical square miles (German), or about 4,430 square miles English.

* 1 reis equal to 3 mètres cubic.

In 1858 the whole population amounted to 726,686 souls, and according to the census of 1861 the population in that year was 738,454, showing an increase, as compared with the former period, of 11,768, or 1·61 per cent.

In 1861 the city of Cassel contained 38,930 inhabitants; Hanau, 16,582; Fulda, 9,339, and Masbourg, 7,689.

Finance.

The Budget of Electoral Hesse is fixed for a period of three years.

BUDGET for the Years 1861, 1862, and 1863.

One Prussian dollar is equal to 2*s*. 11*d*.

RECEIPTS.

			Dollars.
I. Direct taxes			894,300
II. Indirect taxes			1,183,350
III. Tolls on roads and bridges			44,240
IV. Public lands			344,570
V. Receipts Mineral Water Establishment			49,110
VI. Forests			950,570
VII. Game certificates			9,530
VIII. Fisheries			2,430
IX. Receipts on Minerals—			
1. Mines of all kinds	154,570		
2. Salt works	150,250		
3. Smelting works furnaces, &c.	47,670		
		352,490	
X. Posts			43,500
XI. State Railways—			
Main Weser Bahn	448,000		
Hanover and Minden Railway	70,000		
		518,000	
XII. Interest on State capital			542,020
XIII. Profit Land and Credit Bank			42,000
XIV. State Studs			9,500
XV. Miscellaneous			137,730
Total			5,117,340
Or for the three years, 1861, 1861, and 1863			15,352,020
In addition—			
Floating capital (Betrich's capital)			900,000
Remaining in hand from 1855–57			91,830
„ „ 1858–60			508,450
Grand total			16,852,300

EXPENDITURE.

	Dollars.
I. Electoral Court	304,760
II. Electoral Family and Deputies	56,900
III. Ministry of State	71,510
IV. Justice	366,450
V. Interior	1,158,000
VI. Finance (including interest on public debt, 441,360 thalers)	1,639,900
VII. War Department	1,475,480
VIII. Foreign Affairs	54,990
IX. Pensions and assistance	326,430
Total	5,454,420
Or for the three years, 1861, 1862, and 1863	16,363,260
In addition—	
Floating capital (Betrichs capital)	900,000
Grand total	17,263,260
Deducting payments not required during the years 1861 and 1862 (accounts for those years not closed)	416,890
Total actually expended	16,846,370

COMPARISON.

	Dollars.
The receipts amount to	16,852,300
The expenditure to	16,846,370
Surplus	5,930

Public Debt.

The following Table contains a statement of the Public Debt of Cassel as it now stands, and the dates at which each item will be extinguished :—

DEBT.

Year.	At per Cent.	Original Sum borrowed.	Amount remaining due April 1, 1862.	To be extinguished in
		Dollars.	Dollars.	
1833	3½	1,265,850	795,950	—
1849 . ..	4½	1,000,000	700,000	1869
1852	4½	1,500,000	700,000	1866
1854	4½	1,000,000	Paid off.	—
1844 loan "à primer"	..	6,725,000	..	1896
1848 paper money ..	..	1,000,000	1,250,900	—
1849 „ „	..	1,500,000		

The present amount of the public debt is 10,171,850 thalers. The annual interest on the whole debt is 441,360 dollars.

Manufactures and Commerce.

The principal articles manufactured in the Electorate of Hesse are the following :—

Cloth, Buckskin, and Flannels.—Cloth is manufactured principally in the towns of Hersfeld and Melsungen, and this industry employs about 1,000 workmen. The cloth is of very good quality, and is said to bear a favourable comparison with that produced in other places. It is disposed of chiefly at the fairs of Leipzic and in Southern Germany. The yearly movement of this commerce amounts to 855,000 thalers.

Carpets.—Some of the largest carpet manufactories in Germany are established at Hanau, and the carpets made there are said to surpass those made in England, and have a high reputation even in Paris. One of the best known and most extensive carpet manufactories in that town is that belonging to Bernus Leisler and Co., especially as regards the finer kinds, which are highly esteemed both for the fastness of the colour and the good taste of the designs. This establishment employs a steam-engine of 20 horse power, and about 150 men and 100 women. The greater part of the carpets manufactured in Cassel are bought at the Leipzic fairs for the Danubian Principalities. The above-mentioned firm employs, besides, 60 or 70 looms for spinning yarn, and altogether about 300 workpeople. Thirty or forty workmen are employed in carpet-weaving in smaller establishments in the city of Cassel.

Stockings.—Formerly stockings were knitted in all the towns and villages of Hesse, but latterly, in consequence of the introduction of machinery, this business has become confined to a few towns, principally Hanau, and Lieblos, near Gelnhausen. In the latter there are three manufactories, which contain 25 looms and employ about 70 workmen. Stockings of the value of 11,400 dollars are exported yearly from this town to Holland and North America.

Cotton Goods.—This industry gives employment in the district of Fulda to 400 looms, which produce cotton goods to the value (yearly) of 180,000 dollars. In Cassel and its neighbourhood this business is principally carried on in large establishments. The two principal manufactories in this part of the country employ together 400 workmen, and dispose of their goods in the States of the Zollverein. The principal manufactories for coloured yarns are established in Eschwege, and employ from 150 to 200 looms. The town of Hanau does a considerable commerce in this article with foreign countries.

Silk.—The manufacture of silk and satin is confined to the city of Hanau, and employs about 300 looms, which produce principally silk stockings and silk gloves. Huber and Co. possess the largest establishment, and employ 200 work-people, principally females.

Linen.—The manufacture of linen in Hesse-Cassel is of great importance. It is principally carried on by workmen in their own houses, and for the account of wholesale traders. Formerly England was the principal market for the linens of Hesse, especially for the stronger kinds ("schockleinen") from which country it was shipped to all parts of the world. When Napoleon in 1807 declared England in a

state of blockade, manufactories of the finer kinds began to be established in Ireland, and of the coarser kinds in Scotland. In order to sanction this industry a duty of 66⅔ per cent. was laid by the British Government on foreign linen, so that this market became as good as closed to Hessian linen. A new market was then sought in Spain and Portugal, but as soon as England discovered this, the Government concluded Treaties with those countries, by which the duty on English linen was reduced from 35 to 15 per cent. The South American market was also lost in consequence of the revolution which broke out in those countries. The Spanish and South American markets were again opened in 1829, but this commerce has never regained its former prosperity. When the flax crop is good, the Hessian strong linen is equal to that produced either in England or Belgium. The coarse linen now produced is exported principally to the West Indies; the best kinds to Teneriffe and Lagranja, the middling sorts to San Domingo, and the commonest kinds, under the name of "Hessian," to the Havana.

The whole value of the linen manufactured annually in Hesse is estimated at about 7,000,000 dollars.

Leather.—Although tanneries are in existence in most of the towns in Hesse, their number being estimated at between 250 and 300, the quantity of leather manufactured is of no great importance.

The largest quantity of sole leather is manufactured at Eschwege, where 30 tanneries produce about 3,000 centners* of leather, which is disposed of at the Leipzic fairs. There are two manufactories of varnished leather at Cassel and one at Hanau.

Skins.—The trade in skins (raw hides) is carried on principally at Cassel, and shows an annual movement of between 400,000 and 500,000 dollars. The greater part is exported to South Germany and to France.

Paper.—The largest paper mill in the Electorate of Hesse is established in Cassel, and employs 150 workmen.

Jewellery.—This industry is carried on principally in Hanau, where 1,160 workmen are employed in 53 establishments. Jewellery is exported to all parts of Europe, and to many places beyond the seas.

There is a very extensive *Railway Carriage Manufactory* in Cassel, which employs from 400 to 500 workmen, and another at Bockenheim, near Frankfort, which employs from 500 to 600 workmen.

Crockery and Pottery.—This manufacture has been carried on in Cassel from the earliest period, in both large and small establishments. Pottery is manufactured at Schliesbach, china goods in two manufactories at Cassel. A particular kind of pottery, called "Marburger Geschirr," is made at Marburg, and is exported in vast quantities. Of this a large portion was formerly sent to France. This industry gives employment to about 90 workmen, and the value of the goods produced in this branch is estimated at 22,000 dollars yearly. In the neighbourhood of Marbourg, at Dreihaüsen, between 300 and 400 workmen are employed in making kitchen-pots in various small establishments. In Grossalmarode and other places fireproof pottery of all kinds is manufactured, aud is equal in quality to that made in England. Excellent crucibles are also produced, which have a good reputation, and are exported abroad, especially to America. In addition to the above-mentioned articles, water-pipes and large jars are made, which are capable of resisting the action of acids, and are in great request for chemical works. Tobacco-pipes are also made here. These different establishments give employment to about 12,00 people.

Brandy.—In 1840, 675 brandy distilleries existed in Hesse-Cassel, of which between 430 and 443 were in work, with an aggregate distilling power of 18,000 eimers†, capable of producing 1,240,000 maas‡ of brandy. In the above-mentioned year 90,000 ohm§ of brandy were distilled, valued at from 1,300,000 to 1,400,000 dollars, paying to the State a duty amounting to 100,700 dollars.

Chemicals.—There are several manufactories of chemicals in the Electorate, at Cassel, Vecker-hagen, and Rinkenkühl, on the Hinschberg. The last-named is the most important, and produces 40,000 centners of sulphuric acid, of which, however, only 3,000 centners are sold as such. The remainder is employed in the manufacture of Glauber salts, salts of soda, crystallized soda, and other salts.

* 1 centner equal to about 112 lbs. English.
† 1 eimer equal to about 5 quarters English.
‡ 1 maas equal to 4 pints English.
§ 1 ohm equal to 1 hogshead English.

Between 4,000 and 5,000 centners of Glauber salts, 18,000 to 20,000 centners of salts of soda and pure natron carbonicum are manufactured yearly. In addition, 18,000 centners of chloric acid and a varying quantity of chlorocalcium and chlorobarium are produced. The average price of sulphuric acid is 3 dollars; of soda (pure), 5 dollars 28 silver-groschen; of chlorocalcium, 5 dollars 15 silver-groschen; of chlorbarium, 2 dollars 26 silver-groschen per centner. The average price of chloric acid is 13 silver groschen for 100 kilogrammes. An ultramarine manufactory on the Hinschberg, near Cassel, produces from 3,000 to 4,000 centners of this substance yearly, and employs fifty workmen.

Tobacco.—The most important manufactories of tobacco and cigars are established at Cassel, Hanau, Karlshaven, Eschwege, Rinteln, and Marbourg, and employ together about 2,000 workmen. Between 100 and 150 workmen are employed in this business at Cassel, and work up 2,000 centners of tobacco yearly. In Karlshaven a single manufactory gives employment to 150 workmen, and produces, yearly, tobacco and cigars of the value of 100,000 dollars. In Hanau there are 30 tobacco manufactories, employing together 1,400 workmen. According to official Returns, it appears that the following quantities of tobacco were taxed in the years 1855, 1856, and 1857 at the Custom-house at Hanau:—

	American uncut Leaves and Stalks.	German uncut Leaves and Stalks.
	Centners.	Centners.
1855	7,030	7,337
1856	9,013	8,824
1857	7,644	6,827

Sixteen of the larger establishments manufactured 7,000 centners of smoking tobacco and 8,000 centners of cigars, valued together at 1,000,000 florins. Of the persons employed in them, 500 are males and 350 females, and 450 are apprentices of both sexes.

About 60,000 dollars' worth of raw tobacco is produced yearly in the Electorate.

Table No. 1 contains a statement of the principal establishments worked by machinery, and of the number of workpeople employed in each of them, taken from a Return made in 1852, since which date nothing further has been published on the subject.

Industry.

Table No. 2 contains a statement of the principal handicrafts, together with a Return of the number of masters, and of the workmen and apprentices in their employment, taken from a Report made in 1852, the latest published.

Agriculture.

The whole territory of Hesse-Cassel contains 4,014,698 acres (Cassel), of which 187,828$\frac{15}{16}$ are not included in the annexed Tables, being occupied by roads, streets, streams, pieces of water, and waste lands.

In Table No. 3 is set forth the quantity of land in cultivation, and otherwise occupied in the four provinces and two districts, Schmalkalden and Rinteln, into which the Electorate is divided, and the per-centage each description of land bears to the whole acreage.

Table No. 4 contains a Return of the land sown with various crops, and Table No. 5 a statement of the results of the harvest in 1860.

Table No. 6 shows the quantity of stock existing in the Electorate from the year 1795 to 1859 inclusive.

Minerals.

The only mineral production of any importance found in Hesse-Cassel is anthracite coal.

Table No. 7 shows the quantity extracted in each year, from 1855 to 1860, together with its value, and the number of persons to whom the mines give occupation, and also the number of souls dependent upon those employed.

(Signed) EDWIN CORBETT.

(No. 1.)—Manufactories worked by Machinery (1852).

Description of Manufactory.	Number of Establishments.	Number of Workmen.	Description of Manufactory.	Number of Establishments.	Number of Workmen.
Engine spun wool	42	425	Saw mills of all kinds ..	234	268
Looms for weaving silk, woollen, cotton, half-woollen, ribbons, and linen	9,643 looms	More than 10,000, but not exactly known.	Manufactures of metal, and establishments connected with mining	92	715*
			Glass works and manufactories	83	522
Cloth manufactories	77	617	Chemical works	15	352
	251 looms		Lime burners	160	233
Cotton and woollen	6	903	Brick makers	274	713
	414 looms		Paper makers	30	312
Carpets	3	198	Leather	12	151
	63 looms		Tobacco	77	1,760
Stockings	11	181	Sugar	2	47
	94 looms		Gold and silver	30	593
Bleaching	69	261	Breweries	488	789
Dyeing	40	100	Brandy	453	689
Mills (wind and water) corn..	1,584	2,290	Carriages	4	280
Oil mills	642	668	Gloves	6	470
Bark Mills	44	49			

In the year 1862, 64 steam-engines, of 11,630 horse-power in the aggregate, were in use in the Electorate, of which 58 were locomotives employed on the railways, with 11,600 horse-power in the aggregate. The remainder are small engines.

(No. 2.)—Principal Handicrafts. (Hesse Cassel, 1852.)

Handicraft.	Masters or Persons working on own Account.	Workmen and Apprentices.	Handicraft.	Masters or Persons working on own account.	Workmen and Apprentices.
Bakers	1,122	868	Beast sellers	591	269
Butchers	1,152	524	Modistes	178	80
Shoemakers	4,236	2,407	Colour makers	223	180
Tailors and corset makers ..	3,255	1,627	Turners in horn, ivory, and metal	474	147
Carpenters, boat builders, pump makers	784	1,203	Basket makers	417	122
Cabinet makers	2,511	1,483	Slaters, tilers	258	195
Wheelwrights	1,386	405	Potters' stove makers ..	299	217
Coopers	791	250	Glaziers and glass blowers ..	229	217
Bricklayers and masons ..	1,567	2,597	Gilders of all kinds	382	390
Smiths, all kinds	2,266	1,043	Barbers	179	77
Locksmiths	1,538	1,086	Vegetable and fruit gardeners ..	172	215
Plasterers	398	341	Bookbinders	155	96

Establishments connected with Literature.

	Number.	Workmen.		Number.	Workmen.
Type founders	2	7	Book and music sellers ..	20	33
Printing establishments.. ..	29	125	Antiquaries	6	
Presses	58		Lending libraries	13	
Lithographers	20	38			

Commercial Establishments.

	Number.	Men Employed.		Number.	Men Employed.
Wholesale traders	82	189	Wool dealers	77	42
Wine merchants	40	34	Grocers, &c.	1,214	1,049
Corn merchants	126	65	Iron, steel, and brass merchants	139	127
Wood dealers..	104	55	Victual (fruits) dealers ..	619	

* Including 29 iron works with 48 furnaces, also 3 engine manufactories with 187 workmen. In 1862 the number of workmen had increased to more than 500.

Navigation.

Number of river barges employed in transport of goods	54
Tonnage of barges reckoned in lasts of 4,000 lbs.	(about) 800
Number of bargemen	97
Carts employed in connection with barges	652
Men employed as drivers, &c.	822
Horses, towing, &c.	1,587

Work-people and House Servants.

	Male.	Female.
Persons who work independently, and live by their work, viz.—		
Needle and washerwomen, day-labourers, wood-splitters, workmen on highways and railways	26,590	9,724
Household servants of all descriptions	647	2,948
Farm servants	15,144	23,485
Herdsmen and shepherds	569	.

(No. 3.)—Table showing Quantity of Land in Cultivation and otherwise turned to account in the Year 1861.

	General Acreage.	Buildings, Yards, and Farm-buildings.		Plains.		Meadows, Gardens, Vineyards.		Forests.		Forges, Mills, Manufactories.		Roads, Waters, &c.	
	Cassel acres.	Acres.	Per cent.	Acres.	Per cent.	Acres.	Per cent.	Acres.	Per cent.	Acres.	Per cent.	Acres.	Per cent.
Hesse Cassel ...	3,828,869 1/16	16.213 1/16	0·42	1,486,482 3/16	38·84	511,153 1/2	13·36	1,550,451	40·51	242,157 5/8	6·33	*20,402 15/16	0·53
Provinces—													
Lower Hesse ...	1,582,795 5/16	5,664 3/4	0·36	658,368 7/16	41·60	180,287 5/8	11·39	626,095	39·56	105,791 13/16	6·68	6,510 5/8	0·41
Upper Hesse ...	787,249 1/2	2,342 1/2	0·30	278,579 1/2	35·39	108,438 1/16	13·77	333,373	42·35	59,914 1/4	7·61	4,605 1/16	0·59
Fulda	619,807 1/16	2,388 9/16	0·39	238,413 3/16	38·47	91,019	14·69	244,291	39·41	41,189 3/8	6·65	2,494 1/8	0·40
Hanau	533,598 1/2	4,134 1/16	0·77	203,165 7/16	38·07	85,706 3/4	16·06	215,423	40·37	19,731 1/4	3·70	5,421 1/4	1·02
Schmalkelden ...	119,620 3/8	486 1/16	0·41	27,390 5/8	22·90	15,846 9/16	13·25	65,498	54·75	9,952 1/16	8·32	446 5/8	0·37
Rinteln	183,889 1/16	1,195 3/8	0·65	80,564 3/8	43·81	29,855 1/4	16·24	65,771	35·77	5,577 1/2	3·03	92 11/16	0·50

* This item is only approximative.

(No. 4.)—Extent of Land sown in 1860 with—

Territory.	Rye.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Peas.	Vetches.	Lucerne.	Fodder in general.	Potatoes.	Winter Turnips.	Summer Turnips.	Hemp.	Cabbages Kraut.	Tobacco	Hemp.	Flax.	Hops.
	Cassel acres.	Cassel acres.	Cassel acres.	Cassel acres.	Cassel acres.	Cassel acres.	Cassel acres.	Cassel acres.	Cassel acres	Cassel acres.	Cassel acres.	Cassel acres.	Cassel acres.	Cassel acres.	Cassel acres.	Cassel acres	Cassel acres.
Hesse Cassel	38,831	154,018	96,923	272,762	53,893	25,047	109,605	15,147	146,489	23,435	9,832	41,040	22,132	1,055·97	1,380·60	34,202	37·13
Per-centage of whole extent of acreage	27·4	11·0	6·9	19·5	3·9	1·8	7·9	1·1	10·5	1·7	0·7	2·9	1·6	0·1	0·1	2·5	0·003

In addition :—
2,534 Cassel acres were sown with beans.
302 „ „ with various productions in small quantities, clover, indian corn, "kummel," &c.

1 Cassel acre equal to about ⅞ acre English.

(No. 5.)—Return of Results of Harvest of 1860 in Hesse-Cassel.

Description of Crop.	Sown. Cassel Acres.	Harvest. Per-centage per Acre.	Total Yield.
Rye	382,831	2 quarters*	765,662 quarters
Wheat	154,018	2 „	308,036 „
Barley	96,923	3 „	290,769 „
Oats	272,762	3 „	818,286 „
Peas	53,957	2 „	107,914 „
Vetches	25,077	2 „	50,154 „
Lucerne and clover	109,605	22 centners†	2,411,310 centners
Fodder	15,147	2½ quarters	37,868 quarters
Potatoes	146,489	15 „	2,197,335 „
Winter roots	23,459	1 7/8 „	43,986 „
Summer roots	9,842	1½ „	14,763 „
Beets	41,142	118¾ „	4,885,613 centners
Kraut cabbage	22,187	3,500 heads	77,654,500 heads
Tobacco	1,056	6 centners	6,336 centners
Hemp	1,381	3 „	4,143 „
Flax	34,203	90 lbs. of tow 110 „ tewed flax 1¼ quarter seed	3,078,270 lbs. tow 3,762,230 „ tewed flax 42,754 quarters seed
Hops	37	5 centners	185 centners
In addition, according to doubtful Returns—			
Beans	2,287	2 quarters	4,574 quarters
Lentils	247	1 „	247 „

* One quarter (viertel) equal to 1 6/10ths of a quarter English.
† One centner equal to 112 lbs. English (about).

RETURN of Stock in Hesse-Cassel, 1795-1859.

Year.	Horses.	Foals.	Asses and Mules.	Oxen.	Cows.	Young Beasts.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.
1795	34,503	6,572	..	35,028	92,115	40,169	469,670	133,644	—
1827	40,210	9,218	688	34,867	123,397	62,578	562,591	150,177	33,567
1834	41,260	..	654	38,091	131,088	..	429,742	134,882	41,036
1840	41,482	8,818	707	42,807	125,370	60,648	479,041* / 82,750†	135,012	51,341
1842	39,613	7,857	..	35,595	125,181	50,950	540,731	150,668	—
1859	34,032	7,641	544	31,167	123,463	47,779	500,217	143,490	45,254

* Common sheep. † Sheep of finer sorts.

(No. 7.)—RETURN of Quantity of Anthracite Coal extracted (from 1855 to 1860) in Hesse-Cassel.

Year.	Quantity extracted, Cubic feet.*	Value in Thalers.	Clerks, &c.	Workmen.	Persons dependent on those employed.
1855	5,678,000	146,308	38	1,071	3,645
1856	5,810,712	145,730	40	1,047	3,561
1857	6,354,660	161,258	41	1,161	3,617
1858	5,627,215	166,105	38	1,047	3,475
1859	602,351·05	161,799	39	1,003	3,358
1860	587,979·08	155,895	41	1,169	3,414

* One foot (Hamburgh) equal to 11·289 English inches.

Switzerland.

Report by Mr. Burnley, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Berne, June 20, 1864.

Commerce.

THE Federal Tables for 1863, just published, give us the following result of the commercial movement:—

IMPORTATION.

	1863.	1862.
Live stock .. .. head	815,613	812,607
Agricultural instruments, carts and railway carriages for travellers, and merchandize, *ad valorem* .. francs	584,778	488,232
Goods taxed per quintal, including loads reduced to quintals .. .. quintals	14,536,694	14,180,728

The imports, then, show on live stock an increase of 3,006 head; on agricultural instruments and divers other things an *ad valorem* increase of 96,546 francs; and on goods, per quintal, an increase of 355,966 quintals.

EXPORTATION.

	1863.	1862.
Live stock .. .. head	101,530	111,550
Wood and coal, *ad valorem* .. .. .. francs	7,494,326	5,839,249
Goods, per load and quintal .. .. .. quintals	2,077,543	2,053,560

On live stock, the decrease apparently has been 10,020 head; on wood and charcoal, an increase of 1,655,077 francs; and on goods taxed, per quintal, 23,983 quintals.

TRANSIT.

	1863.	1862.
Live stock .. .. head	92,099	97,688
Merchandize per load and quintal .. .. quintals	1,361,759	1,419,834

The transit trade shows a decrease, for head of cattle, of 5,589, and for merchandise generally of 58,075 quintals.

The following list of the most important articles shows in detail how the general result has been arrived at:—

Imports.	1863.	1862.	Exports.	1863.	1862.
Live stock—			Live stock—		
Horned cattle	81,388	66,285	Horned cattle	54,319	68,500
Sheep, calves, &c.	107,753	123,565	Sheep, calves, &c.	42,504	38,256
Pigs of more than 80 lbs.	20,468	14,825	Pigs of more than 100 lbs.	1,746	1,726
Horses and mules	5,724	4,644	Horses and mules	2,961	3,068

Ad valorem Imports.

	1863.	1862.
	Francs.	Francs.
Agricultural instruments of either wood or wood and iron	14,209	11,183
Carriages and carts of all kinds	140,082	105,842
Railway carriages and merchandize-vans	245,049	181,476

These latter, no doubt, come principally from France, as by far the largest proportion falls to District I, on the frontier of Bâle.

Ad valorem Exports.

	1863.	1862.
	Francs.	Francs.
Wood, sawn or cut	2,836,436	2,722,360
Wood in the rough and raft wood	4,146,105	2,596,509
Charcoal	511,786	520,380

Here we find an increase on planks of 114,076 francs, and on wood in the rough or whole trees, the large increase of 1,549,596 francs in the value exported. The warning of the Confederation to the proprietors of woodland districts seems to have remained without heed. It will be recollected that a year ago a Commission of Foresters was appointed to examine into the state of the uplands, owing to the reckless way in which the tops of the mountains were being denuded of wood and the constantly increasing disasters to villages from the avalanches, and their recommendation was that a more judicious system of felling should be adopted, in order that the natural barrier against the heavy snows should not year by year be weakened.

Imports of Goods Taxed per Quintal.

	1863.	1862.		1863.	1862.
	Quintals.	Quintals.		Quintals.	Quintals.
Raw cotton	200,560	189,807	Chemical products	87,704	84,962
Cotton yard and thread	6,362	5,358	Soda and potash	69,691	67,040
Cotton goods of all kinds	22,120	28,482	Sulphur, crude and refined	15,090	13,948
Thread and twist of silk	25,364	29,599	Drugs, spices, and colouring matter	53,222	45,636
Silk cocoons and waste	20,681	18,242	Dye woods	47,508	71,790
Stuffs of silk and half silk	2,748	2,261	Madder and madder root	35,138	45,100
Wool, raw	10,335	9,671	Wheat and dried vegetables—		
Woollen yarn	7,911	6,984	Wheat 2,276,260		
Woollen stuffs of all kinds	41,408	38,418	Rye 54,367		
Linen, hemp, and jute	17,654	13,927	Oats 209,199		
Linen yarn and thread	20,164	17,850	Barley 147,106	2,915,875	2,666,155
Linen tape and stuffs	13,586	12,355	Maize 170,204		
Rags for paper	6,199	4,831	Haricots 23,894		
Paper and card-board	11,662	11,033	Peas 4,891		
Hides	7,601	6,672	Divers other things 29,954		
Leather, unwrought	19,834	18,486	Rice	83,273	76,434
Clocks of all kinds, except wood	909	990	Flour	312,301	198,859
Detached works for clocks	615	524	Wine in casks	773,726	831,772
Jewellery	633	483	Wine and liqueurs in bottle	7,058	6,248
Iron, forged, drawn, and rolled, sheet iron, and iron ware	254,597	239,442	Brandy and spirits of wine in the cask	102,001	102,956
Pig iron, and for construction of machines and ships	226,810	259,630	Beer in cask	31,499	33,038
Cast iron	47,712	59,903	Butter and lard	59,555	52,217
Iron and steel goods	76,029	70,413	Common oil	211,814	172,751
Machines and parts of machines	80,928	59,206	Soap	35,992	36,961
Metals in the rough, such as lead, copper, steel, zinc, and tin	27,631	27,037	Tobacco in the leaf	17,910	17,607
Glass of all kinds	40,458	20,243	Tobacco worked up	17,910	17,607
Pottery fine and common	28,579	26,765	Chicory	60,639	57,504
			Coffee and surorgate of coffee	116,679	114,450
			Salt	230,845	231,724
			Sugar	236,455	235,561

EXPORTS.

	1863.	1862.		1863.	1862.
	Quintals.	Quintals.		Quintals.	Quintals.
Raw cotton	29,409	15,010	Articles in iron and steel	12,401	10,857
Cotton yarn and thread	53,836	33,267	Machines, and parts of machines ..	56,461	65,031
Cotton goods	159,294	167,227	Drugs and chemical products.. ..	10,754	8,263
Silk and floret silk	14,764	14,290	Indigo, madder, chalk, and colouring matter..	21,538	24,211
Waste silk	6,586	5,206			
Silk and half-silk goods	40,854	35,411	Straw hats and plaiting	5,131	3,727
Wool, raw	6,479	5,539	Tanners' bark	19,300	15,401
Woollen yarn	172	224	Flour	12,671	23,637
Woollen and half-woollen goods ..	2,539	1,448	Wine of all kinds	11,357	10,745
Rags	5,474	3,999	Brandy	1,439	1,562
Paper and cardboard..	5,056	3,737	Absynthe and cherry brandy	7,763	5,202
Books and music	4,844	4,658	Beer	2,410	1,555
Hides, not tanned	40,827	40,667	Cheese	167,217	172,046
Leather, rough, and not tanned ..	6,548	4,946	Butter	9,268	5,931
Wood carvings	14,557	16,936	Oil of all kinds	4,526	4,327
Clocks of all kinds	2,702	2,036	Tobacco in the leaf	2,020	399
Iron, forged, drawn, and rolled ..	12,783	7,616	Tobacco worked up..	6,045	5,295
Iron and steel, rough	37,177	32,505	Dried fruits	2,436	1,157

On examining the above Tables, it will be seen that in the article of raw cotton there has been an increase in the imports of 11,753 quintals, and on the export of the same article an increase of 14,399 quintals; the export of cotton goods decreased by 7,933 quintals, whilst on that of cotton yarn and thread there was an increase of 20,569 quintals; the exports of silk goods ("ouvrages en soie et misoie") show an increase of 5,443 quintals; the imports of woollen goods an increase of 2,990 quintals. Paper and cardboard, on the import side, has remained pretty stationary (11,662 quintals). Of raw and untanned leather, 19,834 quintals were imported in 1863, as against 18,486 quintals in 1862, Of machines and parts of machines there seems to have been a large increase of 21,722 quintals, the export having decreased by 8,570 quintals. Escher and Wyss of Zurich are the principal iron-masters of Switzerland, their exports being principally towards Germany. I perceive from the Swiss Consul's Report at Odessa that a steam-engine has arrived out there lately, for one of the river boats, and is highly spoken of for its efficiency. With Russia the commerce is not very active, owing to the very heavy duties imposed; the heavier silk goods, for instance, pay a duty of 20 francs, and silk ribbons 10 francs per Swiss pound. A certain amount of silk goods from Zurich and Bâle are exported to that empire under the denomination of "Florence, Marcellino, Gustrine, and Gros du Rhin," but for the heavier sorts the Lyons fabrics are preferred. St. Gall and Appenzall send the light bleached cottons, muslin, and embroideries, but with regard to the elastic tissues of Argovie, our English material has supplanted them, in the same way that the Tuscan is preferred to the Argovian straw.

The Swiss, it will be recollected, in their Treaty with Belgium, agreed to reduce their duties on bottle glass, earthenware, arms, stationery, cotton coverlets, and stearine candles, for reciprocal advantages on the other side. Now, on all these articles the trade appears to have been perfectly stationary, or rather to have decreased, as in that of bottle glass, by 2,000 quintals.

The Swiss cheese export has fallen off by 4,825 quintals. About 6,000 quintals found their way to Russia.

The general review of the state of trade with those States which have commercial relations with Switzerland seems on the whole to be tolerably favourable. Our Treaty of reciprocity has enabled the Swiss to place some of their goods in the market on the same footing as the French, but the geographical situation of England, favourable to the cheapness of the raw material, coupled with our skilful machinery, renders it very difficult for the Swiss to compete with the native manufacturers. Since the cessation of the French steam communication with America, a great deal of the carrying trade has fallen to Liverpool and Southampton. A great portion of their merchandise, destined for China, East and West Indies, Australia, and South America, has to be sent to England to be transshipped. In the particular case of the American trade, it appears that the New York Custom-house frauds have enabled the Swiss to ascertain what the value of their trade is with that country. All goods have now to be accompanied by three invoices, stating the value of the goods, and legalized by the American Consul. It appears that from the month of April, when the change came into operation, up to the month of December, Bâle, Geneva, and Zurich exported merchandize of the value of 39,500,000 francs.

The Swiss Mission to Japan has borne its fruits in the shape of a Treaty, the official publication of which will enable us to ascertain its provisions.

The Dutch Treaty of Commerce was thrown out by their Chambers in June last, owing to the anomalous state of the Jews, and the Treaty with the German Customs' Union was made dependent on the arrangements with Austria as to a renewal and extension of the Compact of 1853. What the deliberation of the delegates in November last, in Berlin, was, has not transpired, but if, as is most probable, the Customs Union is maintained, that pretext must fall to the ground,

The value of the direct traffic with the countries bordering on Switzerland is given in a Table for 1862, and may tend to show the relative importance of their trade. In order to simplify the return, I have reduced the loads to quintals.

France.	Head of Cattle and other animals.	Ad valorem.	Quintals.
		Francs.	
Imports ..	43,017	4,358,827	7,424,850
Exports ..	41,351		668,502
Transit trade ..	4,109		281,320
	88,477	4,358,827	8,374,672

Customs' Union.	Head of Cattle and other animals.	Ad valorem.	Quintals.
		Francs.	
Imports ..	67,379	172,495	6,662,472
Exports ..	20,290		853,785
Transit trade .	23,627		615,042
	111,496	172,495	8,091,299

Austria.			
Imports ..	24,225	7,724	366,404
Exports ..	5,064		64,162
Transit trade ..	6,089		34,493
	35,378	7,724	465,060

Italy.			
Imports ..	77,986	1,300,203	1,434,696
Exports ..	44,845		431,765
Transit trade .	63,863		398,559
	186,694	1,300,203	2,265,020

With regard to the actual prosperity of the cotton trade, the general opinion seems to be that, since the American crisis, there has been a reduction of one-sixth in the normal production of the Zurich cotton-spinners.

M. Fierz, at the head of the Société d'Exportation of Zurich, writes that—

"Les établissements ont repris en général pendant l'année 1863 sensiblement leur travail ; il s'en suit que la consommation de la matière première et la production des filés se sont accrus. Cependant ni les filatures ni les tissages sont travaillés avec bénéfice, j'estime au contraire qu'ils ont fait en moyenne des sacrifices assez sensibles, vu la résistance opiniâtre que la hausse des prix a rencontrée auprès des acheteurs de filés et de toiles, ce qui a empêché le rétablissement d'une juste parité avec le coût de la matière première.

"C'est, comme vous le dites, fort juste que les anciennes provisions se trouvent partout epuisées. Mais il n'est pas moins vrai que, malgré cette situation favorable, la consommation n'a non seulement pas augmentée, mais plutôt sensiblement diminuée. La population de tous les pays semble continuer de se borner à satisfaire à ses besoins les plus urgents en articles de coton, et elle soutient cette lutte contre les hauts prix bien plus longtemps que jamais on l'aurait cru possible.

"Il s'en suit que la marchandise trouve un écoulement difficile et restreint, et que c'est plutôt l'acheteur qui dicte le prix au détriment du producteur. Ce raisonnement s'applique à la fabrication cotonnière Européenne en général, mais il a trait encore plus spécialement à ceux de nos établissements qui travaillent pour la consommation intérieure de notre pays. Notre population, peut-être encore plus qu'une autre, a réduit sa consommation considérablement et se défend à outrance contre la hausse. Les susdits établissements travaillent donc peu et presque uniquement sur commande.

"Les prix de la marchandise finie (toiles imprimées, étoffes tissées en couleurs, &c.) n'ont non plus encore atteint la parité du coût de la matière première, malgré qu'il n'existe pas de stock et que la marchandise est rare.

"Dans une position encore moins avantageuse se trouve la fabrication des étoffes en soie. Les bas prix de la matière première n'ont pas favorisé l'écoulement de la marchandise fabriquée, leur débit reste pénible et onéreux pour le fabricant.

"Il y a toute apparence que l'année 1864 sera encore une année de sacrifices pour notre fabrication, sur laquelle cette lutte si prolongée commence à peser lourdement.

"Si l'Angleterre est dans une bien meilleure position que la Suisse, parcequ'elle a depuis grand nombre d'années filé les cotons des Indes et d'autres basses qualités, tandis que notre pays consommait exclusivement des cotons Jumels et d'Amérique, il s'en suit que l'Angleterre a devancé tous les autres pays en fait de débouché des produits de ces cotons très-ordinaires, tandis que les autres doivent encore étudier les débouchés."

With regard to the peculiar features of the silk trade of Bâle, it is observed—

"Nous eûmes bien un petit réveil vers l'automne passé par la demande qui s'était manifestée pour l'article Ecossais ('plaid ribbon'), mais cela n'a pas augmenté de beaucoup la consommation du ruban. Les articles unis étaient toujours encore délaissés et à de vils prix. L'Angleterre en a commandé beaucoup moins que précédemment, et d'après ce que nous disent nos commettants par rapport aux 'Ecossais,' ils trouvent plus de convenance de les faire à Coventry.

"La mode persiste à être, défavorable à l'emploi de l'article, et la guerre civile dans les Etats Unis de l'Amérique, qui se prolonge de plus en plus, contribue aussi à la stagnation sous laquelle notre industrie souffre depuis si longtemps.

"Il est donc naturel que de temps à autre il survient des interruptions dans le travail, et souvent on se décide à des affaires forcées et avec sacrifice, seulement pour pourvoir donner de l'occupation aux ouvriers.

"Comme preuve de la mauvaise position de notre industrie, nous citons la liquidation de deux maisons de cette ville, et qui n'ont pu trouver des amateurs pour leurs établissements. Nous ne serions pas surpris qu'il y en eût encore d'autres."

Financial Receipts.

The gross receipts amounted to 8,540,000 francs, or 314,000 francs more than 1862, and 2,824,000 francs more than in 1852, when the present Tariff came into force. The largest share, as usual, falls to the imports, 7,942,000 francs; whilst the exports are only 496,000 francs; and the transit trade 44,000 francs.

The expenses amounted to 3,504,000 francs, which includes 2,473,000 francs paid away in the shape of Cantonal indemnity. The net expenses of administration are computed at 1,939,000 francs, or 10 and a fraction per cent. of the gross receipts.

The largest items fall to salaries, 506,000 francs, frontier guard 294,000 francs, and bureau expenses 110,000 francs.

With regard to the estimate of the Budget there has been an increase of 1,561,000 francs.

	Francs	c.
Receipts, then, ...	8,540,483	68
Expenses	3,504.935	59
Net return	5,035,548	09

or 299,196 francs in excess of 1862.

Treaty with Japan.

M. Aimé Humbert's mission to Japan, on the part of the Swiss Government, has at length borne its fruits in the shape of a Commercial Treaty, the official publication of which enables me to allude to some of its most important stipulations as far as they may be useful for the purposes of this Report.

The IInd Article provides for the reciprocal appointment of Diplomatic Agents and Consuls, who are to be allowed to circulate freely throughout all parts of the respective territories. The towns and ports (Article III) open to foreign commerce are to be in like manner accessible to Swiss citizens. They can reside permanently and buy houses or construct habitations and magazines in any of the above towns or ports, but under no pretext are fortifications of any kind to be allowed to be raised, and the Japanese authorities are empowered to see that this clause is faithfully respected. The Swiss Consul and the Japanese authorities are jointly to decide where such houses are to be erected, and in all cases of dispute the differences are to be submitted to the authorities above-mentioned.

The Swiss are allowed the free practice of their religion, and for this purpose they are allowed to erect on the ground destined for their residence buildings suitable for religious worship. With regard to this Article (Article IV) there can be no question of reciprocity as long as the Swiss maintain the 41st Article of their Constitution: "La Confédération garantit à tous les Suisses de l'une des confes-

sions Chrétiennes le droit de s'établir librement dans toute l'étendue du territoire Suisse." All differences (Article V) which may arise among the Swiss residing in Japan are to be submitted to the jurisdiction of the Swiss authority in Japan. In the case of a Swiss citizen complaining of a Japanese, the Japanese have to decide, and *vice versâ*. It appears also that in case any Japanese should hide himself with, as it were, malice prepense for the purpose of evading a debt, the Japanese authorities are to do all in their power to find him out and to get him to pay the debt, and the same on the other side; but neither the Swiss nor the Japanese are to be held responsible for the debts of their citizens. Reciprocal action (Article VI) is to be taken with regard to criminal acts. Various other articles regulate the admission and discharge of cargoes in the ports open to commerce, the reshipment to other ports of goods entered at one of them, and the free circulation of foreign coin in Japan. The XVIth Article stipulates that Switzerland shall enjoy all concessions made at any future period to another Power.

A series of regulations then follows, with a scale of duties annexed, modified, however, by a supplemental addition. These regulations state chiefly that no merchandize can be landed without a previous declaration being made at the Japanese Custom-house. All fraud renders liable to confiscation. Cargoes can be transshipped from one vessel to another in harbour without payment of duty, but only under the supervision of the Japanese authorities. Importation of opium is prohibited, and all persons carrying on a contraband traffic in the article render themselves liable to a fine of 15 dollars for every catty of opium thus entered.

The scale of duties to be paid by the Tariff which figures in the Supplement is the result of an agreement come to with the American and French Consuls-General, and which the Swiss benefit by according to Treaty stipulation. They are arranged according to classes :—

First Class.—All the articles mentioned in this class enter free of duty:—gold or silver, coined or not; clothing of all kinds for immediate use; household utensils and printed books not destined for sale, but the property of persons intending to reside in Japan; similar articles intended for the use of the Swiss functionaries; in case of sale, however, the duties to be then paid; a list of articles employed in the preparation and package of tea, such as lead in leaf, solder, matting, and a substance called "rotin" (a species of reed), oil colours, indigo, plaster, bassines for drying the tea, and baskets.

Second Class.—A duty of 5 per cent. will be paid on the following articles :—all materials employed in the construction and equipment of vessels; apparatus of whale fishery; salt provisions of all kinds; bread; live animals; charcoal; wood for the construction of houses; rice; paddy, millet; steam machinery; zinc; lead; tin; raw silk; all stuffs of cotton, linen, and wool; machinery, and parts of machines; drugs and medicines; iron in bars and ingots; iron plates and wire; tin wrought up; white sugar, in loaf or crushed; glass for table use; watches and clocks; watch chains; wines, and fermented or distilled liquors.

Third Class.—All in this class pay a duty of 6 per cent. :—all Parisian articles not specially mentioned in the second class, such as jewellery, ornaments for dress, looking-glasses and mirrors, perfumery and soap, arms, cutlery, books, paper, and images.

Fourth Class.—All merchandize not comprised in the preceding classes to pay a duty of 20 per cent.

The present Treaty was to take effect on the 6th of February of this year.

(Signed) J. HUME BURNLEY.

Frankfort.

Report by Mr. Corbett, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Darmstadt, June 29, 1864.

Statistics of Population.

IN the documents lately published relating to the general statistics of Frankfort, some interesting information is to be found in regard to the population of the town and territory, their various occupations, and the number of persons who are supported by the different branches of industry.

Hitherto little was known on this subject beyond the number of masters, workmen, and apprentices employed in the different handicrafts, and the number of establishments which were in existence. This subject has now been examined in much detail, and it has been ascertained not only how many independent establishments exist, and how many people they employ, but also how many persons are dependent upon the heads of these establishments and those in their employ, and, lastly, to what district they belong, where they were born, and the details of the circumstances of their families. Thus a complete view of the population of Frankfort has been obtained in considerable detail. It has been found possible to do this where a single city is concerned, but it would be clearly impossible in a large country. To give to these statistics their full value it would be necessary that they should be collected from time to time, so that a comparison could be made between different epochs, in order to ascertain the degree of prosperity attained by any industry in comparison with any other, as shown by the number of persons employed in it, and also its increasing or decreasing importance.

The population in December 1861 (the last census) was as follows:—

City.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Citizens	18,236	18,553	36,789
Villagers	447	460	907
Strangers	21,988	16,246	38,234
	40,671	35,259	75,930
Territory.			
Citizens of Frankfort ..	272	329	609
Villagers	3,990	4,396	8,386
Strangers	1,440	1,161	2,601
Total ..	5,702	5,886	11,588
Grand Total ..	46,373	41,145	87,518

The annexed Table contains a Return of the establishments which employ a considerable number of workmen in each. On examining these Returns one is surprized to find that some businesses are of more and others of far less importance than was before supposed. This is especially the case with regard to some handicrafts which were considered to be in a flourishing state, whereas, in reality, by a comparison with the increase of population, they have actually decreased in importance. It is a subject for regret that reliable materials are wanting to form a comparison with former years, but, at all events, the present Returns form a valuable starting point for future comparison, and similar statistics will be all the more interesting in future, as by a law of recent introduction freedom to engage in various trades, which were formerly restricted to certain persons, has been conceded to all, and the results will no doubt change essentially the conditions of production.

The business of bookbinding, which has greatly decreased, employs now only 169 individuals, whereas the number of persons employed in the manufacture of cardboard articles is more than double that number; 210 tailoring establishments give employment to no more than 665 workmen, 57 apprentices, and 48 women;

138 men and 368 women are employed in the confection of articles of linen; there are, however, besides, 1,372 women employed in this business who work on their own account.

The various trades connected with house-building, which has attained an extraordinary development of late, give occupation to 5,344 persons (including 998 overlookers), who maintain 2,571 servants and dependents; 34 printing establishments, with 45 overlookers, employ 1,110 workmen, on whom 599 persons depend for existence. The railways employ nearly double the number of men employed by the Post Office; the Returns show that there were 643 men connected with the former and 352 with the latter. Each of these classes has about the same number of persons dependent upon those employed and servants, from which it would appear that fewer of those in the pay of the railway companies are married.

It is to be regretted that in addition to the Returns above-mentioned no information has, as yet, been furnished as regards the age, births, marriages, deaths, religion, &c., of the workpeople. Such knowledge is required for a complete examination of the statistics of employment, and ought properly to precede it.

Statistical information of a like character has been lately published relating to two other towns of Germany, viz., Bremen and Berlin; in the former founded on the statistics of trades and occupations, and in the latter drawn from an examination of the population.

It is not uninteresting to compare these Returns with those which we possess for Frankfort, and the result will be found as regards the principal trades and occupations in the annexed Table (No. 2).

The population of the three towns, in the year 1861, was as follows:—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Frankfort	40,671	35,259	75,930
Bremen	32,550	34,388	66,938
Berlin	261,285	263,560	524,945

The population of Berlin was thus about eight times that of Bremen and seven times that of Frankfort, which fact should not be lost sight of in comparing the number of persons employed in particular businesses.

By the Table (No. 2) it appears that Frankfort possesses nearly as many banking firms as there are persons employed in banking and gold-dealing in Bremen, and absolutely more than the number of such establishments in Berlin. The banking business is indeed the most important in Frankfort. Of the 99 directors or heads of banking-houses, 81 are married, and together have 167 children and 4 other persons dependent on them. They employ 383 servants (of whom 368 are are strangers), who have 45 persons to provide for; in all 680 persons. They employ 203 clerks (of whom 98 are strangers), 150 apprentices (of whom 62 are strangers), and 144 travellers (including 113 strangers). Of these clerks and travellers 164 are married, with 282 children, 24 relatives, and 122 servants to provide for. It appears, therefore, that the banking business sustains directly 1,994 persons in all, of whom 998 are natives of Frankfort, 974 are strangers, and 22 are inhabitants of the neighbourhood. The other trades, in which comparatively far more persons are employed in Frankfort than in either Berlin or Bremen, are, leather, raw hides, and hair. It is worthy of observation also, that printing and lithography employ in Frankfort (comparatively with population) three times as many persons as in Berlin, and four times as many as in Bremen. The number of persons employed in railways and Post Office, as compared with Bremen, shows the great facilities of correspondence which exist at Frankfort. In Bremen and Berlin more persons are employed in baking than in butchers' business; in Frankfort it is just the contrary; and those employed in butchers' work are relatively as numerous as in Berlin, and much more numerous than those so employed in Bremen. The data are wanting to determine whether the inhabitants of Frankfort consume more meat than those of the other two cities, or whether the butchers there work less than those in Berlin and Bremen. It is probable, however, that more meat is actually consumed in the first mentioned city, if one takes into account the general prosperity and well-being of the inhabitants of Frankfort.

Tailoring employs more people in Frankfort than in Bremen; it is the contrary as regards shoemaking. Berlin, however, surpasses both in this respect.

The population of Bremen, Frankfort, and Berlin is relatively as 7, 8, and 56.

The number of tailors in those cities are as 7, 10, and 90, and of shoemakers as 10, 9, and 75.

Trades connected with building are more flourishing in Frankfort than in either Bremen or Berlin, especially masons. Cabinet-makers are equally numerous in the three cities. Locksmiths and smiths are more than comparatively numerous in Berlin, and in a much greater proportion, iron-founders and machine-makers. Weaving, spinning, and many other similar branches of industry are little followed in Frankfort, whereas many thousand persons are employed in them at Berlin, which is indeed the most considerable manufacturing town of Germany. The number of domestic servants in Bremen, Frankfort, and Berlin was 5,754, 10,639, and 31,916, or about the proportion of 7, 13, and 39. Thus is shown, more clearly than anything else could, the well-being of the inhabitants and the prosperity of Frankfort.

Marriages, Births, and Deaths during the Year 1861.

At the end of the year 1861, when the last census was taken, the population of the city of Frankfort amounted to 75,930, including a civil population of 70,997, and 4,933 soldiers and persons connected with the military service. Of these, 37,696 were native-born, and 38,234 strangers; 40,671 were males and 35,259 females. The eight territorial districts possessed 11,588 inhabitants—5,702 males and 5,886 females.

In the year 1861, in the city, 384 couples were married, 14,829 children were born, and the deaths amounted to 1,404. In the eight districts outside the town, the numbers were respectively 86, 486, and 301. The number of marriages in the city was smaller than in the two preceding years, but the births and deaths exceeded those of all former years. More than one-fifth of the men married between the ages of 25 and 30 years, and more than one-third of the women between the ages of 20 and 25. Among the 384 couples married during the year only 3 women, not natives of the town, were unable to write their names. The divorces numbered 14. Of 1,489 children born in 1861, 805 were boys and 684 were girls; 62 were born dead; 259 were born of unmarried parents. The number of boys born, as compared to girls, is reckoned as 105 to 100.

Of the deaths, 1,404 in number in the year 1861, 930 were natives of the town, and 474 strangers; 734 males and 670 females; 17 per cent. of children born died within the first year, and reckoning still-born children, out of 100 born only 78 survived the first year; 19 children died of weakness in the first few days after birth; 70 persons died of old age; 23 (including 1 woman) committed suicide; 1 child was murdered; 1 man died from wounds received in a quarrel. There were 11 deaths caused by accident.

(Signed) EDWIN CORBETT.

(No. 1.)—Principal Occupations.

	Number of Persons Employed.	Number Dependent on Employed.		Number of Persons Employed.	Number Dependent on Employed.
Agriculture	127	401	Bakers	316	656
Wine, vinegar, and spirits	304	877	Brewers	469	934
Tobacco	403	805	Innkeepers	479	2,315
Colonial productions	395	941	Gardeners	955	2,440
Drugs and spices	189	614	Printers	1,110	1,914
Colourmen	316	609	Bookbinders	169	311
Chemicals and gas	410	680	Portfolio and cardboard makers	344	519
Ironfounders	491	783	Architects, sculptors, artists, lithographers, and photographists	322	762
Raw hides, hair	392	666			
Woollen and cotton manufactories	813	1,814	Clergymen, &c.	65	288
Silk goods	310	655	Teachers	509	1,865
Linen and lace	624	976	Musicians	141	477
Merceries	308	642	Theatre and exhibitions	301	1,680
Needlewomen and staymaking	1,387	1,648	Doctors, dentists, &c.	96	416
Tailors	1,016	1,724	Lawyers	143	561
Shoemakers	906	1,407	Judges	88	376
Agents	273	819	Employés	446	1,468
Bankers	696	1,994	Hirers out of carriages	341	768
Money changers	209	590	Post office	352	1,181
Lottery	225	662	Railways	643	1,516
Masons	1,756	1,962	Custom-house	63	232
Carpenters	555	747	Embassies	106	562
Cabinet-makers	955	1,583	Military	4,397	4,933
Upholsterers	307	585	Servants	10,639	—
Whitewashers	438	657	Without calling	2,485	6,510
Painters and varnishers	138	295			
Locksmiths	560	938			
Butchers	474	1,140	Total	37,557	75,930

(No. 2.)—Comparison of Population of Frankfort, Bremen, and Berlin.

Occupation.	Frankfort.		Bremen.		Berlin.	
	Directors of Establishments.	Persons Employed.	Directors of Establishments.	Persons Employed.	Directors of Establishments.	Persons Employed.
Banking	99	597	27	77	298	517
Money changers	183	158				
Agencies	185	88	333	313	713	350
Merchants	..	..	711	1,206	2,075	2,844
Retail dealers	..	..	899	545	2,609	3,995
Bakers	53	263	112	200	413	1,438
Butchers	176	298	102	109	615	984
Tailors	210	806	294	431	3,839	5,298
Shoemakers	216	690	408	607	3,115	4,442
Masons	43	1,713	30	757	293	3,524
Carpenters	22	536	19	330	141	2,037
Cabinet makers	189	766	208	598	1,948	5,726
Locksmiths, smiths	116	522	99	374	1,033	4,645
Ironfounders and machine makers	36	455	7	335	257	6,491
Tobacco and cigar makers	91	312	222	1,747	140	2,168
Printers	45	1,065	34	195	215	2,511
Physicians and surgeons	74	..	61	..	471	
Lawyers	143	..	45	..		
Teachers	487	..	451	..	3,253	
Railways	29	614				
Post office	19	333	267	274	9,165	
Telegraphs	12	39				
Carriage drivers	122	489	154	306	2,524	
Domestic servants, males	..	1,284	..	569		5,009
Ditto females	..	9,355	..	5,185		26,907

The Population in the year 1861, was—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Frankfort	40,671	35,259	75,930
Bremen	32,550	34,388	66,938
Berlin	261,385	263,560	524,945

Saxony.

Report by Mr. Barnard, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Coburg, July 1, 1864.

Statistical Report upon the different Branches of Industry in the Kingdom of Saxony in which Steam and Machinery is employed.

IN the year 1861, at the instigation of the Zollverein, and at the same time at which a new census was taken, statistical information was compiled from Reports made upon the different branches of industry, and great attention was then given to manufactories in general, viz.:—

Construction of machinery for spinning, weaving, stocking-making, embroidery, cloth-dressing, paper-mills, cotton-spinning, &c., with a view to acquire the number of establishments, of the motive powers, and of the working machines, together with the number of hands employed.

	In Chemnitz there were—		In all Saxony.	
	Steam Engines.	Horse-power.	Steam Engines.	Horse-power.
In 1846	11	114	26	208
In 1856	20	277	41	414
In 1861	41	462	106	893

These figures prove that in the fifteen years between 1846 and 1861, considerable progress had been made in the different establishments worked by steam.

At the end of the year 1861, out of the 177 laboratories in Saxony, only 70 employed steam exclusively, 8 employed steam and water, 32 only water power; 4 were put in motion by horse power, and 63 were worked without mechanical motive power. The latter have greatly increased within the last ten years; between, therefore, 1846 and 1851, it may be asserted that the construction of machinery has increased five-fold.

In the Reports from which the following is extracted, no mention was made of:—

1. The numerous small mending and repairing shops, which are generally connected with large manufactories, and which even furnish many parts of machinery.
2. Large locksmiths' and other mechanics' workshops, which furnish articles of machinery; as also clock-makers, makers of weighing-machines, &c.
3. Foundries and iron-works.
4. Loom and frame-makers.

The 177 laboratories at the end of 1861 employed 7,843 workmen, with a capital of 1,876,000 dollars (281,400*l.*), which gives 238,000 dollars (35,700*l.*) for motive power; 138,000 dollars (20,200*l.*) for transmissions; and 1,500,000 dollars (225,000*l.*) for different working-machines.

This capital, invested in machinery in Saxony, belonged—

	Establishments.			Workmen.			Capital.		
		Per cent.			Per cent.		Dollars.	Per cent.	
To Chemnitz alone	49	27·07	62·7	3,957	50·5	64·4	1,058,000	56·4	68·5
Rest of Zwickau district ..	62	35·00		1,091	13·9		226,000	12·1	
District of Leipsic	34	19·02		1,409	18·0		317,000	16·9	
„ Dresden	25	14·01		1,240	15·8		241,000	12·8	
„ Budissin	7	4·00		146	1·8		34,000	1·8	
Total	177	100·00		7,843	100·0		1,876,000	100·0	

The working-people were, for the most part, males above 14 years of age, in the machine manufactories, the majority young men without families. This is partly changed, and now one-half may be reckoned to each workman as related to

him; this not including the owners and their families, it may be said that 24,000 persons live by making machinery.

According to Reports, it is seen that the principal establishments for constructing machinery are employed in making—

	Together with other Work.	Exclusively.		Together with other Work.	Exclusively.
Locomotives	1	—	Shearing machines	2	3 with 10 men.
Steam-engines	33	—	Instruments for carding	..	5 ,, 27 ,,
Steam-boilers	4	—	Embroidery machines	..	1 ,, 25 ,,
Water-wheels	11	—	Stocking machines	6	6 ,, 60 ,,
Tube-wheels	4	—	Sewing ditto	9	3 ,, 31 ,,
Heating machines	2	—	The two together	..	4 ,, 43 ,,
Gasometers	1	—	Centrifugal machines	2	—
Machines for making tools and implements	11	5 with 418 workmen.	Bobbin and braiding ditto	..	6 ,, 50 ,,
Mills	22	9 ,, 159 ,,	Windles	2	—
Agricultural machines	10	10 ,, 181 ,,	Paper-making machines	8	—
Brewing and distilling ditto	5	1 ,, 40 ,,	Pumps and fire engines	..	5 ,, 72 ,,
Spinning ditto, for cotton	6	3 ,, 285 ,,	Machines for printers and lithographers	8	8 ,, 37 ,,
,, worsted yarn	2	—	Ditto for bookbinders	6	
,, carded yarn	11	9 ,, 139 ,,	Presses	5	—
Cylinders and spindles	..	13 ,, 250 ,,	Small presses, weighing-machines	8	—
Bobbin and thread machines	3	1 ,, 30 ,,	Different sorts of gas-pipes	4	3 ,, 50 ,,
Mechanical looms	3	4 ,, 317 ,,	Mining machines	9	—
Other machines for weaving	7	—	Pipes for heating	4	—
Jacquard machines	..	6 ,, 74 ,,	Shops for repairing different railway articles	..	8 ,, 951 ,,
Fullers' dressing machines	17	—			
Machines for printing woollen stuffs	1	—			113 ,, 3,351 ,,

Except machines for spinning flax, there is no machinery which is not employed. The construction of machinery is a great benefit to operatives, as it gives work with good wages, particularly in Saxony, where the branches of industry in which women, children, and weak men can be employed are all flourishing.

The men employed in making machinery are usually strong, and the generality of them are better off, and can therefore support their families better than others.

The mean amount earned by a man in a week is rather above than below 5 dollars (15*s*), which including that gained by children, would give 200 dollars (30*l*.) a-year for each workman, and makes a yearly amount of 1,500,000 dollars, or 225,000*l*.

The total value of machinery made may be computed at from 4,000,000 dollars to 4,500,000 dollars brutto (675,000*l*.).

As regards the making of machinery, it may be stated that at the end of 1861 there were in all Saxony 12 establishments, with 255 workmen employed in 53 machines for wire nails and tacks, 20 machines for tin nails with heads, 11 machines for tin tax, 4 machines for rivets.

The capital vested in the above machines may be computed at 68,000 dollars (10,000*l*.). Eleven of these machines were worked by water and only one by steam. It is only in the mountainous districts of Saxony where nails are still made without machinery.

A great proportion of Saxon machinery is employed for texture, viz., spinning, weaving, sewing, embroidery, &c., a more detailed view of which is given in the figures of the following three Tables, of which No. 1 gives spinning and thread-making; No. 2. Weaving, &c.; No. 3. Dressing and printing cloths and stuffs, all arranged according to the different districts to which they belong.

In order to render Table No. 2 more easy to understand, and on account of the workmen and looms, &c., in the census of 1861, not having been generally completed, not only the number of working establishments, but also the amount of taxes paid by them, according to the list of taxes on manufactories for 1860 and 1861 have been given.

The number of looms in 1846, and the number of establishments in 1849 are added, although their accuracy is not quite to be depended on.

In Table No. 3, the classification of woven goods is given generally, and not with great precision.

In the upper line, those establishments, in each district are given, which are self-dependent, and have only workshops for dressing cloths, &c.

The lower line gives those which independently of dressing cloth, occupy themselves with spinning and weaving, and are the most numerous and most considerable.

In Table No. 4, the different establishments, in their several districts, are given, with the approximate amount of capital vested in the machinery employed by them, and which amounts to circa 14,000,000 dollars (2,100,000*l.*), of which sum 12 per cent. belongs to the town of Chemnitz; 37 per cent. to the district of Chemnitz, and 74 per cent. to the district of Zwickau. If paper mills and the construction of machinery were included, the total would amount to 17,000,000 dollars (2,550,000*l.*)

The average value of the areal buildings, utensils, &c., belonging to all the establishments of industry in Saxony, may be computed at 30,000,000 dollars (4,500,000*l.*)

Cotton mills, since 1846 and 1849, have increased 50 per cent.; worsted yarn, two-fold; carded yarn, four-fold; much has also been achieved, as regards weaving, stocking-making, embroidery, flax spinning, &c.; so that since 1849, at least 10,000,000 dollars (1,500,000*l.*) have been expended on these branches of industry.

Out of the 14,000,000 dollars capital vested in texture industry, between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 dollars have been employed in cotton mills, and of this sum 90 per cent. belong to the circle of Zwickau. Of the 5,500,000 to 6,000,000 dollars, employed in woollen manufactories, 60 per cent. belong to the district of Zwickau, and 40 per cent. to the rest of the country.

Cotton Spinning.—The number of machines in 1861 for this purpose amounted o, in—

	Establishments.	Fine Spindles.	Average number of Spindles in each Establishment.		Establishments.	Fine Spindles.	Average Number of Spindles in each Establishment.
1830 ..	84	261,202	4,300	1855 ..	133	554,646	4,170
1846 ..	132	474,998	3,690	1861 ..	153	707,387	4,623

Since 1855, the number of cotton-spinning establishments has increased by twenty; fine spindles to 152,741, and the last column shows how great the increase of the last establishments must have been.

Spinning Establishments,	1855.	1861.	Difference.	Spinning Establishments.	1855.	1861.	Difference.
Having below and up to 1,000 spindles ..	10	7	— 3	9,001 to 10,000 spindles	3	7	+ 4
1,001 to 2,000 spindles..	26	31	+ 5	10,001 to 12,000 „	4	2	— 2
2,001 to 3,000 „	19	25	+ 6	12,001 to 15,000 „	1	2	+ 1
3,001 to 4,000 „	24	29	+ 5	15,001 to 20,000 „	1	2	+ 1
4,001 to 5,000 „	14	18	+ 4	Above 20,000 „	1	1	
5,001 to 6,000 „	8	7	— 1	Above 50,000 „	..	1	+ 1
6,001 to 7,000 „	14	12	— 2	Without Machinery ..	2	1	— 1
7,001 to 8,000 „	4	5	+ 1	Total	135	154	+ 19
8,001 to 9,000 „	4	4					

Spinning Establishments.	Establishments.	Spindles.	Private Spindles working for Hire.
Having below or up to 1,000 spindles	4 with	3,112	All
1,001 to 2,000 spindles ..	9 „	13,688	5
2,001 to 3,000 „ ..	9 „	21,924	6
3,001 to 4,000 „ ..	3 „	10,096	2
6,001 to 7,000 „ ..	2 „	12,984	1
7,001 to 8,000 „ ..	2 „	14,560	
Above 15,000 „ ..	1 „	16,330	
Above 50,000 „ ..	1 „	51,120	
Total	31 „	143,814	18

An increase of only nineteen, can be only accounted for by twelve having been burnt, quite altered, or entirely abandoned; at present the smallest spinning establishment has 352 spindles, the largest 51,120.

	Hand-mules.	Half Self-Acting.	Self-Acting.	Water.
In 1855 ..	518,442	1,856	27,584	6,764
1861 ..	513,107	..	135,434	58,846
	— 5,335	— 1,856	+ 107,850	+ 52,082

Of quite new or newly rebuilt establishments, with 143,814 spindles, there were—

Establishments.	Hand-mules.	Self-Acting.	Water.
2	..	27,120	31,200
2	..	..	17,350
1	2,400	760	..
12	..	34,324	..
14	30,660	..	..
	33,060*	62,204	48,550

Through alterations made in old spinning establishments, there were—

	Hand-mules.	Half Self-Acting.	Self-Acting.	Water.
Discarded ..	70,788	1,856	1,704	888
New	32,393	..	47,350	4,420
	— 38,395	— 1,856	+ 45,646	+ 3,532
Add new spindles ..	33,060	..	+ 62,204	+ 48,550
Difference with 1855	— 5,335	— 1,856	+ 107,850	+ 52,082

Of quite new or newly arranged establishments, with 143,814 spindles, there were—

Establishments.	Hand-mules.	Self-Acting.	Water.
2	..	27,120	31,200
2	..	..	17,350
1	2,400	760	..
12	..	34,324	..
14	36,660	..	..
	33,060†	62,204	48,550

By alterations made in old spinning establishments, there were—

	Hand-mules.	Half Self-Acting.	Self-Acting.	Water.
Discarded ..	70,788	1,856	1,704	888
New	32,393	..	47,350	4,420
	— 38,395	— 1,856	+ 45,646	+ 3,532
Add new spindles ..	+ 33,060	..	+ 62,204	+ 48,550
Difference with 1855	— 5,335	— 1,856‡	+ 107,850	+ 52,082

At the present time there are spinning establishments, with—

	Establishments.	Spindles.	Average.
Hand-mules only	103 with	357,145	3,467
Self-actors only	15 „	52,228	3,482
Water spindles only ..	2 „	17,350	8,675
Self-actors .. }	4 „	33,616	8,404
Water .. .. }		33,008	8,252
		66,624	16,656
Self-actors .. }	22 „	36,350	1,652
Hand-mules .. }		114,260	5,194
		150,610	6,846

Half self-actors are not quite out of use, but generally altered into self-actors. With hand mules and water spindles, there is but one establishment with 4,380 spindles, of which 204 are water spindles.

With hand-mules, self-actors, and water spindles, there are eight establishments, with—

* Of these 20,000 were spindles from old establishments.

† Including above 20,000 spindles taken out of old establishments.

‡ The half self-actors have been made into full self-actors.

	Average.
8,284 water spindles	1,381
13,240 self-actor spindles	2,207
37,526 hand-mule spindles	6,254
59,050 spindles	9,842

In 1862,* among seven spinning establishments, with more than 1,000 spindles, only one had hand-mules, three had hand-mules and self-actors, one water spindles, one water spindles and self-actors, and one had all three sorts of spindles.

The geographical distribution of the spinning establishments and looms, was the following:—

		Hand Mules.	Self-actors.	Water Spindles.	Total Spindles.	Average.
The town of Chemnitz alone possessed, establishments	12	24,752	41,356	32,930	99,048	8,254
District Chemnitz	16	57,244	3,466	16,330	77,040	4,815
Jurisdiction Augustusburg	21	84,461	20,900	640	106,001	5,048
„ Ischopau	14	39,320	22,640	1,376	63,336	4,524
„ Stolberg	16	40,534	504	..	41,038	2,556
In the remaining district of Chemnitz	9	27,744	3,048	..	30,792	2,421
Total in district Chemnitz	88	274,055	91,914	51,286	417,255	4,742
Jurisdiction Ehrenfriedersdorf	10	29,748	3,708	..	33,456	3,345
„ Wolkenstein	8	56,236	6,972	6,300	69,508	8,688
„ Annaberg	9	25,334	5,069	..	30,430	3,381
„ Gëyer	5	15,060	2,400	120	17,580	3,516
In the remaining district Annaberg	11	34,486	2,500	..	36,986	3,362
District Annaberg possessed spinning establishments .	43	160,864	20,676	6,420	187,960	4,372
District Zwickau	3	5,976	12,000	..	17,976	5,992
„ Planen	2	7,656	..	..	7,656	3,828
District Zwickau possessed spinning establishments ..	136	448,551	124,590	57,706	630,847	4,638
„ Rochlitz „ „ ..	12	54,928	6,212	1,140	62,280	5,190
„ Döbeln „ „ ..	3	5,980	2,632	..	8,612	2,871
„ Freiberg „ „ ..	2	3,648	2,000	..	5,648	2,824
In the whole Kingdom	153	513,107	135.434	58,846	707,387	4,623

As regards the breadth of the fine spinning machines, there are many more broad than narrow. The dimensions of many buildings now furnished with narrow, do not however permit of adopting the broad.

The number of spindles was—

	Minimum.		Maximum.		Average.	
	1861.	1855.	1861.	1855.	1861.	1855.
Hand mules	136	102	432	432	250	240
Self-actors	216	216	900	612	507	405
Water machines	120	120	300	300	244	173

Besides these there were spinning machines.

	Hand Mules.		Self-actors.		Water.	
	1855.	1861.	1855.	1861.	1855.	1861.
From 101 to 120 spindles ..	5	..	..	..	1	1
121 140 „ ..	2	3	—	—	—	—
141 160 „ ..	9	6	..	..	30	30
161 180 „ ..	78	48	..	..	..	2
181 200 „ ..	511	360	..	..	1	7
201 220 „ ..	738	696	1	2	1	57
221 240 „ ..	133	148	..	..	2	10
241 260 „ ..	5	4	..	..	..	7
261 280 „ ..	69	73	..	..	..	5
281 300 „ ..	244	313	4	4	4	107
301 350 „ ..	272	271	16	26	—	—
351 400 „ ..	76	102	19	38	—	—
401 450 „ ..	15	14	12	26	—	—
451 500 „ ..	..	..	7	18	—	—
501 600 „ ..	..	..	12	88	—	—
601 700 „ ..	..	..	1	30	—	—
701 800 „ ..	..	..	..	15	—	—
801 900 „ ..	..	..	..	1	—	—
	2,157	2,038	72	248	39	226

* At this period at least 30,000 were in construction, and arranged with self-actors.

Many changes and improvements have been introduced in motive power, particularly in machines for preparation. According to the present information, may be given as the present state—

	Establishments.	Spindles.	Average.		Establishments.
				Per cent.	
For single carding ..	64	212,883	3,326	30	1855. 35
For double carding ..	52	228,580	4,396	32·4	„ 73
Mixed ditto	38	265,924	7,000	37·6	„ 25
	154	707,387			

Where water is the motive power, simple carding is mostly employed, whereas where mule spinning is carried on, the smaller work with single, the larger with double carding.

This shows that in the greater number of the large spinning establishments different systems are employed. In many establishments both circular carding with water, and fine carding with revolving cans.

As regards slubbing machines, there were in activity—

8 mills, with	15,288	spindles.
1 „	6,012	„
3 „	6,914	„
4 „	14,544	„
16 (also on the old system)	42,758	„

Average, 2,700; 6 per cent.

	Mills.	Spindles.	Average.	
				Per cent.
There were on the single flyer system ..	6	11,456	—	—
	48	136,936	2,850	19·3
	56	379,002	6,770	53·6
	5	18,984	—	—
	1	14,580	—	—
Flyer system, exclusive	116	560,958	4,830	80·0
Ditto mixed	21	103,671	5,000	14·0

In 1855 there were still can frames in 36 mills	In 1861 only in 17 mills.	
„ slubbing machines in 63 „	„ 22	„
„ tube frames in 44 „	„ 21	„

This shows that the flyer system is gradually supplanting the old system. A great change has therefore taken place in motive power, which is seen, as follows—

	In 1855.		In 1861.	
	Mills.	Spindles.	Mills.	Spindles.
There were worked by steam	7	31,476	11	103,726
„ by steam and water	19	98,152	35	183,312
„ by water alone, tube wheels ..	9	79,522	16	129,129
„ „ vertical ditto ..	98	354,496	91	291,220

In 1856 there were 28 cotton mills worked by steam, with 484 horse-power.
In 1861 „ 57 „ „ 1,964 „

The great proportion of thread produced, consisted in No. 24.

The weekly production is computed at 670,000 lbs. (circa 0·95 lbs.) per spindle.

The yearly production in forty-eight weeks, is therefore 32,000,000 lbs.

Since 1855, the production has evidently increased, which may be attributed to the increased use of water power in thread making, which produces 2 lbs. per spindle, weekly.

The capital invested in cotton spinning is great.

	1855.	Per Spindle.			Difference.	Per Spindle.
	Dollars.	Dollars.			Dollars.	Dollars.
For motive power ..	211,265	0·38	527,895	0·75	316,630	2·07
Transmission ..	301,230	0·54	575,105	0·81	273,875	1·78
Machinery	2,876,350	5·18	4,719,100	6·67	1,842,750	12·00
	3,388,845	6·10	5,822,100	8·23	2,433,255	15·85
Buildings, areal, &c. ..	2,157,370	3·90	2,843,390	4·02	686,020	4·50
	5,546,215	10·00	8,665,490	12·25	3,119,275	20·35
	£831,632		£433,279		£467,891	

Adding to the above, 5 dollars (15*s.*) stock for each spindle, the capital now employed in Saxony in cotton spinning would amount to 17 dollars (2*l.* 11*s.*) per spindle, making a total of more than 17,000,000 dollars (2,550,000*l.*). The number of hands employed may be reckoned at 14,000 persons, of which at most there are 5,000 adult males, earning a total yearly of, at least, 1,250,000 dollars (187,500*l.*) whereas the average value of yarn produced is nearly 9,000,000 dollars (1,350,000*l.*)

Statistical information on cotton spinning in Saxony, ceases at the period of the North American cotton crisis.

(Signed) C. T. BARNARD.

(No. 1.)—SPINNING and Thread Making.

Districts.	Cotton.				Wool.							Flax.						Silk.	
	Spinning.	Thread-making.	Fine spindles.	Thread spindles.	Worsted yarn spinning.	Mechanical carding.	Carding machines.	Fine spindles.	Carded yarn mills.	Fine spindles.	Spindles for woollen thread.	For preparing Flax.	Swinging Wheels.	Spinning	Thread-making.	Fine spindles.	Thread spindles.	Silk thread.	Spindles.
Chemnitz	88	8 (11)	417,255	24,506	3	2	20	13,258	20	12,716	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annaberg	44	6 (9)	187,960	12,280	5	...	...	...	3	810	...	3	31	1	...	4,992	...	...	...
Zwickau	3	...	17,976	...	21	5 (1)	43	26,124	147	143,025	1,514	...	...	...	1	...	300	...	...
Plauen	2	...	7,656	...	...	6 (3)	35	28,368	62	43,140	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schomburg territories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6,210	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Zwickau	137	14 (20)	630,847	35,786	29	13 (4)	98	77,750	238	205,901	1,714	3	31	1	1	4,992	300	...	...
Borna	...	...	...	...	2	2	38	17,226	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	520
Grimma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,046	3	3,180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rochlitz	12	1 (2)	62,280	1,447	2	2	2	...	5	11,928	1,398	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Döbeln	3	...	8,612	...	...	...	...	...	42	45,303	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Leipzic	15	1 (2)	70,892	1,447	4	4	40	24,272	50	60,411	1,468	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	520
Dresden	...	...	...	...	1	2 (1)	26	2,600	...	...	500	...	...	...	1	...	400	...	...
Meissen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	20,730	916	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pirna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Freiberg	2	(1)	5,648	132	1	...	...	...	5	1,240	...	3	24	1	...	1,174	...	...	...
District Dresden	2	(1)	5,648	132	1	2 (1)	26	2,600	18	23,170	1,416	3	24	1	1	1,174	400	...	...
Budissin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	12,775	...	1	6	...	1	...	48	...	...
Löbau	...	8	...	2,737	...	...	...	...	5	1,140	...	...	...	1	3 (1)	4,620	1,548	...	...
District Budissin	...	8	...	2,737	...	...	...	...	26	13,915	...	1	6	1	4 (1)	4,620	1,596	...	...
In the whole Kingdom ...	154	23 (23)	707,387	40,102	34	19 (5)	164	104,622	332	303,397	4,598	7	61	3	6 (1)	10,786	2,296	1	520
1846	132	? 107	177,998	?	39	...	...	53,177	172	78,953	?	...	...	...	?	...	?	...	...

The figures between parentheses denote the establishments in which both spinning and thread-making are carried on.

Districts.	Cottonware.				Carded Yarn, Cloth, Cassinets, Stuffs, Flannel.				Cotton and Mixed Ware.				Linen, and Half-Linen, Ware.				Silk Wares.		Weaving.			Weaving Stockings.							Embroidery and Sewing.			Tape and Galloon Making.				Lace Making.	
	Establishments.	Amount of Tax.	Close Establishments with Mechanical Looms.	Mechanical Looms.	Establishments.	Amount of Tax.	Close Establishments with Mechanical Looms.	Mechanical Looms.	Establishments.	Amount of Tax.	Close Establishments with Mechanical Looms.	Mechanical Looms.	Establishments.	Amount of Tax.	Close Establishments with Mechanical Looms.	Mechanical Looms.	Establishments.	Amount of Tax.	Establishments.	Amount of Tax.	Mechanical Looms.	Establishments.	Amount of Tax.	Close Establishments with Mechanical Looms.	English Round Looms.	French Round Looms.	Broad Looms.	Sewing Machines.	Establishments.	Amount of Tax.	Embroidering Machines.	Establishments.	Amount of Tax.	Bobbin Machines.	Jack Frames.	Establishments.	Amount of Tax.
		Dols.				Dols.				Dols.				Dols.				Dols.		Dols.			Dols.		Heads.					Dols.			Dols.				Dols.
Chemnitz	20	208	4	211	8	211	11	158	60	1,808	6	187	...	...	...	...	2	48	90	2,275	556	88	3,220	38	3,439	124	30	357	...	...	...	4	40	252	2	...	...
Annaberg	1	5	1	17	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	75	5	85	17	2	8	1	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	49	873	1,148	15	6	54
Zwickau	2	270	1	500	45	499	19	130	3	86	2	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	855	773	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	48	603	10	13	66	...	...	36	1,202
Plauen	102	1,186	3	251	4	59	1	6	32	338	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	138	1,574	261	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	913	42	...	...	...	...	2	24
Schomburg territories	40	366	1	12	3	32	...	...	147	3,576	4	107	...	...	...	...	1	12	191	3,986	119	16	521	6	332	10	...	30	...	...	...	...	64	...	...	2	80
District Zwickau	165	2,035	10	991	61	797	31	294	242	5,808	13	441	...	...	...	...	6	135	474	8,775	1,726	107	3,754	45	3,776	134	30	389	95	1,516	52	67	1,039	1,400	24	46	1,360
Borna	1	50	...	...	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grimma	1	50	...	...	1	26	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	76	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rochlitz	14	221	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	50	2	39	...	...	...	...	1	5	16	276	49	2	20	1	22	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Döbeln	17	176	...	...	42	1,093	8	62	4	24	1	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	1,293	92	3	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Leipsic	33	497	...	...	44	1,139	9	64	5	74	3	79	...	...	...	...	1	5	83	1,715	143	5	44	1	22	3	...	6	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dresden	1	45	1	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	45	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meissen	...	...	...	...	7	479	7	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	479	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pirna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	132	...	...	...	...	16	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Freiberg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	33	...	...	...	...	5	33	...	5	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Dresden	1	45	1	59	7	479	7	105	...	...	...	...	21	165	...	...	...	...	29	689	164	5	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Budissin	8	61	...	...	15	505	2	43	...	...	...	...	41	430	...	...	...	...	64	996	43	7	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	257	20	1	...	...
Löbau	75	649	4	368	2	11	...	...	10	478	5	871	97	1,401	...	...	...	14	186	2,853	1,239	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	...
District Budissin	83	1,010	4	368	17	516	2	43	10	478	5	871	138	1,831	...	...	2	14	250	3,849	1,282	7	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	269	20	1	...	...
In the whole Kingdom ...	282	3,587	15	1,418	129	2,931	49	506	257	6,360	21	1,391	159	1,996	...	...	9	154	836	15,028	3,315 150	124	3,862	46	3,798	137	30	395	96	1,532	52	96	1,308	1,420	25	46	1,360
Number of hand-looms in 1846 ...		17,589 ?				3,002				10,388*				16,122				2,535 ?		59,628		...	...	...	19,611	...	...	...		...			1,639			...	
1849. Owners or contractors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		686		...	...	...	90	...	...	...		37			91			67	
Managers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		117		...	...	...	136	...	...	...		3			...			29	
Foremen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		45,933		...	...	...	14,763	...	...	...		...			3,191			...	
Workmen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		47,822		...	...	...	18,189	...	...	...		8,863			4,670			20,879	

* 9,992 uncertain.

Districts.	Number of Dressing Establishments.							Dressing Machines.									For Printing Stuffs.					
	For Stockings.		For Woven Goods.																			
	Cottons.	Worsted.	White ware.	Coloured Gown Stuffs.	Cloth and Flannel.	Linen.	Total.	German Fulling Mills.	Cylinder Fulling Mills.	Gig Mills.	Shearing Machines.	Calenders.	Mangles.	Hydraulic Presses.	Divers Presses.	Mechanical Stretching Machines.	For Cotton and Thread.	Woollen and Half-woollen.	Total.	Small Cylinder Printing Machines.	Rolling Machines.	Perrotines.
Chemnitz	20	9	..	19	2	..	50	16	..	10	49	13	..	33	38	6	20	8	28	719	8	3
	(12)	..	..	3	9	..	24	18	11	35	45	..	..	14	12	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
Annaberg	..	(1)	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zwickau	..	..	..	..	21	..	21	7	10	21	30	..	..	..	12	6	..	1	1	80	..	..
					28	..	28	16	21	39	58	..	..	1	19	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plauen	..	..	15	10	2	..	27	25	..	4	30	14	1	11	37	116	..	1	1	20	..	..
			4	..	7	..	11	..	5	11	18	..	..	..	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schomburg	4	..	..	33	1	..	38	..	1	4	110	32	..	46	116	16	11	1	12	181	..	..
	(2)	..	..	1	2	..	5	..	1	3	15	3	..	7	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Zwickau ..	38	10	19	66	72	..	205	94	49	128	356	62	1	112	255	187	31	11	42	1,000	8	3
	(14)	(1)	(4)	(4)	(46)	..	(69)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				2	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	6	..	1	3	..	..	1	1	34	..	..
Grimma	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	2	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					2	..	2	7	7	9	7	..	..	1	2	3	2	..	2	10	..	..
Rochlitz	..	1	..	5	..	..	6	3	..	1	1	8	..	..	6	..	3	3	6	60	..	1
	(1)	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Döbeln	..	..	..	..	14	..	14	19	24	35	34	..	5	..	16	6	1	2	3	11	..	..
					16	..	16	14	17	41	48	..	..	..	28	60	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Leipsic ..	1	1	..	9	33	..	44	46	50	88	101	14	5	2	61	69	6	6	12	115	.	1
	(1)	..	..	(2)	(18)	..	(21)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dresden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	3	10	..	2
Meissen	..	..	..	..	9	..	9	5	21	49	54	..	..	2	20	85	1	1	2	..	3	2
Freiberg	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pirna	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Dresden ..	..	..	..	1	12	..	13	5	34	55	58	..	..	3	20	85	4	1	5	10	3	4
				(1)	(10)	..	(11)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Budissin	..	..	..	..	9	4	13	25	12	19	24	..	2	..	9	4	2	..	2	14	..	..
				..	13	..	13	8	13	48	67	..	..	..	30	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Löbau	..	..	6	19	3	31	59	56	1	18	22	38	34	2	89	..	..	1	1	10	3	6
			1	5	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Budissin ..	..	..	7	24	25	36	92	89	26	85	113	41	36	2	131	10	2	1	3	24	3	6
			(1)	(5)	(13)	(1)	(20)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In the whole Kingdom ..	39	11	26	100	142	36	354	234	159	356	628	117	42	119	467	351	43	19	62	1,149	14	14
	(15)	(1)	(5)	(12)	(87)	(1)	(121)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1846	..	..	..	..	..	..	202	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	690	21	

(Table No. 4.)—DISTRIBUTION of Capital vested in Machinery.

Districts.	Cotton-spinning.	Per Cent.	Worsted Yarn Mills and Carding.	Per Cent.	Carded Yarn Spinning.	Per Cent.	For Spinning Flax.	Per Cent.	For Linen Thread.	Per Cent.	Mechanical Weaving	Per Cent.	Mechanical Stocking Weaving	Per Cent.	Embroidering and Lace Making.	Per Cent.	Dressing.	Per Cent.	Stuff Printing.	Per Cent.	Texture generally.	Per Cent.	Construction of Machinery.	Per Cent.	Paper-making.	Per Cent.
	Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.	
Chemnitz, Town ...	1,107,000	19·00	15,000	1·14	30,000	1·04	...	...	118,000	48·00	138,000	14·62	61,000	24·60	2,000	1·61	132,000	9·19	52,000	28·47	1,685,000	12·34	1,057,000	56·37	...	...
„ District ...	3,752,000	64·41	145,000	10·99	150,000	5·21	...	...	140,000	60·57	265,000	21·72	230,000	92·74	9,000	7·26	250,000	17·41	160,000	55·56	5,050,000	36·99	1,083,000	57·76	...	...
Circle Zwickau ..	5,225,000	89·70	800,000	60·61	1,948,000	67·69	142,000	41·40	190,000	77·23	522,000	55·30	246,500	99·39	124,000	100·00	780,000	54·32	198,000	68·75	10,175,500	74·54	1,283,000	68·43	143,000	12·66
„ Leipzic	570,000	9·78	353,000	26·74	507,000	17·62	...	...	23,000	9·35	52,000	5·51	1,500	0·61	...	...	230,000	16·01	18,000	6·25	1,754,500	12·85	317,000	16·91	180,000	15·93
„ Dresden... ...	30,000	0·52	167,000	12·65	255,000	8·86	76,000	22·16	12,000	4·88	124,000	13·13	...	...	...	...	143,000	9·96	36,000	12·50	843,000	6·17	241,000	12·85	595,000	52·65
„ Budissin ..	...	...	...	...	168,000	5·83	125,000	36·44	21,000	8·54	246,000	26·06	...	...	...	...	283,000	19·71	36,000	12·50	879,000	6·14	34,000	1·81	212,000	18·76
In the whole Kingdom	5,825,000	100·00	1,320,000	100·00	2,878,000	100·00	343,000	100·00	246,100	100·00	944,000	100·00	248,000	100·00	124,000	100·00	1,436,000	100·00	288,000	100·00	13,652,000	100·00	1,875,000	100·00	1,130,000	100·00
Average ...	42·67	...	9·67	...	21·08	...	2·51	...	1·80	...	6·91	...	1·82	...	0·91	...	10·52	...	2·11	...	100·00	...	...	...	...	...